

act approved July 15, 1913, entitled "An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees."

G. W. W. Hanger, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, as provided for in the act approved July 15, 1913, entitled "An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees."

MINISTER.

Charles S. Hartman, of Montana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ecuador, vice Montgomery Schuyler, jr.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Maurice T. Dooling, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California, vice John J. De Haven, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Albert Schoonover, of California, to be United States attorney for the southern district of California, vice A. I. McCormick, whose term has expired.

James C. Wilson, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Texas, vice William H. Atwell, whose resignation has been accepted.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Joseph S. Davis, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia, vice George F. White, whose term has expired.

John Montag, of Oregon, to be United States marshal for the district of Oregon, vice Leslie M. Scott, who is serving under appointment by the United States district court.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Le Roy E. Cummings, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Pierre, S. Dak., vice Douglas W. Marsh, term expired.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. Neb B. Rehkopf, First Field Artillery, to be captain from July 11, 1913, vice Capt. James H. Bryson, First Field Artillery, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps on that date.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Joe Eikel, of Texas, late midshipman, United States Navy, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from July 14, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 18, 1913.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Robert T. Menner to be a lieutenant commander.

Asst. Surg. Joseph J. A. McMullin to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Carpenter Theodore H. Scharf to be a chief carpenter.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Richmond K. Turner.

Henry F. D. Davis.

Eugene E. Wilson.

Francis T. Chew.

William R. Munroe.

John F. Shafrroth, Jr.

Walter L. Heiberg.

Charles L. Best.

Allan G. Olson.

John C. Jennings.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons, Medical Reserve Corps:

William H. Massey.

David S. Hillis.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hubert L. Bolen to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oklahoma.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Joseph Bolten.

Robert Clarence Derivaux.

John Sebastian Ruoff.

Tully Joseph Liddell.

Harry Clinton Cody.
Walter Lewis Treadway.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

Samuel M. Wilson, Bartow.

IDAHO.

H. E. King, Nampa.

IOWA.

L. H. Brede, Dubuque.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Sophie Sherman, Donnybrook.

OHIO.

William H. Beam, Ansonia.

J. H. Connor, West Union.

Charles H. Hackett, Yellow Springs.

TEXAS.

W. L. Coleman, Alpine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Righteous God, in whom is all wisdom, power, and goodness, help us, we beseech Thee, to subdue the evil within us, to strengthen and accentuate the good, that we may increase the confidence of our fellows in our integrity and thus widen the sphere of our activities, and have a closer walk with Thee. That our ways may be ways of usefulness and all our paths be paths of peace, that we may praise and magnify Thy holy name, in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 15, 1913, was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. I understand there are one or two little matters that may come up at that time under suspension of the rules, particularly one about the extension of time for buildings.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, why not make it Tuesday? That matter could be called up at any time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I wanted particularly to accommodate the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McCoy] about a public building, about which there is urgent necessity.

Mr. MANN. As far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to pass the bill now.

Mr. MCCOY. Mr. Speaker, if it would be possible to get unanimous consent to modify the special order that was made on Tuesday last, so that the call of committees could be taken up, I presume that my bill could come in in that way, and then the other matter could come in later.

Mr. MANN. The call of committees would be the regular order on Tuesday in any event. I suggest to the gentleman from Alabama that he make Tuesday suspension day.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Tuesday next may be suspension day, in lieu of Monday next, and that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, and that Tuesday next be substituted in lieu of Monday for suspension day. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U. S. S. *Princeton* to the borough of Princeton, N. J.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U. S. S. *Princeton* to the borough of Princeton, N. J.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, in asking unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to be of service to the Congress and to the people of the United States, by bringing to their attention a remarkably thoughtful and able essay on "The Monroe doctrine: An obsolete shibboleth," printed in the Atlantic Monthly, June, 1913.

The author, Hiram Bingham, Ph. D., professor of Latin-American history and curator of the collection on Latin America at Yale, is an archaeologist of note, a man brought up in sympathetic association with different races of men, and whose great work in exploration has made him especially familiar with the people of the South American Continent and with their point of view. I commend a careful reading of his statement to all those who, as Members of the National Legislature, must soon face definite issues that concern this dictum, which is neither international law nor doctrine, but merely an expression of our own views, a statement of our intentions, which can only be enforced upon others by the power of arms.

The article is as follows:

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE: AN OBSOLETE SHIBBOLETH.

(By Hiram Bingham.)

I.

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by European powers. * * * We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. * * *

"Thus, in 1823, did President James Monroe, acting under the influence of his able Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, enunciate a doctrine which has been the most universally accepted foreign policy that we have ever had. No one questions the fact that the enunciation of this policy of 'America for Americans,' and our firm adherence to it for so many years has had a very decided effect upon the history of the Western Hemisphere.

"There have been times when ambitious European monarchs would have liked nothing better than to help themselves to poorly defended territory in what is now termed Latin America. When the doctrine was originated the Holy Alliance in Europe was contemplating the overthrow of republican government in Spain, and unquestionably looked with extreme aversion at the new Republics in South and Central America, whose independence we were hastily recognizing. Russia was reaching out beyond Alaska. The firm declaration of this policy of exclusion, backed up by England's attitude toward the Holy Alliance, undoubtedly operated to give the American Republics sufficient breathing space to enable them to get on their feet and begin the difficult process of working out their own salvation, a process which was rendered all the more difficult by reason of Hispanic racial tendencies, of centuries of autocratic colonial government, and of geographical conditions which made transportation and social intercourse extremely arduous.

"Journeys across Peru even to-day may be beset with more difficulties than were journeys from Mississippi to California 60 years ago—before the railroads. It still takes longer to go from Lima, the capital of Peru, to Iquitos, the capital of Peru's largest Province, and one which the Putumayo atrocities have recently brought vividly to our notice, than it does to go from London to Honolulu.

"Had it not been for the Monroe doctrine the American Republics would have found it very much more difficult to maintain their independence during the first three-quarters of a century of their career. And this notwithstanding the fact that the actual words 'Monroe doctrine' were rarely heard or seen.

"In 1845, without mentioning this shibboleth by name, President Polk declared that the United States would not permit any European intervention on the North American Continent. This,

as Prof. Coolidge has brought out (see, for an able exposition of the Monroe doctrine, Prof. A. C. Coolidge's *The United States as a World Power* (Macmillan).—The Editors), pushed the theory further than it has been carried out in practice, although it restricted the original idea by leaving South America out of account.

"A few years later, while we were engaged in civil war, Napoleon III attempted to set up a European monarch in Mexico. Scarcely had we recovered, however, from the throes of our great conflict when Mr. Seward took up with the French Government the necessity for the withdrawal of the French troops from Maximilian's support. Here we were acting strongly in accordance with the best traditions of the Monroe doctrine, and yet the mysterious words were not employed in the correspondence.

"In fact, while it was generally understood that we would not countenance any European interference in the affairs of North and South America, it was not until 1895, during the second administration of President Cleveland, that a Secretary of State thought it expedient or necessary to restate the Monroe doctrine and to bring us to the verge of a European war by backing it up with an absolutely uncompromising attitude. Venezuela had had a long-standing boundary dispute with British Guiana. Nobody cared very much either way until it was discovered that in the disputed territory were rich gold fields. In the excitement which ensued the Venezuelans appealed to the United States, and Secretary Olney, invoking the Monroe doctrine, brought matters to a crisis.

"Our defiant attitude toward Great Britain astonished the world and greatly pleased the majority of American citizens. The very fact that we had not the slightest personal interest in the paltry 60,000 square miles of jungle southeast of the Orinoco added to our self-esteem. It raised our patriotism to the highest pitch when we realized that we were willing to go to war with the most powerful nation in Europe rather than see her refuse to arbitrate her right to her ancient possession of a little strip of tropical forest with a Government which was not in existence when England took British Guiana, but which was an 'American Republic.' Fortunately for us Lord Salisbury had a fairly good sense of humor and declined to take the matter too seriously. Instead of standing, in the proverbial British manner, strictly for his honor and his rights, he politely ignored the boundary commission which we had impetuously called into existence, and, dealing directly with his neighbor Venezuela, arranged for an international court of arbitration.

"In our exuberance over the success of Mr. Olney's bold and unselfish enunciation of the Monroe doctrine we failed to realize several aspects of this question.

"In the first place, we had proudly declared the Monroe doctrine to be a part of international law, failing to distinguish between law and policy.

"In the second place, we had assumed a new theorem. In the words of Mr. Olney: 'The States of America, South as well as North, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States.'

"A few years earlier the then Secretary of State, Blaine, had brought into existence the International Union of American Republics and had enunciated the doctrine of pan-Americanism, which has glowed more or less cheerfully ever since.

"Mr. Olney's words recognized this doctrine. But when he gave 'geographical proximity' as one of the reasons for this pan-American alliance he overlooked the fact that the largest cities of South America are geographically nearer to Spain and Portugal than to New York and New England. He failed to consider that the rich east coast of South America is no farther from Europe than it is from Florida, and that so far as the west coast is concerned, it actually takes longer to travel from Valparaiso, the chief South American west coast port, to San Francisco, the chief North American west coast port, than it does to go from Valparaiso to London. Peru is as far from Puget Sound as it is from Labrador.

"Most of our statesmen studied geography when they were in the grammar school and have rarely looked at a world atlas since. In other words, we began the new development of the Monroe doctrine with a false idea of the geographical basis of the pan-American alliance.

"Furthermore, the new Monroe doctrine was established on another false idea, the existence of 'natural sympathy' between South and North America. As a matter of fact, instances might easily be multiplied to show that our South American neighbors have far more natural sympathy for, and regard themselves as much more nearly akin to, the Latin races of Europe than to the cosmopolitan people of the United States.

"How Spain feels was shown recently in the case of a distinguished Spanish professor who was able to find time to make an extended journey through Latin America, urging pan-Hispanism, but could find no time to make an extended journey through the cities of the United States, although offered lavish hospitality and considerable honorariums. How Brazil feels was seen a few years ago in Rio de Janeiro, when Brazil was holding a national exposition. Each State of that great Republic had a building of its own, but no foreign nations were represented except Portugal, the mother country, which had her own building.

"Of the difficulties of establishing any kind of an alliance between ourselves and the South American Republics no one who has traveled in South America can be ignorant. As has been well said by a recent Peruvian writer: 'Essential points of difference separate the two Americas—differences of language, and therefore of spirit; the difference between Spanish Catholicism and the multiform Protestantism of the Anglo-Saxons; between the Yankee individualism and the omnipotence of the state natural to the South. In their origin, as in their race, we find fundamental antagonisms. The evolution of the north is slow and obedient to the lessons of time, to the influences of custom; the history of the southern peoples is full of revolution, rich with dreams of an unattainable perfection.'

"One of the things which make it, and will continue to make it, difficult for us to treat fairly with our southern neighbors is our racial prejudice against the half-breed. As Señor Calderon bluntly says, 'Half-breeds and their descendants govern the Latin-American Republics'; and it is a well-known fact that this leads to contempt on the part of the average Anglo-Saxon. Such a state of affairs shows the difficulty of assuming that pan-Americanism is axiomatic, and of basing the logical growth of the Monroe doctrine on 'natural sympathy.'

"In the third place, the new form of the Monroe doctrine declared, in the words of Secretary Olney, that 'the United States is practically sovereign on this continent.' This at once aroused the antagonism and the fear of those very southern neighbors who, in another sentence, he had endeavored to prove were 'friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States.'

"Less than three years after the enunciation of the new Monroe doctrine we were at war with Spain. The progress of the war in Cuba and the Spanish colonies was followed in South America with the keenest interest. How profoundly it would have surprised the great American public to realize that while we were spending blood and treasure to secure the independence of another American Republic, our neighbors in Buenos Aires were indulging in the most severe and caustic criticism of our motives! This attitude can be appreciated only by those who have compared the cartoons published week after week during the progress of the war in this country and in Argentina. In the one, Uncle Sam is pictured as a benevolent giant saving the poor maid Cuba from the jaws of the ferocious dragon, Gen. Weyler, and his cruel mistress in Spain. In the other, Uncle Sam, in the guise of a fat hog, is engaged in besmirching the fair garments of the Queen of Spain in his violent efforts to gobble up her few American possessions. Representations of our actions in the Philippines are in such disgusting form that it would not be desirable to attempt to describe some of the Argentine cartoons touching upon that subject.

"Our neighbors felt that a decided change had come over the Monroe doctrine. In 1823 we had declared that 'with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere' (so runs the original Monroe doctrine). In 1898 we not only interfered, but actually took away all of Spain's colonies and dependencies, freeing Cuba and retaining for ourselves Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

"Without for a moment wishing to enter into a discussion of the wisdom of our actions, I desire to emphasize the tremendous difference between the old and the new Monroe doctrine. This is not a case of theories and arguments, but of deeds. What are the facts?

"In 1895 we declare that we are practically sovereign on this continent; in 1898 we take a rich American island from a European power; and in 1903 we go through the form of preventing a South American Republic from subduing a revolution in one of her distant Provinces, and eventually take a strip of that Province because we believe we owe it to the world to build the Panama Canal. Again, let it be clear that I am not interested at this point in defending or attacking our actions in any of these cases; I merely desire to state what has happened and to show some of the fruits of the new Monroe doctrine. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

"Another one of the 'fruits' which has not escaped the attention of our neighbors in South America is our intervention in Santo Domingo, which, although it may be an excellent thing for the people of that island, has undoubtedly interfered with their right to do as they please with their own money.

"Furthermore, within the past three years we have twice landed troops in Central America and taken an active part by way of interfering in local politics. We believed that the conditions were so bad as to justify us in carrying out the new Monroe doctrine by aiding one side in a local revolution.

"Of our armed intervention in Cuba it is scarcely necessary to speak, except to refer in passing to the newspaper story, credited and believed in Cuba, that if American troops are again obliged to intervene in the political life of that country they will not be withdrawn, as has been the practice in the past.

"The menace of intervention, armed intervention, the threatened presence of machine guns and American marines have repeatedly been used by Latin-American politicians in their endeavors to keep the peace in their own countries. And we have done enough of that sort of thing to make it evident to disinterested observers that the new Monroe doctrine, our present policy, is to act as international policeman, or at least as an elder brother with a big stick, whenever the little fellows get too fresh.

"Is this doctrine worth while?

"Let us see what it involves, first, from the European; second, from the Latin-American point of view.

II.

"By letting it be known in Europe that we shall not tolerate any European intervention or the landing of European troops on the sacred soil of the American Republics, we assume all responsibility. We have declared, in the words of Secretary Olney, that the United States is 'practically sovereign on this continent, and that its fiat is law upon the subject to which it confines its interposition.' Therefore European countries have the right to look to us to do that which we prevent them from doing. A curious result of this is that some of the American Republics float loans in Europe, believing that the United States will not allow the Governments of their European creditors forcibly to collect these loans.

"Personally I believe that it ought to be an adopted principle of international law that the armed intervention of creditor nations to collect bad debts on behalf of their bankers and bondholders is forbidden. If this principle were clearly understood and accepted, these bankers and underwriters would be far more particular to whom they lent any great amount of money, and under what conditions. They would not be willing to take the risks which they now take, and many unfortunate financial tangles would never have a beginning. It is natural for a Republic which has great undeveloped resources, much optimism, and a disregard of existing human handicaps, to desire to borrow large amounts of money in order to build expensive railroads and carry out desirable public improvements. It is equally natural that capitalists seeking good interest rates and secure investments, should depend on the fact that if the debtor country attempts to default on its national loans, the Government of the creditors will intervene with a strong arm. It is natural that the money should be forthcoming, even though a thorough, businesslike, and scientific investigation of the possessions and resources of the borrowing nation might show that the chances of her being able to pay interest, and eventually to return the capital, were highly problematical and to be reckoned as very high risks.

"Millions of dollars of such loans have been made in the past. It is perfectly evident that many of these loans can not be repaid; that the time is coming when the creditor nations will look to us as the policeman or 'elder brother' of the Western Hemisphere to see to it that the little boys pay for the candy and sweetmeats they have eaten. Is it worth while that we should do this?

"One can not dodge the truth that the continuation of our support of this doctrine implies that we will undertake to be responsible for the good behavior of all of the American nations. If we are the big brother with the club, who will not permit any outsider to spank our irritating or troublesome younger brothers, we must accept the natural corollary of keeping them in order ourselves, for we can not allow the American family to become a nuisance, and some members of it have a decided tendency in that direction. Is this task worth while? Will it not cost more than it is worth? Is there not a better way out of the difficulty?

