

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, August 22, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O God our Father, strengthen, we beseech Thee, our minds, our hearts, our hands to do Thy will as it is revealed unto us day by day; that no cloud may obscure the light of Thy countenance from our spiritual vision; that we may pass from victory unto victory, until Thou shalt call us from the endearing scenes of earth to the enchanting visions of the blest, and we will hallow Thy name forever. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, August 19, 1913, was read.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to amend the Journal in this respect. I was appointed, together with the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE], on a special committee to investigate the question of tuberculosis among the Indians, and also on the question of irrigation of arid lands in the Yakima Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, those two objects, and I see that only one is covered in the Journal. I desire for the Journal to include both.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker supposes that he is responsible for that mistake in just announcing the one, believing the other would go with it.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It may be necessary that both should appear.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be changed in that respect.

Mr. MANN. The Record is correct, and perhaps the Journal, but it was not read.

The SPEAKER. If the Journal does not contain the other half of the title it will be fixed. Without objection, the Journal as corrected will stand approved.

There was no objection.

## ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent 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. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

## GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. Speaker—

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

Mr. TOWNSEND. I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to make a brief statement of personal interest to each Member of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks leave to make a personal statement of a few minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon there was deposited in the general post office copies of the invitation which I am about to read. The committee signing this invitation thought it would be wise to have this announcement made, as it seems impossible to determine when the post office will deliver the invitations. It reads as follows:

In honor of Mr. HARRISON of New York, governor of the Philippine Islands, an informal reception will be given by the House of Representatives, Saturday evening, August 23. You are cordially invited.

At the home and lawn of Mr. KENT, 1925 F Street NW., August 23, 1913, 8 o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER CLARK,  
Mr. UNDERWOOD,  
Mr. MURDOCK,  
Mr. TOWNSEND,  
Mr. MANN,  
Mr. PALMER,  
Mr. KENT,

Committee.

This will enable gentlemen having other engagements to cancel them. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, in this connection and in behalf of this side of the House I desire to congratulate the President and the country upon the appointment of FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON to the high position of governor of the Philippine Islands. I believe that no better selection could have been made out of the entire population of the United States, and that the action of the President is a guaranty to the country that the Philippine question will receive careful and honest consideration. [Loud applause.]

## TEMPERING HOT WINDS IN TEXAS, ETC.

Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I request unanimous consent after the regular order of the next day's session to address the House upon the subject of tempering the hot winds in western Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas and making it possible to produce crops in those sections, and that without the expense of irrigation.

The SPEAKER. How much time does the gentleman ask?

Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. Thirty minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman's request is not to interfere with the regular business?

Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MURRAY] asks unanimous consent that at the next session of the House, after the routine business, reading of the Journal, and so forth, that he have 30 minutes in which to address the House on the subject of tempering the hot winds—

Mr. BUTLER. To the shorn lamb.

Mr. BATHURICK. To the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER (continuing). Of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, not to interfere with public business. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that this request will not interfere with the special order?

The SPEAKER. No; that is a part of the request.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUIN] is recognized.

Mr. QUIN. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MURRAY] if he can not include the boll weevil in that request? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I expect I am too late now, but I want to suggest that if you might put the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MURRAY] in cold storage in Washington City that that would temper the hot winds in Oklahoma. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the House a few days ago, by unanimous consent, gave to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN] permission to address the House at the session one week ago. That session was adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator from Alabama, Mr. Johnston. Last Tuesday I renewed that request. Objection was made by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK]. My colleague from Illinois [Mr. MCKENZIE] the other day asked unanimous consent that he might have leave to insert an article in the Record. Objection was made from that side of the House. My colleague [Mr. BRITTON] asked unanimous consent last Tuesday that he might extend his remarks in the Record. Objection was made from that side of the House. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SMITH] last Tuesday asked unanimous consent that he might extend his remarks in the Record. Objection was made from that side of the House. Now, if these courtesies are to be granted, they are to be granted without favor as from two sides of the House. While the Democratic side of the House is not responsible for the objection of some individual Member of it, it is out of the question to suppose that the minority will permit by unanimous consent Members of the majority to speak and to insert articles in the Record while that permission is denied to Members of the minority. I shall not object to this particular request at this time, but unless the same courtesy can be extended to Members of the minority, it can not be expected that the gentlemen will succeed in requests of this kind in the future.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MURDOCK. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MURRAY] how much time he is going to take?

The SPEAKER. Thirty minutes. That is, he is allowed 30 minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. My understanding is that a contested-election case, the MacDonald case from Michigan—

The SPEAKER. A contested-election case is a matter of the highest privilege.

Mr. MURDOCK. And will have the right of way?

The SPEAKER. Of course, it will have.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BARNHART. I want to say something, and I do not know whether I want to reserve the right to object or not. If that privilege is passed—

The SPEAKER. It is not passed. The Chair has not asked whether there was objection or not.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say a word about this matter of the insertion of newspaper articles, pamphlets, and so forth, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am at the present time trying to secure an estimate of the cost to the Government of publishing all sorts of communications, relevant and irrelevant, that are offered from time to time under unanimous consent, inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and broadcasted to the country under the franking privilege at very great expense to the Government. Conspicuous among these during the past year was an article of faith by a Democrat, or alleged Democrat, from my own State that occupied pages and pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. BORLAND. What sort of an article was that?

Mr. BARNHART. It was a sort of an article of political faith. It ought to have been omitted from the RECORD, and in a conversation with divers and sundry Democrats and some Republicans we have reached a sort of an agreement that hereafter we are going to know what these articles mean which are inserted by unanimous consent, and unless they apply directly to the proceedings in hand objection will be made.

Mr. MURDOCK. Now, Mr. Speaker, what does the gentleman mean when he says "Unless they apply directly to the proceedings of Congress"? Suppose a banker in Chicago writes a pamphlet upon the currency question and a request is made that that be printed in the RECORD, would that come under the prohibition?

Mr. BARNHART. I should think it ought.

Mr. MANN. That would have to be disposed of by a Democratic caucus. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection?

Mr. MURDOCK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] just what this cabal or combination is?

The SPEAKER. The regular order is putting the question. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2419. An act permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States; and

S. 1673. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to comply with the