"Furthermore Europe knows that in order to continue to execute our self-imposed and responsible mission we must run counter to the most approved principles of the law of nations.

"The right of independence is so fundamental and so well established a principle of international law, and respect for it is so essential to the existence of national self-restraint, that armed intervention, or any other action or policy tending to place that right in a subordinate position, is properly looked upon with disfavor, not only in Latin America, but by all the family of civilized nations. The grounds upon which intervention is permitted in international law differ according to the authority one consults, but in general they are limited to the right of self-preservation, to averting danger to the intervening State, and to the duty of fulfilling engagements. When, however, the danger against which intervention is directed is the consequence of the prevalence of ideas which are opposed to the views held by the intervening State, most authorities believe that intervention ceases to be legitimate. To say that we have the right to intervene in order to modify another State's attitude toward revolutions is to ignore the fundamental principle that the right of every State to live its life in a given way is precisely equal to that of another State to live its life in another way.

"In the last analysis no intervention is legal except for the purpose of self-preservation, unless a breach of international law has taken place or unless the family of civilized States concur in authorizing it.

"If, then, our adherence to the Monroe doctrine means practically disregard of the principles of the accepted law of nations, is it worth while to continue? Why should we not abandon the Monroe doctrine, and publicly disclaim any desire on our part to interfere in the domestic quarrels of our neighbors? Why should we not publicly state to Europe that we shall not intervene except at the request of a Pan American Congress, and then only in case we are one of the members which such a Congress selects for the specific purpose of quieting a certain troublesome neighbor?

III.

"From the Latin-American point of view, the continuance of the Monroe doctrine is insulting, and is bound to involve us in serious difficulties with our neighbors. We seem to be blind to actual conditions in the largest and most important parts of Latin America, such as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. We need to arouse the average citizen to study the commercial situation and the recent history of those three Republics. Let him ponder on the meaning of Brazil's \$100,000,000 of balance of trade in her favor. Let him realize the enormous extent of Argentina's recent growth and her ability to supply the world with wheat, corn, beef, and mutton. (In 1912 Argentina's exports amounted to \$480,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 represented wheat and corn and \$188,000,000 pastoral products.—The Author.) Let him examine Chile's political and economic stability. Let him ponder whether or not these nations are fit to take care of themselves, and are worthy of being included in an alliance to preserve America for the Americans, if that is worth while, and if there is any danger from Europe. Let him ask himself whether or not the A B C powers—that is, the Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilean Governments—deserve our patronizing, we-will-protect-you-from-Europe attitude.

"The fact is we are woefully ignorant of the actual conditions in the leading American Republics. To the inhabitants of those countries the very idea of the existence of the Monroe doctrine is not only distasteful but positively insulting. It is leading them on the road toward what is known as the 'A B C' policy, a kind of triple alliance between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, with the definite object of opposing the encroachments of the United States. They feel that they must do something to counteract that well-known willingness of the American people to find good and sufficient reasons for interfering and intervening; for example, for taking Porto Rico from Spain, for sending armies into Cuba, for handling the customs receipts of Santo Domingo, for taking a strip of territory which (South Americans believe) belongs to the Republic of Colombia, for sending troops into Nicaragua, and for mobilizing an army on the Mexican frontier. (In regard to the latter point it may be stated, in passing, that it is not the custom for South American nations to mobilize an army on a neighbor's frontier merely because that country is engaged in civil war or revolution.)

"To the 'A B C' powers even the original Monroe doctrine is regarded as long since outgrown and as being at present merely a display of insolence and conceit on our part. With Brazil now owning the largest dreadnaughts in the world; with Argentina and Chile building equally good ones; with the fact that the European nations have long since lost their tendency toward monarchical despotism and are in fact quite as democratic as many American Republics, it does seem a bit ridiculous

for us to pretend that the Monroe doctrine is a necessary element in our foreign policy.

"If we still fear European aggression and desire to prevent a partition of South America on the lines of the partition of Africa, let us bury the Monroe doctrine and declare an entirely new policy—a policy that is based on intelligent appreciation of the present status of the leading American powers; let us declare our desire to join with the 'A B C' powers in protecting the weaker parts of America against any imaginable aggressions on the part of European or Asiatic nations.

"Some people think that the most natural outlet for the crowded Asiatic nations is to be found in South America, and that Japan and China will soon be knocking most loudly for the admission which is at present denied them. If we decide that they should enter, well and good; but if we decide against such a policy, we shall be in a much stronger position to carry out that plan if we have united with the 'A B C' powers.

"If these 'A B C' powers dislike and despise our maintenance of the old Monroe doctrine, it is not difficult to conceive how much more they must resent the new one. The very thought that we, proud in the consciousness of our own self-righteousness, sit here with a smile on our faces and a big stick in our hands, ready to chastise any of the American Republics that do not behave, fairly makes their blood boil. It may be denied that this is our attitude. Grant that it is not, still our neighbors believe that it is, and if we desire to convince them of the contrary we must definitely and publicly abandon the Monroe doctrine and enunciate a new kind of foreign policy.

"We ought not to be blind to the fact that there are clever authors residing in Europe who take the utmost pains to make the Latin Americans believe—what they are unfortunately only too willing to believe—that we desire to be not only practically but actually sovereign on the Western Hemisphere. A recent French writer, Maurice de Waleffe, writing on The Fair Land of Central America, begins his book with this startling announcement of a discovery he has made:

"The United States have made up their mind to conquer South America. Washington aspires to become the capital of an enormous empire, comprising, with the exception of Canada, the whole of the New World. Eighty million Yankees want to annex not only 40,000,000 Spanish-Americans but such mines, forests, and agricultural riches as can be found nowhere else on the face of the globe."

"Most of us, when we read those words, smile, knowing that they are not true; yet that does not affect the fact that the Latin American, when he reads them, gnashes his teeth and believes that they are only too true. If he belongs to one of the larger Republics, it makes him toss his head angrily and increases his hatred toward those 'Yankis,' whose manners he despises. If he belongs to one of the smaller Republics, his soul is filled with fear mingled with hatred, and he sullenly awaits the day when he shall have to defend his State against the Yankee invaders. In every case the effect produced is contrary to the spirit of peace and harmony.

"In another book, which is attracting wide attention and was written by a young Peruvian diplomatist, there is a chapter entitled 'The North American Peril,' and it begins with these significant words: 'To save themselves from Yankee imperialism, the American democracies would almost accept a German alliance or the aid of Japanese arms; everywhere the Americans of the north are feared. In the Antilles and in Central America hostility against the Anglo-Saxon invaders assumes the character of a Latin crusade.' This is a statement not of a theory, but of a condition set forth by a man who, while somewhat severe in his criticism of North American culture, is not unfriendly to the United States, and who remembers what his country owes to us. Yet he asserts that in the United States 'against the policy of respect for Latin liberties are ranged the instincts of a triumphant plutocracy.'

"The strident protest in this book has not gone out without finding a ready echo in South America. Even in Peru, long our best friend on the southern continent, the leading daily papers have during the past year shown an increasing tendency to criticize our actions and suspect our motives. Their suspicion goes so far as actually to turn friendly words against us. Last September a successful American diplomat, addressing a distinguished gathering of manufacturers in New York, was quoted all over South America as stating that the United States did not desire territorial expansion, but only commercial, and that the association should combat all idea of territorial expansion if any statesman proposed it, as this was the only way to gain the confidence of South America. This remark was treated as evidence of Machiavellian politics. One journalist excitedly

exclaimed, 'Who does not see in this paternal interest a brutal and cynical sarcasm? Who talks of confidence when one of the most thoughtful South American authorities, Francisco Garcia Calderon, gives us once more the cry, no longer premature, "Let us be alert and on our guard against Yankeeism."'

"Even the agitation against the Putumayo atrocities is misunderstood. 'To no one is it a secret,' says one Latin-American writer, 'that all these scandalous accusations only serve to conceal the vehement desire to impress American and English influence on the politics of the small countries of South America; and they can scarcely cover the shame of the utilitarian end that lies behind it all.'

"Another instance of the attitude of the Latin-American press is shown in a recent article in one of the leading daily papers in Lima, the Government organ. In the middle of its front page in a two-column space is an article with these headlines: 'North American excesses—The terrible lynchings—And they talk of the Putumayo!' The gist of the article may easily be imagined. It begins with these words: 'While the Saxons of the world are producing a deafening cry over the crimes of the Putumayo, imagining them to be like a dance of death, and giving free rein to such imaginings; while the American Government resolves to send a commission that may investigate what atrocities are committed in those regions, there was published, as regards the United States, in *La Razón*, of Buenos Aires, a fortnight ago the following note, significant of the "lofty civilization and high justice" of the great Republic of the north. Here follows a press dispatch describing one of the terrible lynchings which only too often happen in the United States. Then the Peruvian editor goes on to say, 'Do we realize that in the full twentieth century, when there is not left a single country in the world whose inhabitants are permitted to supersede justice by summary punishment, there are repeatedly taking place, almost daily, in the United States lynchings like that of which we are told in the telegraphic dispatch?'

IV.

"Is it worth our while to heed the 'writing on the wall'?

"Is it not true that it is the present tendency of the Monroe doctrine to claim that the United States is to do whatever seems to the United States good and proper so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned? Is there not a dangerous tendency in our country to believe so far in our own rectitude that we may be excused from any restrictions, either in the law of nations or in our treaty obligations, that seem unjust, trivial, or inconvenient, notwithstanding the established practices of civilized nations? Our attitude on the Panama tolls question, our former disregard of treaty rights with China, and our willingness to read into or read out of existing treaties whatever seems to us right and proper have aroused deep-seated suspicion in our southern neighbors, which, it seems to me, we should endeavor to eradicate if we have our own highest good at heart.

"Are we not too much in the state of mind of Citizen Fix-it, who was more concerned with suppressing the noisy quarrels of his neighbors than with quietly solving his own domestic difficulties? Could we see ourselves as our southern neighbors see us in the columns of their daily press, where the emphasis is still on the prevalence of murder in the United States, the astonishing continuation of lynching, the freedom from punishment of the vast majority of those who commit murder, our growing disregard of the rights of others, bomb outrages, strikes, riots, labor difficulties—could we see these things with their eyes, we should realize how bitterly they resent our assumed right to intervene when they misbehave themselves or when a local revolution becomes particularly noisy.

"So firmly fixed in the Latin-American mind is the idea that our foreign policy to-day means intervention and interference that comments on the splendid sanitary work being done at Panama by Col. Gorgas are tainted with this idea.

"On the west coast of South America there is a pesthole called Guayaquil, which, as Ambassador Bryce says, 'enjoys the reputation of being the pesthouse of the continent, rivaling for the prevalence and malignity of its malarial fevers such dens of disease as Fontesville on the Pungwe River in South Africa and the Guinea coast itself, and adding to these the more swift and deadly yellow fever, which has now been practically extirpated from every other part of South America except the banks of the Amazon. * * * It seems to be high time that efforts should be made to improve conditions at a place whose development is so essential to the development of Ecuador itself.' Recent efforts on the part of far-sighted Ecuadorian statesmen to remedy these conditions by employing American sanitary engineers and taking advantage of the offers of American capital were received by the Ecuadorian populace so ill as to cause the fall of the cabinet and the disgrace of the minister who favored such an experiment in modern sanitation.

"Peru suffers from the conditions of bad health among her northern neighbors, and yet the leading newspapers in Peru, instead of realizing how much they had to gain by having Guayaquil cleaned up, united in protesting against this symptom of 'Yanki' imperialism, and applauded the action of the Ecuadorian mob.

"Is it worth while to continue a foreign policy which makes it so difficult for things to be done, things of whose real advantage to our neighbors there is no question?

"The old adage that actions speak louder than words is perhaps more true in Latin America than in the United States. A racial custom of saying pleasant things tends toward a suspicion of the sincerity of pleasant things when said. But there can be no doubt about actions. Latin-American statesmen smiled and applauded when Secretary Root, in the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, said, 'We consider that the independence and the equal rights of the smallest and weakest members of the family of nations deserve as much respect as those of the great empires. We pretend to no right, privilege, or power that we do not freely concede to each one of the American Republics.' But they felt that their suspicions of us were more than warranted by our subsequent actions in Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua. Our ultimatum to Chile on account of the long-standing Alsop claim seemed to them an unmistakably unfriendly act and was regarded as a virtual abandonment by Secretary Knox of the policy enunciated by Secretary Root.

"Another unfriendly act was the neglect of our Congress to provide a suitable appropriation for the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

"Before 1908 Latin-American scientific congresses had been held in Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Rio Janeiro), and Uruguay (Montevideo). When it came Chile's turn, so kind was her feeling toward Secretary Root that the United States was asked to join in making the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress become the first Pan-American. Every one of the four countries where the international scientists met had made a suitable, generous appropriation to cover the expenses of the meeting. Chile had felt that it was worth while to make a very large appropriation in order suitably to entertain the delegates, to publish the results of the congress, and to increase American friendships. This First Pan-American Scientific Congress selected Washington as the place for the second congress, and named October, 1912, as the appointed time for the meetings. But when our State Department asked Congress for a modest appropriation of \$50,000 to meet our international obligations for this Pan-American gathering, our billion-dollar Congress decided to economize and denied the appropriation. When the matter came up again during the Congress that has just finished its sessions, the appropriation was recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but was thrown out on a technical point of order.

"Now, you can not make a Latin-American believe that the United States is so poor that it can not afford to entertain international scientific congresses as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile have done. They argue that there must be some other reason underlying this lack of courtesy. No pleasant words or profuse professions of friendship and regard can make the leading statesmen and scientists throughout Latin America forget that it was not possible to hold the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress because the United States did not care to assume her international obligations. Nor will they forget that Chile spent \$100,000 in entertaining the First Pan-American Scientific Congress and that the 10 official delegates from the United States Government enjoyed the bounteous Chilean hospitality and were shown every attention that was befitting and proper for the accredited representatives of the United States.

"In short, here is a concrete case of how our present policy toward Latin America justifies the Latin-American attitude toward the country that has been maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

V.

"Finally, there is another side to the question.

"Some of the defenders of the Monroe doctrine state quite frankly that they are selfish, and that from the selfish point of view the Monroe doctrine should at all costs be maintained. They argue that our foreign commerce would suffer were Europe permitted to have a free hand in South America. Even on this very point it seems to me that they make a serious mistake.

"You can seldom sell goods to a man who dislikes you, except when you have something which is far better or cheaper than he can get anywhere else. Furthermore, if he distrusts you, he is not going to judge your goods fairly or view the world's market with an unprejudiced eye. This can scarcely be denied. Everyone knows that a friendly smile or cordial

greeting and the maintenance of friendly relations are essential to 'holding one's customers.' Accordingly, it seems that even from this selfish point of view, which some Americans are willing to take, it is absolutely against our own interests to maintain this elder-brother-with-the-stick policy, which typifies the new Monroe doctrine.

"Furthermore, Germany is getting around the Monroe doctrine, and is actually making a peaceful conquest of South America which will injure us just as much as if we had allowed her to make a military conquest of the southern Republics. She is winning South American friendship. She has planted colonies, one of which, in southern Brazil, has 350,000 people in it, as large a population as that of Vermont and nearly as large as that of Montana. Germany is taking pains to educate her young business men in the Spanish language, and to send them out equipped to capture Spanish-American trade. We have a saying that 'Trade follows the flag.' Germany has magnificent steamers, flying the German flag, giving fortnightly service to every important port in South America—ports where the American flag is practically never seen. She has her banks and business houses which have branches in the interior cities. By their means she is able to keep track of American commerce, to know what we are doing, and at what rates. Laughing in her sleeve at the Monroe doctrine as an antiquated policy, which only makes it easier for her to do a safe business, Germany is engaged in the peaceful conquest of Spanish America.

"To be sure, we are not standing still, and we are fighting for the same trade that she is, but our soldiers are handicapped by the presence of the very doctrine that was intended to strengthen our position in the New World. Is this worth while? "At all events let us face clearly and frankly the fact that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is going to cost the United States an immense amount of trouble, money, and men.

"Carried out to its logical conclusion, it means a policy of suzerainty and interference which will earn us the increasing hatred of our neighbors, the dissatisfaction of Europe, the loss of commercial opportunities, and the forfeiture of time and attention which would much better be given to settling our own difficult internal problems. The continuance of adherence to the Monroe doctrine offers opportunities to scheming statesmen to distract public opinion from the necessity of concentrated attention at home by arousing mingled feelings of jingoism and self-importance in attempting to correct the errors of our neighbors.

"If we persist in maintaining the Monroe doctrine, we shall find that its legitimate, rational, and logical growth will lead us to an increasing number of large expenditures, where American treasure and American blood will be sacrificed in efforts to remove the mote from our neighbor's eye while overlooking the beam in our own.

"The character of the people who inhabit the tropical American Republics is such, the percentage of Indian blood is so great, the little understood difficulties of life in those countries are so far-reaching, and the psychological tendencies of the people so different from our own, that opportunities will continually arise which will convince us that they require our intervention if we continue to hold to the tenets of the Monroe doctrine.

"It is for us to face the question fairly and to determine whether it is worth while to continue any longer on a road which leads to such great expenditures and which means the loss of international friendships.

"That international good will is a desideratum it needs no words of mine to prove to anyone. Looked at from every point of view, selfishly and unselfishly, ethically, morally, commercially, and diplomatically, we desire to live at peace with our neighbors and to promote international friendship. Can this be done by continuing our adherence to the Monroe doctrine?

"From the unselfish point of view and from the point of view of the world's peace and happiness, there seems to be no question that the Monroe doctrine is no longer worth while. Mr. Bryce, in an able exposition in his recent 'South America,' has clearly pointed out that the Spanish-American's regard for the United States and his confidence in its purposes have never even recovered from the blow given by the Mexican War of 1846 and the annexation of California. For many years a political tie between ourselves and the other American Republics was found, says Mr. Bryce, in our declared intention 'to resist any attempt by European powers either to overthrow republican government in any American State or to attempt annexation of its territory. So long as any such action was feared from Europe the protection thus promised was welcome, and the United States felt a corresponding interest in their clients; but circumstances alter cases. To-day, when apprehensions of the

old kind have vanished and when some of the South American States feel themselves already powerful, one is told that they have begun to regard the situation with different eyes. 'Since there are no longer rain clouds coming up from the east, why should a friend, however well intentioned, insist on holding an umbrella over us? We are quite able to do that for ourselves if necessary.' Mr. Bryce continues: 'It is as the disinterested, the absolutely disinterested and unselfish, advocate of peace and good will that the United States will have most influence in the Western Hemisphere, and that influence, gently and tactfully used, may be of incalculable service to mankind.'

"Old ideas, proverbs, catchwords, national shibboleths, die hard. No part of our foreign policy has ever been so continuously held and so popularly accepted as the Monroe doctrine. Hoary with age, it has defied the advance of commerce, the increase of transportation facilities, and the subjugation of the yellow-fever mosquito. Based on a condition that has long since disappeared, owing its later growth and development to mistaken ideas, it appears to our South American neighbors to be neither disinterested nor unselfish, but rather an indisputable evidence of our overweening national conceit. The very words 'Monroe doctrine' are fraught with a disagreeable significance from our neighbors' point of view. There is no one single thing nor any group of things that we could do to increase the chances of peace and harmony in the Western Hemisphere comparable with the definite statement that we have outgrown the Monroe doctrine, that we realize that our neighbors in the New World are well able to take care of themselves, and that we shall not interfere in their politics or send arms into their territory unless cordially invited to do so, and then only in connection with and by the cooperation of other members of the family.

"If it is necessary to maintain order in some of the weaker and more restless Republics, why not let the decision be made not by ourselves, but by a congress of the leading American powers? If it is found necessary to send armed forces into Central America to quell rebellions that are proving too much for the recognized Governments, why not let those forces consist not solely of American marines, but of the marines of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile as well? In some such way as this we can convince 'the other Americans' of our good faith and of the fact that we have not 'made up our minds to conquer South America.' By adopting a foreign policy along these lines we can establish on a broad and solid foundation the relations of international peace and good will for which the time is ripe, but which can not arrive till we are convinced that the Monroe doctrine is not worth while."

APPLIANCES FOR ENGINES IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know the subject upon which the gentleman desires to speak.

Mr. RAKER. It is upon the subject of headlights for engines engaged in interstate commerce, upon the subject of proper engines and appliances for engines engaged in interstate commerce, and one or two other matters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith some resolutions by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, adopted at their twenty-sixth convention, held in the city of Washington, D. C., during the month of June, 1913, in which they urge legislation by Congress upon the following subjects:

1. Placing some restrictions upon immigration into the United States.
2. That a proper headlight law be enacted, embodying the provisions of H. R. 103, Sixty-third Congress, first session.
3. That common carriers engaged in interstate commerce be compelled to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances.
4. That Senate bill No. 4, Sixty-third Congress, first session, relating to our merchant marine, etc., be speedily enacted into law.

All of these are important matters and demand immediate attention and consideration by this Congress. I am in full accord with the purpose to be accomplished by each of these resolutions.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN,

Peoria, Ill., July 12, 1913.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By instructions of the twenty-sixth convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held in the city of

Washington, D. C., during the month of June, 1913, the following resolution is transmitted for your information:

"Whereas for many years representatives of labor organizations have urged upon Congress the necessity of the placing of some restriction upon the immigration of millions of foreign people to the United States, by which unrestricted immigration American labor has been displaced, wages reduced, labor unions destroyed, and the American standard of living seriously affected: Be it

"Resolved, That the national legislative representative at Washington is hereby instructed to join with representatives of all other labor organizations in an endeavor to induce the United States Congress to adopt laws that will restrict any immigration that tends to lower the standard of living of the American working people: Be it further

"Resolved, That the international president and the general secretary and treasurer be, and are hereby, instructed to file a copy of these resolutions with the President of the United States and the Members of both Houses of Congress."

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. CARTER,
President.

Attest:

A. H. HAWLEY,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN,
Peoria, Ill., July 12, 1913.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By instructions of the twenty-sixth convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the month of June, 1913, the following resolution adopted by that convention is transmitted to you for your information:

"Careful perusal of the report rendered by the Bureau of Standards convinces us that the electric headlight alone will afford adequate protection to the lives of our members, the traveling public, and the property of the railroads, but to overcome the claims of class legislation made by manufacturers of other lights, it was deemed advisable that a clause be inserted in the bill providing for other lights if the required candlepower could be furnished.

"We have ascertained that laws have been passed in 20 States, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, providing for headlights to meet certain requirements. In the first 11 States mentioned laws have been passed requiring locomotives to be equipped with electric headlights, and 1,500 candlepower, measured without the aid of a reflector, is specified. The other 9 States have laws requiring a headlight which will enable the engine crew to clearly discern an object the size of a man at distances varying from 500 feet in Ohio to 800 feet in Kansas, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

"We find that, in addition to these States in which laws have been enacted, the railroads in the State of California have agreed to equip all locomotives used in road service with electric headlights of not less than 1,500 candlepower, with the addition of a 60-candlepower incandescent light to be placed in the headlight and controlled with a switch in the cab, making it possible to operate or cut out either light independent of the other. This latter improvement for the purpose of overcoming the objections interposed by certain officials of these railroads that headlights of this power are dazzling in their brightness and have tendency to blind the engineer, preventing him from properly observing signals, etc.

"After giving careful consideration to the foregoing, we recommend that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in convention assembled, indorse House bill No. 103, introduced by Congressman JOHN E. RAKER, of California, at the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.

"That the international president, acting in the capacity of national legislative representative, be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to use all honorable means to secure the passage of this bill.

"That he issue a circular letter to all lodges in the United States calling upon them to furnish him with specific cases where wrecks have occurred (giving dates, casualties, and such information as will properly identify same) that could have been averted had the locomotives been equipped with headlights of sufficient power; also specific instances where such accidents were averted because of the locomotives having been equipped with proper headlights.

"That we furnish each lodge in each State with the name and addresses of their Congressmen and request them to write a suitable letter to each urging them to support this headlight bill.

"That we address a suitable letter to W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, requesting that he take similar action through the divisions of that organization.

"That a copy of this indorsement of House bill No. 103 be forwarded to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and to Congressman JOHN E. RAKER."

Yours, truly,

W. S. CARTER,
President.

Attest:

A. H. HAWLEY,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN,
Peoria, Ill., July 12, 1913.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By instructions of the twenty-sixth convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held in the city of Washington, D. C., during the month of June, 1913, the following resolution is transmitted for your information:

"Whereas the law to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto, was passed by Congress as a result of long and vigorous efforts on the part of this and kindred organizations whose members were being killed or injured by boiler accidents; and

"Whereas the passage and enforcement of this law has greatly added to the safety and comfort of locomotive firemen and enginemen, and has facilitated train movement and reduced engine failures by bringing about improved conditions of the motive power to which the provisions of the law apply; and

"Whereas it is a well-known fact that accidents and derailments are frequently due to the defective condition of locomotive machinery, which is not covered by the law, and that additional protection to

locomotive firemen and enginemen, and to the traveling public, would result from an extension of its provisions to cover all parts of the locomotive as well as the boiler and its appurtenances: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this convention indorse the present locomotive-boiler inspection law and commend the efficient and practical manner in which it has been enforced by the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and be it further

"Resolved, That this convention earnestly urge Congress to enact, and the President to approve, such additional legislation as may be necessary to extend the authority of the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cover all parts of the locomotives and tenders, so that when locomotives are operated with any defect which makes them in an unsafe or improper condition for service, the same action may be taken and penalties applied that now apply to 'locomotive boilers and their appurtenances'; and be it further

"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to deliver this resolution to the President."

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. CARTER,
President.

Attest:

A. H. HAWLEY,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN,
Peoria, Ill., July 12, 1913.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By instructions of the twenty-sixth convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held in the city of Washington, D. C., during the month of June, 1913, the following resolutions adopted by that convention are hereby transmitted for your information and consideration:

"Whereas the absence of native Americans in our merchant marine is conclusive evidence that the living conditions of our seamen are so far below the usual standards as to cause our men and boys to shun this calling; and

"Whereas the increase in wrecks of vessels and the increase in the loss of life proves that the standard of skill of the men employed is continually deteriorating, the dangers to life at sea increasing; and

"Whereas the official investigation of wrecks all point to and demand some real and effective remedy; and

"Whereas congressional committees have had hearings during the sessions of Congress for the last dozen years, and there has finally passed the House a measure which has since had the unqualified approval of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor: Therefore be it

"Resolved by this the Twenty-sixth Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, That we indorse Senate bill No. 4 and urge its adoption as recommended by the departments above referred to at this session of Congress; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the President of the United States, and to Senator LA FOLLETTE, the author of the bill in the Senate."

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. CARTER, President.

Attest:

A. H. HAWLEY,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE RECORD.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hold no brief to speak for the present Democratic administration in relation to the Caminetti-McNab controversy. But I can not remain idly by and permit stand-pat Republican politicians to traduce—and in my judgment willfully misrepresent and misinterpret—the actions of Secretary Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds in this matter. I do not believe that the Attorney General, as the head of the Department of Justice in this city, should have the power to control Federal court prosecutions in distant States. This power should be vested in the local courts and attorneys alone. However, for many years the Attorney General has directed at will such prosecutions. Indeed, they have ordered the local attorneys to dismiss prosecutions, and in the noted case of the prosecution of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, in the southern district of Oklahoma, in the year 1905, the Attorney General peremptorily ordered the local attorney to dismiss said indictment before the creation of the new State. This order was made and these men were never tried, though it is well known that they were guilty, as charged, with defrauding the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma out of the sum of \$28,876.90. Now, in this Caminetti case, a short continuance was all that was asked. Why did not these valorous defenders of justice criticize President Roosevelt and Taft for dismissing many prosecutions? Mr. Speaker, the editorials of several of the leading papers of the United States will answer my question more fully than I have time to do, and suffice it for me to say that I fully concur in their statements and conclusions.

These editorials are as follows, viz:

[From the Washington Post.]

THE DIGGS-CAMINETTI CASE.

The political twist that has been given the Diggs-Caminetti case was well illustrated at San Francisco Tuesday, when United States Judge Van Fleet was compelled to rebuke the grand jury for filing a report

In which the jury assailed Attorney General McReynolds and President Wilson. The offensive report was returned to the jury with the sharp reminder that it had better attend to its own business and not set itself up as a critic of national officers.

There has been altogether too much buncombe and hysteria in this case—buncombe on the part of the politicians who are using it for their own advantage, and hysteria on the part of ill-informed persons who have been misled into thinking that "white slaves" guilty of an atrocious crime have been protected by the Government.

The evidence against Diggs and Caminetti is conclusive. The outcome of the trial, whether conducted immediately or whether it be postponed, is a foregone conclusion. There was no palliation in Washington of the hideous offense, and no evidence has been adduced to show that the Government was derelict in any respect in working up the case against the defendants. It was cunningly made to appear, however, that the Government was willing, and even anxious, to defeat the ends of justice by postponing the case a couple of months. If there had been any such monstrous motive in the hearts of the Government chiefs there would have been justification for the indignation that has been expressed. But the remote danger in delay was grossly exaggerated in order to cast discredit upon the President and his Attorney General. The natural tendency of the public to resent interference with the course of justice was fomented into hysterical indignation by politicians for their own purposes.

The Diggs-Caminetti case in itself is shocking enough, but it is made much worse by muckraking politicians who use it for the purpose of imputing base motives to the heads of the Government.

[From the *Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, Tex., June 28, 1913.]

"Frightened rabbits never got away quicker than the President and the Attorney General when this matter was brought up," exclaims Mr. MANN, the minority leader in the House, in referring to the California white-slave episode. And yet we may be sure that if the President had paltered with this situation for as long as a day Mr. MANN would have been even more indignant and have declared, when finally the President had acted, that he had been reluctantly driven to act by outraged public opinion. All which is merely illustrative of the petty and demagogic motives that make up so large a part of our party politics. The action of Secretary Wilson and of Attorney General McReynolds was a gross and inexcusable blunder, but there has not been disclosed one fact or circumstance to suggest that either of them was actuated by unworthy motive. As for the course of the President, both the precise action that he took and the promptness with which he took it deserve the applause of the whole country, and if there were more sincerity in our political controversies and a greater regard for the truth, Republicans would be as ready as Democrats to applaud him. Not the least regrettable consequence of such episodes as this is the exhibition of hypocrisy which they usually occasion.

[From the *Portland (Oreg.) Journal*, July 11, 1913.]

ON DRESS PARADE.

The process of extracting political buncombe out of the Caminetti-McNab episode continues.

Never before were so many gentlemen shocked at a white-slave case. Never before were so many alleged virtuous persons thundering in the index. More apostles of virtue are on dress parade now than at any time in a century. From the racket raised one would think there never was a white-slave case before. Gentlemen are holding up their hands in holy horror, and many of them are gentlemen who have probably been helping to perpetuate vice, who have been extracting profits from vice and have helped to furnish recruits for vice.

Young Caminetti is vile. No postponement of his case should have been requested by the Secretary of Labor. Attorney General McReynolds ought not to have postponed the cases at the request of the Secretary of Labor. The whole incident has been blundering.

But thousands of other cases have been postponed by order of the Attorney General. The case against the Chicago beef packers was postponed by order of the Attorney General until the packers finally escaped conviction by pleading the statute of limitation in court. Not one of the gentlemen now yelling their heads off was up protesting against the order of postponement then. Mr. McNab was not then so outraged by a postponement that freed men who have indirectly extorted millions from their countrymen. Congressman MANN, who was virtuously vociferous on the floor, attacking the President, never lifted his voice then.

The Sherman law has been a law more than 20 years, and its provisions for sending trust magnates to jail have been postponed by Republican Attorney Generals so consistently and so studiously that not one captain of industry has ever been jailed.

But no McNab has ever resigned before; no Congressman KAHN, of California, has ever protested; no Congressman MANN has ever been shocked.

But they are all whooping it up now, whooping it up as though young Caminetti were the original white slaver and they the cleanest, most virtuous persons outside of paradise.

Young Caminetti will be thoroughly prosecuted, and he ought to be. But for the itch of some gentlemen for office and but for their desire to do something by which to exploit themselves for office, he could have been tried, convicted, and punished and the country been spared the hideous details of his crime.

The main feature of the whole hullabaloo is the willingness of the McNabs and others to capitalize the nasty facts of a white-slave case as a means of getting official position.

[From the *Denver News*, July 11, 1913.]

M'NAB AND HIS FEARS.

One Mr. McNab, of San Francisco, who happened to have held over as United States district attorney for California, worked up a violent wrath a few days ago and forthwith telegraphed his resignation to the President for immediate action. The McNab grievance was that a couple of criminal cases which he had a palpitating ambition to try at once were postponed for a few months, and immediately he concluded that there was a dark and deep-laid conspiracy hatching somewhere in the Department of Justice at Washington. Whereupon the President, harking to the McNab anxiety, investigated, found that the California lawyer was wrong, and let Mr. McNab out of a job precisely as the lawyer had requested in various kinds of language, following rather voluminous intimation and suggestion.

Now it appears to the satisfaction of everyone save McNab and a few of his cronies close to the singing waves of the Golden Gate that there never was any intention of deferring the trial of the cases in-

definitely and that everything was done in legal fashion, just as is agreed every day in law courts to meet fair and reasonable conveniences. The accused will be tried in the near future, but the prosecutor will not be McNab. This will likely displease the gentleman with the distended and vociferous vocabulary, but it will hardly hurt the administration of justice much.

The McNab idea was to besmirch the character of United States Attorney General McReynolds and incidentally to play a little game of small politics, which might inure to the standing of the stand-pat wing of the Republican Party, of which he is a stern and inflexible pillar. But between the President and the Attorney General they have effectually punctured the scheme. McNab says the incident is now closed. So is McNab, glory be!

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, volumes have been written upon the Panama Canal project, but because of the lack of knowledge of many of the authors, there has been consequent inaccuracy in the statements of those dealing with the subject, and I am constrained to the belief that a vast majority of the people to-day are as ignorant of the facts upon this subject as I confess myself to have been previous to my recent semiofficial visit to the Canal Zone.

Undoubtedly many have spoken or written with earnest desire to properly portray the wonders of this stupendous undertaking. Few possess sufficient knowledge of this particular kind of work to enable them to properly describe the active operations of the canal commission.

That the work of building the canal requires high-class mechanical skill and ingenuity, none can gainsay. Our able commission has perfected an organization of men who are peers in their respective professions. They have resolutely and diligently pursued the policy laid down with the beginning of this gigantic task in 1904, have surmounted innumerable unforeseen obstacles, and are now nearing the completion of the work which, when completed, will stand a perpetual monument to American skill, courage, and ingenuity.

The following facts, prepared by William M. Baxter, jr., official guide and lecturer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will be found a descriptive, instructive, and interesting story from an absolutely reliable and authoritative source.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE CANAL ZONE.

"The Canal Zone is a strip of land 10 miles wide, 5 miles each side of the center line of the canal, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All told, it contains 436 square miles, of which the United States now owns about 363 square miles. The remainder is privately owned and was not acquired by the Government, as it was not needed for the construction of the canal. If, however, this land should ever be needed, the United States can by its treaty right acquire, either by purchase or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, any lands, buildings, water rights, or other properties necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection of the canal.

"The two cities of Panama and Colon, although within the boundaries of the Canal Zone, are excluded from it and are under the Government of Panama. They have no outlet, however, except through the zone. The United States reserves the right to enforce sanitary ordinances in those two cities, and also to maintain public order in the event that the Republic of Panama is unable to do so.

ROUTE OF CANAL.

"The canal traverses this zone from Colon to Panama in a general southeasterly direction, Panama being located 22 miles east of a line running due south from Colon.

"In passing through the canal from the Atlantic vessels enter a sea-level channel extending from deep water in the Atlantic to the foot of the locks at Gatun. This channel is 7 miles in length, 500 feet wide, and 41 feet deep.

"At Gatun, vessels are lifted from sea level to 85 feet above through a flight of three locks, passing directly into the waters of Gatun Lake.

"Gatun Lake is an artificial body of water with an area of approximately 164 square miles. This lake is formed by impounding the waters of the River Chagres and its tributaries by means of a large dam at Gatun, where there is a break in the range of hills which surround the basin of the Chagres. By building a dam a mile and a half long across this gap, it is possible to back up the waters of the Chagres and form the Gatun Lake. The surface of this lake stands 85 feet above sea level, the summit level of the canal, and extends from Gatun clear through the Culebra Cut to the southern end at Pedro Miguel, a distance of 32 miles. From the foregoing it can be clearly seen that the Culebra Cut is merely a spur of the Gatun

Lake, the same water level existing in the cut as in the balance of the lake.

"Vessels after entering the lake may go at practically full speed for a distance of 23 miles from Gatun to the mouth of the cut. The first 16 miles of the channel through the lake is to be 1,000 feet wide, and is marked by buoys on the surface of the lake; then for 4 miles the channel is to be 800 feet wide, narrowing to 500 feet for 3 miles before entering the cut. Through the Culebra Cut, which is 9 miles in length, the channel is to be 300 feet in width at the bottom. Passing through this cut at a reduced speed, vessels arrive at the Pedro Miguel Lock at the south end, through which they are lowered in one step from 85 feet above sea level to 55 feet above, a drop of 30 feet, passing out into Miraflores Lake, a small artificial lake covering an area of about 2 square miles. This lake is formed by impounding the waters of the Cocoli, the Rio Grande, and the Pedro Miguel Rivers by means of the dam, locks, and spillway at Miraflores. The dam at this point runs practically parallel to the locks on their west side instead of at right angles to them. This is done in order to take in the Cocoli River, which comes in from the west, striking midway of the locks, which makes it necessary either to divert this stream or else to build a dam so as to throw it back into the lake. The latter plan gives additional water for the lake and avoids the silting up of the sea-level portion of the canal at the point at which the diverted Cocoli would enter it. The spillway is located on the east side of the locks between the side wall and a rocky point, and is of sufficient size to discharge all the water that might flow through one of the twin locks at Pedro Miguel in the event that an accident should establish free communication between Gatun and Miraflores Lakes. In this way an accident at Pedro Miguel does not necessarily endanger the locks at Miraflores.

"Passing through the Miraflores Lake, a distance of a mile and a half, through a channel 500 feet in width, the vessels arrive at the Miraflores Locks and pass down through two locks in flight from 55 feet above sea level to the sea-level channel on the Pacific side, steaming out through this channel from the foot of the locks at Miraflores to deep water in the Pacific, a distance of 8 miles.

"The total length of the canal is 50½ miles and the time for passing through from one ocean to the other will be from 10 to 12 hours, according to the speed a vessel maintains in the lake area. Three hours of this time are taken up in passing through the six locks. Of the total length of the canal, 40 miles will be of sufficient width to allow vessels to go at practically full speed, there being 15 miles of sea-level channel, 7 on one side and 8 on the other, and 25 miles of open lake navigation in the two lakes, in all of which the minimum channel width is to be 500 feet, and the maximum 1,000 feet. This leaves only 10½ miles which is at all narrow, 9 miles being in the cut where the bottom width is to be 300 feet and through which vessels will go at a reduced rate of speed, and the remainder being through the locks, where the vessel will be towed by means of electric towing engines. Everywhere except through the locks vessels will go under their own power.

OCEAN LEVELS.

"The general conception seems to be that the Pacific Ocean is higher than the Atlantic; this, however, is not the case. Mean sea level, the point midway between extreme high and low tide, is exactly the same in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The difference is all in the tides. There is an average tide on the Pacific of 20 feet, while there are approximately but 20 inches of tide on the Atlantic side.

"This excessively high tide on the Pacific side is apparently due to the shape of the Bay of Panama, which, being shaped like a funnel, tends to exaggerate the action of the tide. The same thing occurs at several other points throughout the world, the most remarkable case being the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, where the tide sometimes rises and falls 60 feet.

BREAKWATERS.

"Breakwaters are being constructed on both the Pacific and the Atlantic sides. The one on the Pacific end is simply an extension of a large dump at East Balboa of material excavated from the Culebra Cut, connecting Naos Island with the mainland, and designed to cut off a cross current which comes in at right angles to the line of the canal. This current, although moving slowly, carries an enormous amount of silt and sand, and it was to prevent the filling in of the sea-level portion of the canal that this breakwater was constructed.

"The Toro Point breakwater on the Atlantic side extends northeast from Toro Point a distance of 11,000 feet, and is designed to protect the Bay of Limon from heavy storms which occur during the winter months and are commonly known as

'northerns.' These storms are of such violence that when one occurs vessels can not lie at the docks at Cristobal and Colon, but are forced to move out into deep water to seek shelter farther down the coast in the land-locked harbor of Porto Bello. In addition to this breakwater a mole is being built in connection with the dock-improvement work at Cristobal, behind which the docks will be constructed. If it should be found, after this mole is completed, that still further protection is required, then a second breakwater will be extended from the headland opposite Toro Point.

FRENCH WORK.

"Active work was started by the French on their canal in 1881, and this first French company, which was organized by De Lesseps, failed during the latter part of 1888, after spending \$260,000,000. For five years the company remained in the hands of a receiver, and in 1894 the new French company was organized and kept up the work on a very small scale until 1904, when the United States took over the construction.

"The plan of this last French company was to build a lock-type canal with a total of eight locks and a summit level through the Culebra Cut at 97 feet above sea level. Starting just behind Cristobal Point, in order to secure the protection of that point against the northerns, and extending for 16 miles inland to Bohio, the canal was to be a sea-level type. At Bohio a dam and two locks were to be located, forming the Bohio Lake, with a surface level of 65 feet above sea level. Passing through this lake a distance of 14 miles the vessels would arrive at Bas Obispo, at the northern end of the cut, where it was intended to locate two more locks with a combined lift of 32 feet. In order to secure water for the summit level through the cut it would have been necessary to build an additional reservoir at Alhajuela, farther up the valley of the Chagres, bringing a ditch line along the hillsides from this lake down and into the cut. Passing through the cut, vessels were to be lowered to the Pacific through four locks, one at Paraiso, two at Pedro Miguel, and one at Miraflores, from which point a sea-level canal 8 miles long led out into deep water in the Pacific.

FRENCH PURCHASE.

"The rights and property of this French company were purchased by the United States for \$40,000,000, and up to date our country has realized on this purchase, on a very conservative estimate, over \$42,000,000.

"Out of 80,000,000 cubic yards of excavation work which the French company had done only 30,000,000 yards were useful in the construction of the present type of canal, and in estimating the value of the French purchase an allowance of \$25,389,240 was made for this excavation work. It had cost approximately \$120,000,000.

"The value of the Panama Railroad was estimated at \$9,000,000. This railroad was acquired by the French at a cost of \$18,000,000. In addition to these two main items, the purchase included a great deal of machinery, and the commission is to-day using 85 French locomotives and 7 ladder dredges included in the property purchased. The French also turned over a great many buildings, maps, and scientific data, including records of the flow of the Chagres River through a period of 15 years. On these records it is impossible to place any cash value, as they would not have been available at any price had not the French kept these records, and with the present type of canal it is a matter of vital importance to be able to estimate accurately the volume of the flow of the Chagres, as it is the Chagres that supplies the water to fill the Gatun Lake and make the lockages through the canal. Now, due to the fact that we have secured these French records, we have a complete record of the flow of the Chagres extending through a period of 23 years.

RELOCATION OF PANAMA RAILROAD.

"As the construction of the canal progressed, it became necessary from time to time to abandon small sections of the original Panama Railroad line, which was built in 1850 by three Americans—Aspinwall, Stephens, and Chauncey. In 1908 the section between Mindi and Tiger Hill was relocated, as the old line passed right through the site of the Gatun Dam and Locks. In 1910 the section between Pedro Miguel and Corozal was relocated, establishing the line permanently at an elevation sufficiently high to be above the level of Miraflores Lake, and on February 15, 1912, the relocated line between Gatun and Matachin was put into service, as the rising water of the Gatun Lake, due to the closing up of the Chagres at Gatun on February 9, soon flooded most of the old line between these points.

"The Gatun Lake now stands 50 feet above sea level, at which elevation it floods the old railroad right of way to about Tabernilla and covers an area of over 90 square miles.

"Finally, with the canal completed, a new railroad will have been constructed, running from Colon to Panama entirely on the east side of the canal. The new road after leaving Gatun swings east along the hillsides, and crossing through the lake on high earth fills, follows the borders of the lake to Gamboa, where it crosses the Chagres on a steel-girder bridge a quarter of a mile long. From here it swings away from the cut and, passing around back of Gold Hill, follows the Pedro Miguel Valley to Pedro Miguel. Originally it was intended to carry the railroad through the cut on a bench 10 feet above the water, but the slides in the cut made that impracticable.

GATUN DAM AND LAKE.

"The Gatun Dam is a huge earth structure and is, in fact, more of a mountain than a dam. It is so constructed as to complete the natural range of mountains which, excepting at this one point, entirely surround the low-lying basin of the Chagres. By completing this basin it is possible to retain the waters of the Chagres and thereby form the Gatun Lake.

"The dam is constructed of two outer walls of dry fill, a large part of which was excavated from the Culebra Cut. These two walls, or toes, as they are usually called, were constructed so as to be 1,200 feet apart (inside measurement) and this space in between the two walls was filled with a mixture of sand and clay which was sucked up from the river bed of the Chagres, both above and below the dam, by means of large suction dredges, and then pumped through long pipe lines into the space between the two walls of dry-earth fill. About 20 per cent of the material passing through these pipe lines was solid matter, the balance water. After the solid matter settled the surplus water was drained off and in that way the inner portion of the dam was built up. This inner core is usually known as the hydraulic core and forms the water-tight portion of the dam. After the hydraulic core had been carried a short way above the water level it was discontinued, and the outer walls were then carried higher and closer together until they entirely encased and capped over the inner core.

"The Gatun Dam at the base is 2,100 feet, or about a half mile, thick—400 feet thick at the water surface and 100 feet wide across the crest. The crest of the dam stands 105 feet above sea level and 20 feet above the surface of the water of the lake. The length of the dam measured along the crest is 7,500 feet, but of this length only 500 feet will be subject to the full pressure of 85 feet of water, due to the natural rise of the ground along the inner slopes of the dam.

"In connection with this dam it is interesting to know that a Frenchman named Lepinay was the first to propose the plan of constructing a dam at Gatun. He proposed this plan in 1879 to the International Scientific Congress which had been convened at Paris to determine upon the general route of the proposed canal, but De Lesseps, who was the leading spirit of this Congress, was so strong an advocate of the sea-level canal that Lepinay's plan was hardly discussed, and is simply a matter of record.

SPILLWAY.

"The spillway, which is located about midway of the dam, is built right into a natural hill which stood at an elevation of 110 feet above sea level. This hill was practically solid rock, so it was only necessary to cut a channel 300 feet wide through this hill and line it with concrete, building a dam across the head of this channel to form the spillway or regulating works for Gatun Lake. This dam forms nearly a semi-circle across the head of the spillway channel and will be constructed of solid concrete up to elevation 69. At this level piers rise 45 feet apart on the crest of the solid portion of the dam, and in between these piers come the steel gates 19 feet high which control the level of the lake.

"With these gates closed the crest of the dam would be 88 feet above sea level, so that it would be possible to store up water in the Gatun Lake up to about 87 feet above sea level. The normal level of the lake is to be 85 feet, and it will be maintained at that level during most of the year; just at the last of the rainy season, however, the lake level will be brought up to 87 in order to supply the water for lockages during the dry season. This will give an additional 2 feet of water over an area of 164 square miles, which would be sufficient to make 58 lockages a day during the dry season; that is 10 more than could possibly be made with vessels following one another at intervals of one hour.

"With the lake at 85 the spillway will be capable of discharging 154,000 cubic feet per second, which is more than the greatest momentary discharge on the Chagres River at Gatun.

"If the Gatun Lake should ever go to elevation 92 the spillway would be capable of discharging over 200,000 cubic feet of water per second, which is very nearly equal to the discharge

of the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. In addition to the control of the Chagres effected by means of the spillway, there is the great reservoiring effect of the Gatun Lake, it being of such great area that it would take the greatest known flood of the Chagres River nine hours to raise the level of the lake 1 foot, even though no water was discharging through the spillway at Gatun.

WATER SUPPLY.

"To those who are skeptical as to the supply of water which will be available to fill the Gatun Lake the following figures may be of interest:

"The rainy season on the Isthmus usually extends through the last eight months of the year and the remaining four months make up the dry season.

"At Colon the average annual rainfall amounts to 130 inches a year and, as one comes across the Isthmus from Colon to Panama, the rainfall decreases gradually until at Panama the rainfall averages 70 inches per annum. Now, as one goes east and west from the zone, one gets into sections that are more mountainous in which it rains almost every day in the year, so that at Porto Bello one finds an annual average rainfall of 173 inches. In 1909 Porto Bello had 237 inches of rain; during one month of that year it had 58 inches, or more than the average annual rainfall around New York or Boston, which is 40 to 45 inches.

"Porto Bello also holds the record for 24 hours' rainfall, which amounted to 10.86 inches. The greatest recorded rainfall for one hour is 5.86 inches at Balboa in June, 1906. The heaviest rainfall of short duration occurred at Porto Bello in December, 1911, amounting to 2.46 inches in three minutes.

"The area drained by the Chagres and its tributaries is 1,320 square miles, and in 1910 the volume of the discharge of that river at Gatun equaled once and a half the volume of water that will be contained in the Gatun Lake. At Gamboa the river has been known to rise 40 feet in 24 hours and to discharge one hundred times the water that it does in the dry season, amounting during one flood to a flow of 170,000 cubic feet per second, which equals two-thirds of the volume of water which passes over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara.

POWER PLANTS.

"On the east side of the spillway will be located a large hydroelectric plant. This plant will take water from the Gatun Lake, pass it through turbines, and discharge it through openings in the side wall of the spillway channel, thereby generating all the power necessary to operate the lock machinery throughout the entire length of the canal. This plant consists of three 2,000-kilowatt generators, one of which is a reserve, producing ordinarily over 5,000 horsepower, with a reserve of 2,500 horsepower.

"The fall from the level of Gatun Lake to the level of the spillway floor being 75 feet, the supply of water for operating this plant will be ample at all times of the year.

"As an extra precaution, however, the present 6,000-horsepower construction plant at Miraflores, which is an oil-burning steam plant, will be retained as an auxiliary to the Gatun plant should it ever be needed.

CULEBRA CUT.

"The Culebra Cut, from which it was necessary to excavate over 105,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth, representing nearly half of the excavation work on the entire canal, begins at the point where the canal leaves the valley of the Chagres, near Bas Obispo, and follows the winding valley of the Rio Obispo until it reaches the Continental Divide, near Culebra. After cutting through the divide it follows the valley of the Rio Grande to Pedro Miguel.

"The cut is 9 miles long and will be 300 feet wide on the bottom. At all the angles it is widened out sufficiently to allow a vessel 1,000 feet long to make the turn with perfect ease. The average depth to which it was necessary to excavate below the natural surface was approximately 120 feet through the entire length of the cut. At the point where the Continental Divide was severed, between Gold Hill and Contractor's Hill, the cutting will average 375 feet.

EXCAVATION.

"On January 1, 1913, there remained to be excavated throughout the cut 5,501,419 cubic yards of material. In the year 1911, 16,600,000 cubic yards were excavated; so that at this time there remains to be taken out less material than was excavated in the past 12 months. The 5,501,419 cubic yards which are still to be excavated lie in the cut in the shape of a mound 4 miles long at the base and 25 feet high. At the highest point this summit is located just opposite Culebra, and the mound slopes both ways from that level, so that on either end of the cut a point is reached where the excavation work

has been carried down to the final grade. Thirty-eight steam shovels are at work excavating this material, each one taking out on an average 1,500 cubic yards of rock and earth each day. Records have been made, however, of over 4,000 cubic yards in eight hours. As a matter of fact, the number of hours that a steam shovel is generally employed in loading cars amounts to only about six, as the problem in the cut is more one of transportation than of excavation, and it is not possible to keep trains standing under the shovels more than six hours out of the eight. All told, there are now about 75 miles of track in the cut, of which it is necessary to move about a mile each day. At the present time about 150 loaded trains of earth are passing out of the cut daily, but at the time when the excavation work was at its maximum 175 trains were leaving each day, which amounted to about one train every two and one-half minutes. The monthly output from the cut reaches close to 1,500,000 cubic yards.

"The buckets used on most of the shovels in the cut load 4 and 5 cubic yards at a time, which by weight means from 6 to 7½ tons to the bucketful.

DRILLING AND BLASTING.

"All of the material which is excavated by the shovels is first drilled and then blasted before it can be handled, and in the length of the cut a great number of drills are constantly working. All of these drills, of which there are two styles, churn and tripod, are operated by compressed air supplied from one long air main which parallels the line of the cut. Three compressor plants are pumping into this line, one located near the middle and one near each end of the line. The average depth to which the holes are drilled is 24 feet, and after drilling to this depth a small charge of dynamite is placed in the hole and discharged by means of the magneto battery, enlarging in that way the size of the hole at the bottom. Then, after the hole has cooled off it is ready to receive the large charge of dynamite varying from 75 to 200 pounds to each hole. This charge is exploded by means of the regular electric-light current, the ordinary magneto battery having been found too unreliable and its use resulted in too many misfired shots, which had to be subsequently excavated, thereby greatly endangering the lives of the workmen.

"Each month an average of 75 miles of drill holes are sunk, and if all the drill holes which have been put down since the United States has been at work were placed end to end the hole would pass entirely through the earth, coming out in the Indian Ocean south of the island of Sumatra. Five hundred thousand pounds of dynamite are used each month in the cut, and on the entire canal 800,000 pounds are consumed.

SLIDES.

"At the present time, there are in the length of the cut 19 slides varying greatly in size, the total area involved amounting to 210 acres. One of the largest is the Cucaracha slide just south of Gold Hill, which started during the French time and now covers an area of 47 acres, and is broken back a distance of 1,800 feet from the center line of the cut. A great number of smaller slides have occurred throughout the cut, the worst section for slides being right around the town of Culebra. From time to time small slides have occurred here on both the east and west banks, which have gradually combined, forming two large slides, until they have become more difficult to handle than the Cucaracha slide.

"Two general characters of slides are found in the cut. One is the true slide, which is a mass of earth that is sliding from a hard surface that pitches toward the cut, and this slide is glacial in its action. There are no means of overcoming or correcting this character of slide; the only thing that can be done is to take the material out as it slides in and continue to do so until the sliding material reaches an angle flat enough to stand. The other is a slide that is caused by the great weight of the banks on either side of the cut weighting down and squeezing out the soft underlying strata, which in giving away bulge up at the bottom of the cut, allowing the banks on either side to settle. These banks in settling break loose and begin to move toward the cut. The first movement of the banks in this kind of slide is downward and then the lateral motion follows. The slides near Culebra are of this type. In order to correct this character of slide steam shovels are working on top of the banks, taking material off the top, thereby reducing the weight of the banks and to a certain extent preventing further sliding.

DIVERSION CHANNELS.

"As the cut follows the valleys of the Rio Obispo and Rio Grande, it was necessary to divert these streams and their main tributaries to prevent the cut from being flooded during the rainy season. So that paralleling the line of the cut on the west side we have the Rio Grande and Comacho diversions, and on

the east side the Obispo diversion. These diversion channels parallel the line of the cut and carry off the water of these small streams, as well as a large part of the surface drainage water, thus preventing the flooding of the cut itself. These channels were all started by the French, but were enlarged after the United States began work on the canal.

LOCKS.

"There are six locks in the canal, three in flight at Gatun, one at Pedro Miguel, and two in flight at Miraflores. All locks are constructed in pairs, so that vessels can go in opposite directions at the same time. Each lock or flight of locks is in general to be reserved for ships going in one direction, the twin lock or flight being used for vessels going in the opposite direction.

"The length of the lock chamber is 1,000 feet, the width 110 feet, and the depth of water over the sills 41½ feet in fresh water and 40 feet in salt water.

"The Pedro Miguel Lock is the same in all the essential features as the other locks, and as there is only one lift at this point it is the best one to describe.

"A simple definition of a lock is a walled chamber between two bodies of water of different levels having gates at either end, in which it is possible to confine vessels while they are being raised or lowered from one level to another by allowing water to flow in or out of the lock chamber.

"The method of raising or lowering the level of the water in the lock chamber varies on different lock canals. The lock chambers on most of the old canals are emptied or filled through sluice gates that slide up and down in the lock gates themselves. This system, however, caused a great deal of surging of the water at that end of the lock at which it was flowing in or out, and the system that has been adopted on the Panama Canal was designed with the idea of avoiding this disturbance of the water in the lock.

"All the locks on the Panama Canal have two parallel lock chambers, separated by a center wall. The water is brought in or out of these chambers through huge tunnels 18 feet in diameter passing lengthwise of the lock through the center and side walls. Branching out from these tunnels at right angles and running out under the lock floor are laterals, and these laterals communicate with the lock chamber through openings in the lock floor. The flow of water in or out of the lock is controlled by the gate valves located at both the upper and lower ends of the feed tunnels. In order to raise the water in the lock chamber the valves at the lower end are closed and the ones at the upper end opened. The water then flows from the upper level into the lock, passing down the tunnel in the side wall, and out through the laterals under the floor, coming up through the openings in the floor. It continues to flow in this way until the elevation of the water in the lock chamber is the same as that of the water above. To lower the water in the lock the process is simply reversed. The upper valves are closed and the lower ones opened. The water then flows out from the lock chamber and, passing back through the same tunnels that brought it in, seeks the level of the water below. So that in order to raise a vessel from one level to another the level of the water in the lock chamber is brought to the same level as that at which the vessel stands.

"The lock gates are then opened, the vessel passes into the chamber, and the gates are closed. Water is then allowed to flow into the lock until the vessel is raised to the level of the upper body of water, and with the same level on both sides of the upper gates those gates are thrown open, the vessel passing out at a greater elevation than that at which it entered the lock.

"The big tunnels passing through the side walls are the main operating tunnels, the one through the center wall being an auxiliary used to assist in filling the lock during the latter part of the operation, thereby increasing the volume of the inflow at the time when the velocity of the water entering the lock from the side wall tunnels is decreasing, keeping up in that way an average rate of filling which would amount to about 2 feet per minute. So that at Pedro Miguel, where the lift is 30 feet, a vessel would be raised from one level to the other in 15 minutes. The desired rate of filling can be kept up for the 600-foot and 400-foot locks by the side culvert only. It is probable that the center wall tunnel will be used only in case of the 1,000-foot lockages.

"From the center wall tunnel laterals, which alternate with laterals from the side walls, lead out under the floors of both lock chambers. They are controlled, independent of the main tunnel, by cylindrical valves located at the head of each tunnel, so that it is possible to close the laterals all the way down on one side, opening those on the other side, and feed water to one lock chamber; or, by reversing the process, feed water to the other chamber. By opening the valves to the laterals on both

sides it is possible to pass water through from one chamber to the other, in that way effecting a saving of water whenever vessels are going in opposite directions at the same time.

"Another means of economizing water is by using the intermediate lock gate which divides the 1,000-foot lock into two sections of 600 and 400 feet, respectively; so that in putting through small vessels it is not necessary to fill or empty the entire chamber.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

"The protective devices are one of the most interesting features of the lock construction, and of these the electric locomotives are the most important. About 90 per cent of all accidents to other locks have been due to misunderstanding in signals between the captain and engineer of the vessel, and all accidents of that kind will be eliminated by requiring vessels to go through the locks in tow of electric locomotives operating on the center and side walls of the locks. A vessel comes in and ties up to the center wall, which is extended beyond the side walls at both the upper and lower ends of the lock simply to act as a wharf or mooring wall. The vessel waits here until the locomotives come down and tow it up to a point where the locomotives on the side walls make fast their lines. The vessel then goes into the lock chamber with two locomotives in front towing, one on either side, and two others behind to retard when she gets into proper position.

"These towing locomotives operate on tracks close to the edge of the wall and engage in a center cog rail. While running on this cog rail the maximum speed at which they can operate will be 2 miles per hour. When they have completed a tow, however, they switch over to a track farther back from the edge of the wall and here the cog rail is omitted, so that they can return at a greater speed.

PROTECTIVE CHAIN.

"Should a vessel not obey the order to stop out alongside the center wall, but come ahead, it first would encounter a chain stretched across the entrance to the lock chamber. This chain connects on either side with large hydraulic cylinders located in shafts in the lock walls. The pressure from these cylinders causes the chain as it plays out to offer more and more resistance to the motion of the vessel. The chain is capable of stopping in 70 feet a 10,000-ton vessel running 4 miles per hour. The stock from which it is to be forged is three inches in diameter.

"When not in use the cylinders are forced up and the weight of the chain carries it down into the groove in the bottom of the lock floor and the vessel passes over it.

GUARD GATES.

"If a vessel should break through the fender chain, it would then ram the lock gate; but with this contingency in view two gates instead of one have been provided at the upper and lower ends of the highest lock in each flight, the upper or guard gate of each pair serving to protect the lower gate from ramming. Both gates would have to be broken down to put the lock out of commission.

LOWER GUARD GATE.

"At the lower end of all the sets of locks a small guard gate has been put in, mitering the other way from the main lock gates, which miter toward the high level, and it has been designed to serve two purposes: First, as a coffer gate or dam if at any time it is necessary to pump the water from the lower lock chamber; second, as a guard gate to the lower lock gate, for, mitering as it does, it will stand a heavier blow from the lower side than the lock gate itself.

EMERGENCY DAM.

"If all of these devices should fail and there should be an accident which would establish free communication between the two levels above and below a lock, a most destructive accident would be the result, for the velocity of the water flowing through the lock chamber would be 24 feet per second and the discharge would amount to 90,000 cubic feet per second. In order to shut off this water and prevent it from tearing out the lock floor it is necessary to employ a device known as an emergency dam, of which there are two installed at the upper end of each set of locks, one for either side. These resemble a swing bridge, and when put into use they are swung out across the lock and from their lower side a set of openwork wickets are lowered, engaging in a grooved sill on the lock floor. When these wickets are down and in place, small plates resembling little flat cars are allowed to run down, one on each wicket, building up a row of plates across the bottom, one joining the other. When the first complete set has been let down 9 feet of water will be shut off, and then another set of plates will be

let down, until finally the water rushing through the lock will be entirely shut off. Of course, there will be some seepage through the plates, but the water above this temporary dam will be still water and the electric locomotives will go down and take in tow a floating caisson, or hollow steel float, and towing it around seat it against a sill at the upper end of the lock chamber. Then by filling water into the caisson it is sunk, entirely shutting off the water flowing through the lock. The emergency dam is then raised and the necessary repairs made to the locks.

LOCK GATES.

"The construction of the lock gates is also interesting. They were built up of big horizontal girders weighing from 12 to 18 tons each, with vertical framework in between and sheathing plate both on the inside and outside of this frame. They are cellular in construction and the lower half of the gate is an air chamber which supports about three-quarters of the weight of the gate when submerged. The upper half of the gate is arranged with openings in the plates on the upstream side, so that water can flow in or out of the upper half of the gate at the same time that it flows in and out of the lock, increasing the weight of the gate as the height of the water on the outside increases, overcoming in that way the lifting effect of the air chamber in the bottom of the gate as it is placed deeper and deeper under water.

"These gates vary in height from 47 to 82 feet, and in weight from 300 to 700 tons to each half gate. If each half gate were laid flat one on top of the other they would build up a tower containing 58,000 tons of steel standing 32 feet higher than the Singer Building in New York. There are 92 half gates and each is 7 feet in thickness.

"Another interesting comparative figure is one pertaining to the excavated material. All of the excavated material which will have been taken out when the canal is completed, including the 30,000,000 cubic yards of useful French excavation, if loaded on one train of flat cars similar to the wooden cars one sees commonly on the work, would make a train over 110,000 miles long, reaching more than four times around the earth.

SANITATION.

"Not one single factor has been more important in making the construction of this canal a possibility than that of sanitation. One of the worst snags that the French ran against was this very question of sanitation. Unfortunately there are no accurate figures obtainable on the lives lost during the French time; the only figures available are for the mortality in Ancon Hospital, which for the eight years between 1881 and 1888 amounted to 5,527. But the French were at this time doing their work by contract, and each contractor was charged a dollar per day for each man he had in hospital. It will readily be understood, therefore, that if the French contractor were anything like the ordinary contractor, not a very large proportion of the sick would go to this hospital. We hear of many individual instances of heavy loss. The first French director, Mr. Dingler, came to the Isthmus with his wife and three children. At the end of the first six months all had died of yellow fever except himself. One of the French engineers, who was still on the Isthmus when we first arrived, stated that he came over with a party of 17 young Frenchmen. In a month they had all died of yellow fever except himself. The superintendent of the railroad brought to the Isthmus his three sisters; within a month they had all died of yellow fever. The mother superior of the sisters nursing in Ancon Hospital told me that she had come out with 24 sisters. Within a few years 21 had died, the most of yellow fever. Many other instances of this kind could be cited. During the eight years that the Americans have been at work on the canal the death roll has reached 5,141, of which 995 have been deaths from violence. For the fiscal year 1912 the death rate per thousand on the Isthmus was lower than in almost any large city in the United States, as the following figures will show:

Deaths from accidents	3.08
Deaths from diseases	7.08
Total deaths from all causes	10.16

"The most important work of the sanitary department and the one which has had most to do with the reduction of the death rate is undoubtedly that which has to do with the control of the breeding of mosquitoes, so that I will speak only of that one feature of its work.

"I have found it a very prevalent idea among the visitors to the Isthmus that the mosquitoes have been entirely exterminated from the zone; such, however, is not the case, for,

although there are 448 square miles within the zone, the destruction of the mosquito is carried on over only about 100 square miles. Outside of this area of 100 square miles mosquitoes can be found just as thick as they ever were; but by constant vigilance and effort the number of mosquitoes in the sanitized areas has been reduced to such a very few that adult mosquitoes are but seldom seen by the casual observer.

"For the purpose of sanitation the zone is divided into sanitary districts, each district being placed in charge of a sanitary inspector. As a general rule, the sanitary work is carried on to a distance of about 1,000 yards outside the extreme limits of any inhabited district, as this has been found to be about the flying radius of the varieties of mosquitoes which the sanitary department has to deal with. The work of controlling the mosquitoes within these districts falls under three heads:

"First. Elimination of favorable breeding places by filling, drainage, removal of grass to favor evaporation, clearing of banks of streams and other bodies of water to give access to fish that eat the larvae of the mosquitoes, removal of vegetation and other foreign matter, such as algae, which gives shelter to the larvae of the mosquitoes, introduction of water supplies to reduce the number of water-holding containers in which the yellow-fever mosquito breeds, and screening of such water containers as can not be done away with.

"Second. By oiling or larvaciding such bodies of water as can not be conveniently and economically eliminated, the oil used for this purpose being the ordinary crude oil and the larvacide a mixture of creosote, caustic soda, and resin.

"Third. By preventing the access of mosquitoes to the inhabitants by effectively screening as many dwellings as possible and, in addition, by catching in specially designed traps and by hand such mosquitoes as find their way into dwellings.

"By the constant application of these methods the malaria rate has been reduced from about 6.83 per cent of employees admitted each month to the hospital in 1906 to about 1 per cent per month for the current year, and in totally eliminating yellow fever from the cities of Panama and Colon and the Canal Zone, the last case of this disease having occurred in Colon in May, 1906."

Interesting facts and figures.

Length of canal from deep water to deep water	miles	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length from shore line to shore line	do	40
Time of transit through completed canal	hours	10 to 12
Time of passage through locks	do	3
Bottom width of channel, maximum	feet	1,000
Bottom width of channel, minimum, 9 miles Culebra Cut	feet	300
Locks, in pairs	do	12
Locks, usable length	feet	1,000
Locks, usable width	do	110
Gatun Lake, area	square miles	164
Gatun Lake, channel depth	feet	85 to 45
Culebra Cut, channel depth	do	45
Excavation, estimated total	cubic yards	212,504,138
Excavation, amount accomplished to Jan. 1, 1913, cubic yards	do	188,280,312
Excavation by the French	cubic yards	78,146,900
Excavation by French, useful to present canal, cubic yards	do	29,908,000
Excavation by French, estimated value to canal	do	\$25,389,210
Value of all French property	do	\$42,799,826
Concrete, total estimated for canal	cubic yards	5,000,000
Weight of 1 cubic yard of concrete or earth	pounds	3,000
Relocated Panama Railroad, estimated cost	do	\$9,000,000
Relocated Panama Railroad, length	miles	47.1
Maximum grade on Panama Railroad	per cent	1.25
Maximum curve on Panama Railroad	degrees	7
Gauge of Panama Railroad	feet	5
Canal Zone, area	square miles	448
Canal and Panama Railroad force actually at work (about)	do	35,000
Canal and Panama Railroad force, Americans (about)	do	5,000
Cost of canal, estimated total	do	\$375,000,000
Amount spent by French	do	\$260,000,000
Work begun by Americans	do	May 4, 1904
Date of official opening	do	Jan. 1, 1915
Population of Colon	do	17,740
Population of Panama City	do	37,505
Tide on Pacific side	feet	20
Tide on Atlantic side	inches	26
Area drained by the Chagres River	square miles	1,320
Average rainfall at Colon	inches	130
Average rainfall at Panama	do	70
Average rainfall at Porto Bello	do	173
Maximum rainfall of record for 3 minutes	do	2.46
Maximum rainfall of record for 1 hour	inches	5.86
Maximum rainfall of record for 24 hours	do	10.86
Maximum temperature of record	°F	96.6
Minimum temperature of record	do	59
Average mean temperature	do	79
Mean relative humidity	per cent	80
Evaporation per annum	inches	52
Maximum momentary discharge of Chagres at Gamboa, cubic feet per second	do	170,000
Volume of water passing over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara	cubic feet per second	250,000
Average amount excavated in 8 hours by each steam shovel in cut	cubic yards	1,500
Record for 8 hours for steam shovels of any class	do	5,554

Record for 8 hours for 70-ton shovels, 3-yard bucket, cubic yards	3,910
Location of rock crushers and sand pits:	
Atlantic side	
Rock quarry, Porto Bello, capacity, cubic yards per day	3,000
Sand pits, Nombre de Dios.	
Pacific side	
Rock quarry, Ancon Hill, capacity, cubic yards per day	2,000
Sand pits, Point Chame.	
Amount of oil used per month	75,000 barrels
Cost of same	\$1.10 per barrel
Amount of coal used per month	35,000 tons
Cost of same, delivered in fire box	\$6.00 per ton
Number of miles of track on Isthmus (about)	500
Death rate per thousand, 1912:	
Accidents	3.08
Disease	7.08
Total from all causes	10.16
Equipment:	
Steam shovels:	
105-ton, 5 cubic yard dippers	15
95-ton, 4 and 5 cubic yard dippers	32
70-ton, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cubic yard dippers	35
66-ton, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard dippers	6
45-ton, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard dippers	10
26-ton	1
Trenching shovel, $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard dipper	1
Total	100
Cranes:	
American	60
French	9
Total	69
Locomotives:	
American	
106 tons	100
105 tons	40
117 tons	20
Total	160
French	
20 tons	5
28 tons	20
30 tons	16
38 tons	36
Decauville	8
Total	85
Narrow gauge, American, 40 tons	10
Narrow gauge, American, 16 tons	23
Electric	12
Total	45
Grand total	290
Drills:	
Mechanical churn, or well	265
Tripod	361
Total	626
Cars:	
Flat, used with unloading plows	1,800
Steel dumps, large	600
Steel dumps, small	1,200
Ballast dumps, steel	12
Ballast dumps, wood	12
Steel flats	500
Narrow gauge	200
Motor	6
Pay car	1
Total	4,331
Spreaders	26
Track shifters	9
Unloaders	26
Pile drivers	13
Dredges:	
American ladder	1
French ladder	7
Dipper	3
Pipe-line	7
Seagoing suction	2
Clam-shell	1
Total	21
Rock breaker, floating	1
Tugs	12
Towboat	1
Houseboats	2
Clapets	11
Pile driver, floating	1
Crane boat	1
Barges, lighters, and scows	70
Launches	14
Cutters	3
Drill boats	2
Derrick barges	2

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted:
 To Mr. HULINGS, for five days, on account of important business.
 To Mr. GOEKE, indefinitely, on account of illness.
 To Mr. LA FOLLETTE, for one week, on account of illness.
 To Mr. MANAHAN, for three weeks, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—FRED HOPPE.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. GARD to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers accompanying H. R. 23460, granting a pension to Fred Hoppe, Sixty-first Congress, second session, no adverse report having been made thereon.

MAURY DIGGS AND DREW CAMINETTI.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take up for present consideration House resolution 181, that four hours of debate be had upon the resolution, one half of the time to be controlled by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, myself, and the other half to be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the leader of the minority, and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK], the leader of the Progressive Party; and that at the expiration of the four hours of debate it be in order, without amendment or intervening motion, the motion to lay the resolution on the table be voted upon. Is there objection?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that there be four hours of general debate on what is known as the Kahn resolution, House resolution 181, one-half of that time to be controlled by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON] and one-half by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK], and that at the end of that time, without amendment or intervening motion, the motion to lay the resolution on the table be voted upon. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Is the resolution now before the House?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Then I desire to submit a preferential motion. I move that the resolution do lie on the table.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, pending the suggestion made by the gentleman from Tennessee, I desire to make a statement.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, the House is well aware of the responsibility which is imposed upon any committee of this House in the handling of any particular resolution or bill. The committees are appointed for the purpose, and a chairman is selected in furtherance of that purpose, of giving careful and proper consideration to the matters referred to the committees. The Committee on the Judiciary gave careful consideration to this resolution and of every question touching it. They were unanimous in their report and conclusion that the resolution had accomplished its purpose, and were unanimous in the recommendation that it ought to lie on the table.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLAYTON. I wanted in justice to myself to make one more observation.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I did not want to open the matter up for debate.

Mr. CLAYTON. I will endeavor not to do that. But as in the nature of a postulate for what I was coming to say, I have said what I have.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on several occasions the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] has manifested a desire to speak to this resolution. Of course it is not within the power of the committee nor any Member of this House to prevent the gentleman from California at some time during the session of Congress to speak on this subject. It occurred to the chairman of the committee and to his associates, all with whom he could confer, that it would perhaps be well under all the circumstances that the gentleman from California be permitted now to engage in the remarks that he desires to submit to the House, the range of which I can not tell, and that the chairman and the committee should also have an opportunity to reply to anything that he might say, if such reply was deemed advisable or necessary. The Attorney General has said in effect that he had no desire to withhold anything from publication pertaining to the so-called Caminetti case, but that on the contrary it is his desire that the fullest publicity be given to his acts and doings. He has concealed nothing and has done nothing for which he wants any excuse on the part of this House. Now, in pursuance of that, I will be frank to state it to the House—

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Now, Mr. Speaker, I dislike to object, but I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLAYTON. I am not going to discuss the question, but I would like to state one sentence.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I do not want to be in the position of objecting, but—

Mr. CLAYTON. Just one sentence.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] said that he wished to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to add one sentence?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. And that is, I feel myself, and my colleagues of the committee with whom I have conferred feel, in some way under obligation to make the proposition that I have made, and to respectfully ask the House to accede to it, and to respectfully insist upon it.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. That was not the position of the committee the other day when it reported the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution having been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON], he having withdrawn his motion to lay on the table, is he not entitled to the floor for the discussion of the resolution ahead of any demands of any person to be recognized for the purpose of moving to lie on the table? It is perfectly patent, Mr. Speaker, when a bill is called up before the House, if any Member on the floor can take off his feet a person in charge of the bill by a motion to lay the bill on the table, it would be a very common method of filibustering.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to insist that I have the floor.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard.

The SPEAKER. Section 740 of the Manual says:

In debate the members of the committee, except the Committee of the Whole, are entitled to priority of recognition for debate, but a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks.

Therefore the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] is in order.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN].

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes before the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] is put.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman desire to discuss this case in any way?

Mr. KAHN. No. I want to show the committee why this motion should not prevail.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The motion to lay on the table is not debatable. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] to table this resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided, and there were—ayes 91, noes 67.

Mr. MANN. I ask for tellers, Mr. Speaker.

Tellers were ordered.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee and Mr. CLAYTON took their places as tellers.

The House again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 99, noes 75.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. We are here for all summer now.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 132, nays 85, answered “present” 7, not voting 205, as follows:

YEAS—132.

Abercrombie	Broussard	Carr	Eagle
Aiken	Brown, W. Va.	Carter	Fergusson
Alexander	Bruckner	Church	Fitzgerald
Ashbrook	Brumbaugh	Claypool	FitzHenry
Aswell	Buchanan, Tex.	Collier	Floyd, Ark.
Baker	Bulkey	Connelly, Kans.	Francis
Baltz	Burgess	Davenport	Gard
Barkley	Burke, Wis.	Davis, W. Va.	Garner
Bartlett	Burnett	Decker	Garrett, Tenn.
Beakes	Byrnes, S. C.	Deitrick	Garrett, Tex.
Bell, Ga.	Byrns, Tenn.	Dickinson	Gilmore
Boohar	Candler, Miss.	Dixon	Gittings
Borland	Caraway	Doremus	Glass
Bowdle	Carlin	Doughton	Goodwin, Ark.

Gregg	Kinkead, N. J.	Oldfield	Stringer
Hamlin	Kirkpatrick	Patten, N. Y.	Summers
Hardwick	Konop	Pepper	Taggart
Hardy	Korby	Peterson	Talcott, N. Y.
Harrison, Miss.	Lazaro	Quin	Taylor, Ark.
Hay	Lee, Ga.	Reed	Ten Eyck
Heflin	Lesher	Reilly, Conn.	Thacher
Hill	Lever	Russell	Thomas
Holland	Lloyd	Sabath	Tuttle
Houston	McAndrews	Sharp	Underwood
Howard	McGillicuddy	Sims	Vaughan
Hughes, Ga.	McKellar	Sisson	Walsh
Hull	Maguire, Nebr.	Smith, Md.	Watkins
Igoe	Montague	Smith, Tex.	Watson
Jacoway	Moon	Stanley	Webb
Johnson, S. C.	Morgan, La.	Stedman	Whaley
Keating	Morrison	Stephens, Nebr.	Wilson, Fla.
Kennedy, Conn.	Oglesby	Stephens, Tex.	Wingo
Kettner	O'Hair	Stout	Young, Tex.

NAYS—85.

Austin	Evans	Lindbergh	Sherley
Barton	Foster	Loback	Shreve
Bell, Cal.	French	McCoy	Sinnott
Brockson	George	McGuire, Okla.	Sloan
Bryan	Gillett	McKenzie	Small
Burke, S. Dak.	Gray	Mann	Smith, Idaho
Butler	Greene, Mass.	Mapes	Smith, Minn.
Callaway	Hamilton, N. Y.	Martin	Stafford
Campbell	Hayden	Miller	Stevens, N. H.
Casey	Helgesen	Mondell	Stone
Chandler, N. Y.	Helvering	Morgan, Okla.	Tavenner
Cline	Henry	Moss, W. Va.	Taylor, Colo.
Cooper	Johnson, Ky.	Neely	Thomson, Ill.
Cox	Johnson, Utah	Nolan, J. I.	Towner
Cullop	Johnson, Wash.	Page	Treadway
Curry	Kahn	Payne	Walters
Davis, Minn.	Kelly, Pa.	Prouty	Weaver
Dillon	Kennedy, Iowa	Raker	Willis
Domovan	Kent	Roddenberry	Woods
Doolittle	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Rupley	
Dyer	Knowland, J. R.	Scott	
Elder	Lewis, Pa.	Selldridge	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

Adamson	Crisp	Murray, Okla.	Smith, J. M. C.
Clayton	Fowler	Rubey	

NOT VOTING—205.

Adair	Fairchild	Kiess, Pa.	Rainey
Ainey	Faison	Kindel	Rauch
Allen	Falconer	Kitchin	Rayburn
Anderson	Farr	Kreider	Reilly, Wis.
Ansberry	Ferris	Lafferty	Richardson
Anthony	Fess	La Follette	Riordan
Avis	Fields	Langham	Roberts, Mass.
Bailey	Finley	Langley	Roberts, Nev.
Barchfeld	Flood, Va.	Lee, Pa.	Rogers
Barnhart	Fordney	L'Engle	Rothermel
Bartholdt	Freat	Lenroot	Rouse
Bathrick	Gallagher	Levy	Rucker
Beall, Tex.	Gardner	Lewis, Md.	Saunders
Blackmon	Gerry	Lieb	Scully
Borchers	Godwin, N. C.	Lindquist	Sells
Bremner	Goeke	Linthicum	Shackelford
Britten	Goldfogle	Logue	Sherwood
Brodeck	Good	Lonergan	Slayden
Brown, N. Y.	Gordon	McClellan	Slemp
Brownie, Wis.	Gorman	McDermott	Smith, N. Y.
Browning	Goulden	McLaughlin	Smith, Saml. W.
Buchanan, Ill.	Graham, Ill.	Madden	Sparkman
Burke, Pa.	Graham, Pa.	Mahan	Steenerson
Calder	Green, Iowa	Maher	Stephens, Cal.
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.	Manahan	Stephens, Miss.
Carew	Griest	Merritt	Stevens, Minn.
Cary	Griffin	Metz	Sutherland
Clancy	Gudger	Mitchell	Switzer
Clark, Fla.	Guernsey	Moore	Talbot, Md.
Connolly, Iowa	Hamill	Morin	Taylor, Ala.
Conry	Hamilton, Mich.	Moss, Ind.	Taylor, N. Y.
Copley	Hammond	Mott	Temple
Covington	Harrison, N. Y.	Murdock	Thompson, Okla.
Cramton	Haugen	Murray, Mass.	Townsend
Crosser	Hawley	Nelson	Tribble
Curley	Hayes	Norton	Underhill
Dale	Heim	O'Brien	Vare
Danforth	Hensley	O'Leary	Volstead
Dent	Hinds	O'Shaunessy	Walker
Dershem	Hinebaugh	Padgett	Wallin
Dies	Hobson	Palmer	Whitacre
Difenderfer	Howell	Parker	White
Donohoe	Hoxworth	Patton, Pa.	Wilder
Dooling	Hughes, W. Va.	Peters	Williams
Driscoll	Hulings	Phelan	Wilson, N. Y.
Dunn	Humphrey, Wash.	Platt	Winslow
Dupré	Humphreys, Miss.	Plumley	Witherspoon
Eagan	Jones	Porter	Woodruff
Edmonds	Keister	Post	Young, N. Dak.
Edwards	Kelley, Mich.	Pou	
Esch	Kennedy, R. I.	Powers	
Estopinal	Key, Ohio	Ragsdale	

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. METZ with Mr. WALLIN.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

Until further notice:

Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. KEISTER.

Mr. DALE with Mr. AVIS.
Mr. GOEKE with Mr. FESS.
Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. MURDOCK.
Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. ESCH.
Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. MITCHELL with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. HELM with Mr. KREIDER.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. EDMONDS.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia with Mr. SLEMP.

Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURRAY of Massachusetts with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. DENT with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. RUBEE with Mr. HAWLEY.

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. BARNHART with Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. BEALL of Texas with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.

Mr. BROWN of New York with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois with Mr. COBLEY.

Mr. CONRY with Mr. CARY.

Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. DANFORTH.

Mr. CURLEY with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. DIES with Mr. CRAMTON.

Mr. DUPRÉ with Mr. FARR.

Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. FALCONER.

Mr. HAMMOND with Mr. FORDNEY.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. FREAR.

Mr. FAISON with Mr. GOOD.

Mr. FERRIS with Mr. GREENE of Vermont.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. GOLFOGLE with Mr. HAYES.

Mr. GOULDEN with Mr. HOWELL.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.

Mr. GUDGER with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. HULINGS.

Mr. HARRISON of New York with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. HENSLEY with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JONES with Mr. LA FOLLETTE.

Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. MC LAUGHLIN.

Mr. LEVY with Mr. LINDQUIST.

Mr. LINTHICUM with Mr. MANAHAN.

Mr. L'ENGLE with Mr. MORIN.

Mr. PETERS with Mr. MADDEN.

Mr. LOGUE with Mr. MERRITT.

Mr. MCDERMOTT with Mr. NORTON.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. POST with Mr. NELSON.

Mr. POU with Mr. PARKER.

Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. PLATT.

Mr. RAINY with Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. RAUCH with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. ROTHERMEL with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. ROUSE with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. SHERWOOD with Mr. STEENERSON.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. VARE.

Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi with Mr. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. TEMPLE.

Mr. UNDERHILL with Mr. VOLSTEAD.

Mr. WALKER with Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota.

Mr. WHITACRE with Mr. WILDER.

Mr. WHITE with Mr. WOODRUFF.

Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. WITHERSPOON with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. STEPHENS of California.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. MOORE.

Mr. CRISP with Mr. HINDS, commencing July 2, until further notice.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH, until further notice, ending August 6, except on banking and currency.

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts, until further notice, ending July 26.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will begin over at the left and call the names of gentlemen desiring to change their votes.

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no," but on account of a pair with Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, I wish to change my vote to "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name. The Clerk called the name of Mr. J. M. C. SMITH, and he answered "Present."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, how is the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. TOWNER, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. MANN. Several gentlemen state that he voted "no" on the first roll call.

The SPEAKER. The roll call shows that he did not vote at all.

Mr. MANN. A gentleman right here says he heard him respond on the first roll call.

The SPEAKER. Where is Mr. TOWNER?

Mr. MANN. I presume he is at lunch, although I do not know. He went out, presuming or knowing that he had voted.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that I was here and heard Mr. TOWNER vote "no" in a very distinct voice.

The SPEAKER. How did the matter of Mr. TOWNER's vote get up?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Because his name was called on the second roll call.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I heard him vote on the first roll call, and then I heard the Clerk's voice calling his name a second time.

The SPEAKER. Of course, on the statements made, the Clerk will record him as voting "no."

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I voted "aye." I notice that I am paired with the gentleman from Maine, Mr. HINDS. I wish to withdraw my vote, and to answer "present."

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I should like to inquire how the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. LEWIS, is recorded.

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. He voted "no," Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen must be here and attend to their own business.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. He was here and voted twice, on both the first and second call.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. LEWIS, here?

Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Call the gentleman's name.

The Clerk called the name of Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania, and he voted "No."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask if the regular order now is the proposition to instruct the conferees on the bill (H. R. 32) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I submit that the previous question not having been ordered upon that bill, it can come up only when that order of business is reached.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it is evident that the bill has been sent to conference. As I understand the parliamentary situation, it is this: The House had before it two Senate amendments. It acted on those two Senate amendments, disagreeing to both, I believe, and then passed a resolution asking the Senate for a conference. Now, so far as the House is concerned, it could have stopped there. It was not necessary for the House to name the conferees in order to send the bill to the Senate. As a matter of fact, it could have sent the bill to the Senate without asking for a conference at all. So I take it, under the parliamentary situation, if nothing further is done the bill will go to the Senate without further proceedings, except that there will be no conferees appointed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not state the whole case, though. There was a motion made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] to instruct the conferees.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is just what I am saying, Mr. Speaker. Now, the thing pending is not the passage of a disagreement on the part of the House to the Senate amendments. That is concluded. The bill is out of this House. The House can at any time disagree to the Senate amendments and send a bill over to the Senate without asking for a conference, and upon the Senate asking for a conference the House could subsequently, as a matter of privilege, appoint the conferees; so that, so far as the status of the bill is concerned, I take it that the bill is practically out of this House. The only question that is pending before this House is the question of appointing conferees, and that is a privileged matter in this House.

Mr. HARDWICK. If the gentleman will yield for a moment—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield first to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

Mr. HARDWICK. It seems to me, if the gentleman's position is correct, it would deprive the House of one of its undoubted rights under the rule, namely, the right to instruct the conferees.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not at all.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why not? If the gentleman's position is sound, and the Chair could at any time appoint the conferees as a matter of right, then there would be no place for the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] to instruct the conferees.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman misunderstood what I stated.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman allow me to answer this question of the gentleman from Georgia first?

Mr. MANN. That matter is not before the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But I do not like to be discourteous to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK]. The proposition I make is not that the Speaker can appoint the conferees without the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] first being voted upon. I do not contend that at all. I contend that whenever these conferees are appointed the Speaker must, prior to the appointment of the conferees, lay before the House the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP]; but I do contend that this bill could have gone to the Senate without any motion to appoint conferees—absolutely so. We were not compelled to ask for a conference. We could have disagreed to the Senate amendments and sent the bill back.

Mr. HARDWICK. But we have asked the Senate for a conference.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That part can go to the Senate. The bill itself can not go—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The bill can go to the Senate without—

Mr. HARDWICK. Not until you get the House conferees appointed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. MANN. On reflection I agree with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] that the bill has reached a privileged status. I doubt whether the gentleman is correct about sending the bill over to the Senate before the House has disposed of the motion before it, but that is not—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I happened to do that with one of the tariff bills in the last Congress, because I did not want to appoint the conferees.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman did not ask for a conference there.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no. The gentleman disagreed to the Senate amendments and let it go without asking for a conference. But I do think that the gentleman is correct in contending that the bill has reached a privileged status where it can be called up at any time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not think there is any question about that.

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman is right about that. I had the other impression at first.

The SPEAKER. How does the gentleman contend that it has reached that status?

Mr. MANN. The House has disposed of everything that it could dispose of in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Senate amendments were Union Calendar amendments and would have had to be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, except that by unanimous consent here they were considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. But the House has disposed of those amendments by disagreeing to them, so that the matter is now before the House, not before the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and hence has reached the privileged status, the House having disagreed to the Senate amendments. Otherwise the matter could never be called up, for you can not go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on this bill any longer, because there is nothing pending that could be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. RODDENBERY. I notice that on the calendar for today appears the bill H. R. 32, being a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge in Pennsylvania. If as a matter of fact the bill is now out of the House, why should it be upon the calendar at all?

Mr. MANN. I did not say the bill was out of the House. I do not think the bill is out of the House, but I do not think that is a question that is material.

Mr. RODDENBERY. If the bill is still in the House and it be in the House and is not finished business, is it not necessarily unfinished business?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will state to the gentleman that if the bill were in the House, and there were no question of appointing conferees at all and the Senate amendments had been disagreed to and the bill sent back to the Senate, it would still be a privileged motion in the House, and the gentleman from Alabama could move to appoint conferees and ask for a conference.

Mr. RODDENBERY. But the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to instruct the conferees, followed by the motion of the gentleman from Alabama to move the previous question, was made at a time when the House was acting as in Committee of the Whole, so far as the RECORD shows.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, no, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman asked unanimous consent that this bill might be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. When the amendments had been passed upon and voted on the status or consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole had ceased, and the status of the bill in the House then reached the stage it would have reached if the amendments had been considered in the Committee of the Whole, and the committee had risen and reported them back to the House, and the House were considering them. To appoint conferees or to ask for a conference is not a function of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, but it is a function of the House itself, and this question of asking for a conference and appointing conferees on a bill in disagreement between the two Houses has always been considered a matter of privilege and is a matter of privilege at this time.

Of course, I do not mean to say that that interferes at all with the motion of the gentleman from Indiana. Whenever the matter comes up that motion comes up also, but I do contend that it is a matter of privilege for the gentleman, whenever he is recognized for that purpose by the Speaker, to move to call the matter before the House and have it disposed of.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON].

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, then, the proposition before the House is to instruct the conferees in accordance with the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana, and I move the previous question on that proposition.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to instruct the conferees.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to instruct the conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk proceeded to call the committees.

FEDERAL BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. McCOY (when the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was called). Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCOY. Is it in order now to move to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the bill (H. R. 6383) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, and so forth?

The SPEAKER. It is not. There are two limitations when the House starts on this call. Once started, the call must be finished, unless it be interrupted by a committee having business upon the calendar.

Then, after 60 minutes has been consumed, it is in order for one to move to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. If the 60 minutes are not consumed, and the call goes clear around, then, at the end of the call, it has been ruled that it is as though 60 minutes had been consumed, and the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union is then in order. The Clerk will proceed with the call.

The Clerk proceeded with and concluded the call of committees.

Mr. McCOY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6383) to amend section 19 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings; to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings; to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings; to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration on the bill H. R. 6383, with Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois in the chair.

Mr. McCOY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCOY rose.

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

Mr. McCOY. I yield for a question. How long a time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. MANN. I desire to be recognized in my own time.

Mr. McCOY. I believe that I should first make a statement about the bill.

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. McCOY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to amend a section of the public buildings bill of the Sixty-second Congress, which section, No. 19, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might sell the public building in the city of Newark, N. J., now used for the post office and for other Government uses, and invest the proceeds of the sale of that building in the purchase of a new site for a post office and other Government offices and in the erection of a new building upon that site.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds believed that it had accomplished that purpose, but when the bill came before the Secretary of the Treasury he felt it necessary to obtain an interpretation of it from the Attorney General's office, and that interpretation was that, although the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to expend for the purchase of a new site a part of the proceeds of the sale of the old site, he was not authorized to expend any part of those proceeds for the erection of a new building.

The result of that situation is this, due to one or two provisions contained in section 19 of the public buildings bill: In that bill it was provided that the Government should not be authorized, notwithstanding the proposed sale of the old building, to pay any rent for the use of that old building. The bill also provided that no money should be available for the purchase of a new site and for the erection of a new building except such money as we could get from the sale of the building and site now owned. Now, the net result of that is that we must find a purchaser for this old building under the terms of a contract providing for payments at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury will need to have money for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a new building.

Now, the would-be purchaser who signs that contract can not go into possession of the present building until the new building is completed and we are ready to occupy it. Consequently, although he is paying his money down, he will not be able to get into possession of the building and get any use of the property until such time. So the only thing for him to do when he comes to make up his mind how much he can afford to pay for this building, knowing that he will not be able to get possession of it for two and one-half years or, as the matter now stands with us, perhaps not for five years, he will say, "I am going to pay out certain sums of money for certain periods of time, and, although this building and site to-day, if I could get the deed, might be worth two and one-quarter millions, if I can not get the deed for it immediately, and have to pay my money out long in advance, I have got to offer as much less for the site and the building as the amount of interest I shall lose on the money I have been paying to the Government comes to."

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

Mr. McCOY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. As I understand the bill, it proposes to authorize the sale of the site at a price not less than \$1,800,000, the Government to remain in possession of the present building on this site until the new Federal building is completed and ready for occupancy?

Mr. McCOY. That is right.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that is a very good way to sell a site?

Mr. MCCOY. I do not.

Mr. MANN (continuing). When the purchaser does not know whether he will be in possession in three years, five years, or seven years, and maybe longer?

Mr. MCCOY. Personally, I should have prepared some other sort of provision, but that was the provision which the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds inserted.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman takes the provision of the existing law relating to this sale in this bill, I understand?

Mr. MCCOY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Now, this bill also provides for a special architect?

Mr. MCCOY. It does; yes.

Mr. MANN. The last Democratic House repealed the Tarsney Act. Now, are there special reasons why a special architect or a consulting engineer ought to be employed on this building?

Mr. MCCOY. I think so, and I was just about to state the reasons, which are that we are limited in the sale of this building to obtaining for it the sum of \$1,800,000. Now, it is supposed that the building and site are worth something like two million to two and one-quarter million dollars. We have had no appraisal put on it. But, as I say, the purchaser has to discount the amount he will offer for the building, because he is going to be out of possession for a long period, and if we can not get ready to complete this building by the employment of special architects, he will be forced to make so large a discount on those payments that necessarily he will be obliged to offer less than \$1,800,000 for the site; and if so, the bill fails us altogether.

Mr. AUSTIN. If you should depend on the Supervising Architect's office to prepare the plans of that building, it must take its regular order, and this building will not be reached for five and one-half to six years?

Mr. MCCOY. That is it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Whereas if this amendment is passed it furnishes you for immediate use an architect who will complete these plans and enable the Supervising Architect's office to complete this building within these two years and a half? And the bill itself here provides for a maximum amount to be paid the Supervising Architect which is equal to the present cost of getting out and preparing plans in the Supervising Architect's office?

Mr. MCCOY. So I understand; and the money which is paid for the fees of a special architect comes out of the proceeds, and consequently the payment for such services will not in any way postpone any other project which is now in the office of the Supervising Architect.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCOY. For a question; yes.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. It is a short statement apropos of what the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] has stated. He will recall as a member of the committee that when the evidence was submitted by the committee from Newark favoring this plan, they made it perfectly clear that the situation there was extremely urgent; and I know that he and the other members of the committee who were present will bear out my colleague [Mr. McCoy] in his contention that everything that is possible to be done in order to pass this measure, which means so much to the city of Newark, should be done at this time.

Mr. AUSTIN. I will say to the gentleman that when this bill was up recently, perhaps a week or ten days ago—and we discussed it pretty thoroughly—I stated it was the most contested Government building in the United States.

I made that statement after a personal investigation as a member of the subcommittee from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and gave the figures showing that the number of employees when the building was completed was 181, whereas at present the number is 440. The present building is wholly inadequate. It would be inhuman and cruel to the public officials to require them to occupy that overcrowded building for six and a half years, or perhaps eight years, because the Supervising Architect's office is five and a half or six years behind in its present work, and it will require a period of two or three years at least to construct a new building, which would make the period of its occupancy at least eight years. So that unless this relief is granted, the purchaser of the present lot and building must wait at least eight years before he can occupy it for his purposes, whereas under the conditions prescribed by the Treasury Department, if he buys it and pays down \$800,000—the outside price for a new lot—he would be

out of his money, \$800,000, for eight years, and the interest on which, at 5 per cent, would amount to over \$320,000.

On the other hand, if we give this relief and pass this bill, the Government employees will be relieved, the public will have an up-to-date building, such as they deserve and need in that city, at the end of two and a half years, and the Government itself would save at least \$200,000 or \$250,000 in the matter of interest.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCOY. For a question; yes.

Mr. MONDELL. It is proposed in this bill to allow the use of 5 per cent of the cost of the building for the services of an architect?

Mr. MCCOY. Not to exceed that amount.

Mr. MONDELL. That is for the purpose of expediting the erection of the building, which ought to be done probably in any event, but particularly in view of the conditions under which the building has been sold. The gentleman has suggested that if built in the usual way, under the plans of the Supervising Architect, it may be seven or eight years before the building is completed and ready for occupancy, and the bidder for the old building would be justified in assuming it would be that length of time and bid accordingly. I consider the provision for an architect a wise one, but in making this provision, would it not also be wise to estimate a reasonable length of time within which the successful bidder may be certain that he can move into and occupy his premises?

While you are attempting to provide for the completion of the building at the earlier date, are you, as a matter of fact, giving the bidder for the property any more assurance than he had before? You are encouraging his hopes and increasing his expectation of the use of the building at a reasonably early date, but you are still leaving the whole thing in the air. Under those circumstances, I doubt if you would get a better bid for the property than you would if you did not have this provision in your bill, whereas if you added an amendment to the effect that the date when the purchaser shall have possession shall not extend beyond a certain time at the utmost, then the purchaser would have an assurance upon which he can bid with some degree of certainty as to when he can enjoy the property. It seems to me that while the committee has wisely provided for expediting the erection of the new building, it has not given any assurance that will have the effect of the Government receiving a larger price for the property.

Mr. MCCOY. I would say in regard to that, that in the contract which the Secretary of the Treasury will draw, and consequently in the advertisements for bids, he will undertake to specify the time not later than which the possession of the old site will be delivered.

Mr. MONDELL. Will he do that?

Mr. MCCOY. He is bound to do that for the reason that the gentleman from Wyoming stated. He is bound to get the price.

Mr. MONDELL. Can he do it? Can he do it under the provisions of this act, that the purchaser shall not have the use of property until the new building is completed? Could the Secretary make a contract in the face of a mandatory provision in this bill to the effect that the Government should enjoy the use of the property until the new building was completed?

What would happen if the new building was not completed at the expiration of the period fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his contract? Here is the act of Congress. That governs.

Mr. MCCOY. He will fix a time sufficiently long ahead to make certain of that, and I believe he will provide in the contract for a time later than that at which the title can be delivered and provide that the price will have to be increased by the proper percentage in case of an earlier delivery of possession. In other words, he will give himself plenty of time, so that beyond peradventure almost the building can be completed, and if the title to the old building is delivered sooner than that the purchaser will have to increase his price by so much.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman assume that under this legislation the Secretary of the Treasury can make a sale under which the price may be graduated, depending upon the date when the purchaser may come into possession of the property?

Mr. MCCOY. No; but the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of sound judgment, would, under this bill, I believe, be authorized to say to the purchaser, for instance, "We will deliver title to the old building and possession within two years and a half from a certain date." Now, if he wanted to, he could absolutely leave the contract in just that shape, and notwithstanding the Government was ready to go into possession of the

new site at an earlier date, he could wait for that date so fixed and deliver possession of the old building. Now, if that is so, he could go further and say, "We may be able to deliver possession of the building six months sooner than that date, and if we do, then your price must be so much more for the property."

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman evidently has not got my idea.

Mr. MCCOY. I think that I have.

Mr. MONDELL. Assuming that under this legislation the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a contract in which the property is to be turned over in a given time, if at that time the new building should not be ready for occupancy, that contract would be without force or effect in the face of this legislation.

Mr. MCCOY. Yes; I think the gentleman is quite right.

Mr. AUSTIN. Let me answer that.

Mr. MONDELL. What advantage would it be to the purchaser that the Secretary was willing to make a contract with him that would have no force or effect if perchance the building were not completed? It would be perfectly idle. It seems to me the way to meet it is for Congress, after consultation with the Supervising Architect's Office, to fix a date at which the purchaser may have the building. Then it is the business of the Supervising Architect, or of the architects that he employs, to finish the building by that time. It might be well to fix the penalty for failure to turn over the property at the date fixed at a sum equal to a fair rent, and it might be well to provide for a small bonus for earlier delivery of the property.

Mr. MCCOY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN], of the committee, to answer that.

Mr. AUSTIN. If this amendment to the original omnibus bill becomes a law, the first thing that will happen will be this: The Supervising Architect, an able and efficient man, will engage outside architects to prepare plans and specifications. He can require them to complete them within a definite time. Then he can also advertise for bids for the construction of this building under these plans and specifications, and can require the completion of the building within a fixed time; and with that information, there is no difficulty about the Secretary of the Treasury fixing a definite date when the new building will be completed and ready for occupancy on the part of the employees of the Government and when the old or present building can be delivered to the purchaser or new owner.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but as an assurance to the purchaser that would have no force or value whatever, because if perchance anything should occur to delay the building any contract or agreement that the Secretary may have entered into would have no force or effect, because Congress has provided that the Government shall enjoy the use of the old building until the new one is completed without regard to any agreement the Secretary may make.

Now let me make this suggestion to the gentleman: In a case of this kind there will not, I assume, be many bidders. I assume that there will be comparatively few people wanting to purchase. Every one of those purchasers would base his bid on the proposition that under this act he might not have the enjoyment of his property for 5, 10, or, in an extreme case, 15 years. There is nothing in this act which insures him the use of his property in a quarter of a century. It is true that you have endeavored to increase his grounds of hope and expectation relative to the early use and enjoyment of the property by providing for a special architect; but what if the special architect should be a slow-moving gentleman, and what if there should be the usual amount of red tape unwound before this building is completed? What assurance is there to the purchaser? That is my proposition. You have attempted to secure a better price for the Government by providing for some additional architects; but, as a matter of fact, you will not get a dollar more than you would if you did not have that provision in the bill, for there is no assurance that this provision will actually expedite the erection and completion of the building. You hope it will. Why not do as any business man would? Fix a reasonable date, let the penalty for nonfulfillment be a reasonable rent, and a reasonable bonus for the turning over of the property at an earlier date.

Mr. AUSTIN. This amendment has been submitted to the Treasury Department. It has been carefully examined by the Supervising Architect's Office. It has been approved by that office, and they are satisfied that they can do precisely what we have claimed, if Congress will amend the original act.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question there?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. MCCOY. I believe I have the floor. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. I desire to ask a question of the gentleman from Tennessee, to whom the gentleman from New Jersey yielded.

Mr. MCCOY. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] to say that before selling the present site he might go ahead and prepare plans for the new building. Did I understand that correctly?

Mr. AUSTIN. I did not state it exactly in that way. I said this is about what will happen in the event that this legislation is granted, that in discussing the question of a definite time when the building can be turned over to the purchaser, the Supervising Architect will employ an outside architect. Before he is employed he can tell exactly how long it will require to prepare these plans and how long to complete the new building under contract, specifying the time or date of completion.

Mr. MANN. Is this all before the present site is sold?

Mr. AUSTIN. No; I think not.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. MCCOY. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withhold his point of order. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MCCOY] has been here right along, endeavoring daily to bring this matter up. After the clear, concise, and intelligent statement that was made by his colleague from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] there can be no question in the mind of any of those who are present as to the urgent necessity for this public improvement in the city of Newark. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of no quorum present is well taken. There are but 60 Members present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6383) to amend section 19 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings; to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings; to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings; to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, and had come to no resolution thereon.

REQUEST TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the request of Mr. HAY for unanimous consent to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers accompanying the bill to correct the military record of David Crowther, Sixty-second Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, this request will be granted.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House, under the order heretofore agreed to, adjourned until Tuesday, July 22, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a copy of a communication from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for \$10,907.81 to pay the interest on the principal sum of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee in favor of J. E. Parrish against the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (H. Doc. No. 147); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 148); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on examination and survey of Appoquinimink River, Del. (H. Doc. No. 149); to the

Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate for an additional appropriation required in the work of prevention of deposits, harbor of New York, etc. (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for establishing a cost accounting system in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (H. Doc. No. 146); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6903) authorizing the payment of damages to persons for injuries inflicted by Mexican federal or insurgent troops within the United States during the insurrection in Mexico in 1911, and making appropriations therefor, and for other purposes, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEITRICK: A bill (H. R. 6913) for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Cambridge, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6914) granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6915) appropriating \$50,000 (as a deficiency appropriation) for the purpose of providing necessary assistance to the Secretary of the Interior to care for 2,200 cases now on appeal from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 6916) prescribing the duties of the Federal judges in cases tried by a jury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6917) restricting the franking privilege in certain cases; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6918) to provide for the erection of a public building at Junction City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DONOVAN: A bill (H. R. 6919) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to William Timmons, in the town of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, one bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6920) to amend section 20 of chapter 1 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and as heretofore amended by fixing the limitation within which actions may be brought on bills of lading; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6921) to amend an act entitled "An act granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THACHER: A bill (H. R. 6922) to provide for enlarging the site for the United States building at Plymouth, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6923) providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6924) authorizing and directing the Public Health Service to acquire site and erect hospital; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 6925) providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of the operators thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6926) for the erection of a Federal building at Albia, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6927) for the erection of a Federal building at Newton, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 6928) amending the act providing for a tax on notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6929) amending the act of May 30, 1908, regarding national currency associations, the issuance of additional circulating notes, and other matters, by extending the limitation of said act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PROUTY: A bill (H. R. 6930) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers," etc., approved March 2, 1893, so as to require railroad companies to equip their coaches with cinder deflectors; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6931) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the town of Fremont, county of Mahaska, State of Iowa, for the use of the Phil Kearney Post, No. 40, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned iron or steel fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 6932) to encourage, equalize, and standardize vocational education among the several States; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 6933) providing for an appropriation for the use of the Interior Department in considering cases on appeal from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARTON: Resolution (H. Res. 204) directing the Commissioner of Corporations to make a full and complete report of the cost of an armor-plate factory, etc.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Resolution (H. Res. 205) authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to continue investigations of the Shipping Trust; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6934) granting a pension to Anthony H. Walich; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6935) granting a pension to Rutherford B. H. Kinback; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6937) granting an increase of pension to Francis Mathews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) granting an increase of pension to Birtzell Gotham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6939) to reimburse Edward B. Kelley for moneys expended while superintendent of the Rosebud Indian Agency in South Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 6940) for the relief of J. Cooney; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6941) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6942) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 6943) granting a pension to Charles F. Pandorf; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6944) granting a pension to John Pearson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6945) granting a pension to Nolan Read; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Thomas Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6947) granting a pension to Beatrice Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6948) granting a pension to James Skelton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6949) granting a pension to James M. Ballard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6950) granting a pension to Harry B. Robb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6951) granting a pension to Edward McCabe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting a pension to Hale F. Hamilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting a pension to Thomas E. Haggerty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) granting a pension to John C. Ferneding; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6955) granting a pension to Edward F. Denny; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6956) granting a pension to Charles Mayrwyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6957) granting a pension to James E. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6958) granting a pension to Alice V. Lutes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6959) granting a pension to Fenton B. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6960) granting a pension to Daniel Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6961) granting a pension to Horace W. Hunt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) granting a pension to Fred Hoppe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6963) granting a pension to Joseph Debl; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6964) granting a pension to George B. Bolender; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) granting a pension to Edward Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6966) granting a pension to Hettie H. Burt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) granting a pension to Royal Colvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) granting a pension to Mrs. William H. Earley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6969) granting a pension to Lucinda St. John; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6970) granting a pension to William Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6971) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6972) granting a pension to Fredrica Wurthner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) granting a pension to Jacob Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6974) granting a pension to Annie O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6975) granting an increase of pension to James Heyburn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6976) granting an increase of pension to John Muir; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6977) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Dempsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6978) granting an increase of pension to Francis Keating; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6979) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6980) granting an increase of pension to John Barbéau; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6981) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Bigelow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) granting an increase of pension to John Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6983) granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6984) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus D. Coulson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6985) granting an increase of pension to John Sipple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6986) granting an increase of pension to William M. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6987) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gigandet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6988) granting an increase of pension to Eli R. Westfall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6990) granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to William Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6992) granting an increase of pension to John M. Allender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6993) granting an increase of pension to William D. Tod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) granting an increase of pension to John G. Whitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6995) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6996) granting an increase of pension to William H. Noggle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) for the relief of George Sloughman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6998) to remove the charge of desertion against James Featherstone; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of John L. Yohn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7000) to remove the charge of desertion against Anton Smith, alias Charles Roehmer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7001) to remove the charge of desertion against James Green; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7002) to remove the charge of desertion against Mathias Henry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 7003) granting an increase of pension to Asbury C. Lower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7004) granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 7005) granting an increase of pension to David N. Cochran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7006) granting a pension to Addie Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7007) granting a pension to Alice O. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7008) granting an increase of pension to William Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7009) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Diltz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7010) granting an increase of pension to Tennessee A. Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERSON: A bill (H. R. 7011) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Donnelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7012) granting an increase of pension to David Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7013) for the relief of Francis W. Maxwell; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 7014) for the relief of A. C. Brice, late consul of the United States to Matanzas, Cuba; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., relative to safe and suitable boilers and headlights on railroad engines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of the Brooklyn Traffic Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the retention of the Commerce Court; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also (by request), petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring improvement of the living conditions of our seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BELL of California: Petition of the California State Branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, protesting against the passage of any legislation making any change in the Reilly eight-hour law; to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring the passage of legislation for a reform in the Consular Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 6940) for the relief of the estate of J. Cooney; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of the Banana Buyers' Protective Association of New York, N. Y., protesting against a tariff on bananas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., relative to proper headlights and safe and suitable boilers on railroad engines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring the restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring improvement in the living conditions of our seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of the members of the Pierre Commercial Club, of Pierre, S. Dak., favoring Federal ownership of buildings for foreign representatives; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of legislation compelling the use of safety appliances, etc., for all common carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of immediate legislation tending to restrict immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of legislation for the adoption of the postal express; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the National Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., protesting against including mutual life insurance companies in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill 103, requiring that locomotives be equipped with lights of certain specified requirements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of Senate bill 4, to better the living conditions, etc., of seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of sundry residents of Gooding, Idaho, relative to land owned by the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and to the right of applicants to purchase the same from the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of the Association of Quartermen and Leadingmen of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, indorsing House bill providing for Saturday half holidays for all Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of the North Western Association of Box Manufacturers, of Portland, Oreg., favoring an increase of the rate of interest now paid on postal savings to 3 per cent and the establishment of a farm-loan department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of immediate legislation tending to restrict immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of Senate bill 4, to better the living conditions, etc., of seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of legislation compelling the use of safety appliances, etc., for all common carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill 103, requiring that locomotives shall be equipped with lights of certain specified requirements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Pennsylvania State Launderers' Association favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the Switchmen's Union of North America protesting against the passage of the workmen's compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, relative to proper headlights and safe boilers for railroad engines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring bill for improvement in living conditions for our seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Banana Buyers' Protective Association, New York, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the proposed import tax on bananas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Central Council of Business Men and Taxpayers' Association of Buffalo, favoring the appointment of a national commission to consider a plan for vocational education; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THACHER: Petition of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring the adoption of a more stringent immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring the extension of authority of locomotive boiler inspectors of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 19, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina how many amendments there are in the bill?

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no idea. I only know what was the action of the House of Representatives in requesting a conference.

Mr. NORRIS. If the matter could go over, the amendments would be printed under the rule, would they not?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; the amendments ought to be printed. When the bill comes back from conference the Senate should be fully informed as to the amendments, whether there is an agreement or a disagreement, as the case may be.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to say to the Senator from North Carolina that, as I understand the situation, while I have not seen the amendments I have heard what, for instance, one of the amendments is, and I should like to reserve the right at the proper time to move to concur in that particular amendment. I am not prepared to do it now, and I may not on examination want to make the motion. I have not been able to find out what the particular amendment is.

Mr. OVERMAN. I confess to the Senator that this is the first time I have had my attention directed to it. The House having asked for a conference, I think it is our duty to agree to the conference, unless the Senator desires to make a motion now. I am not sufficiently informed as to the amendments, and I will have to examine the bill. It may go over, if the Senator desires.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will let it go over, I do not think there will be any delay caused. The House does not meet to-day.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am told that the House of Representatives disagrees to the amendments of the Senate. It is a House bill.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, if that is the parliamentary situation, my motion would be to recede from the Senate amendments.

Mr. OVERMAN. That would be the proper motion.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to have an opportunity to examine it, and if I think it proper I will make that motion.

Mr. OVERMAN. With that understanding, I withdraw my motion for the present so as to let the Senator have time to examine it. I will call it up again next week.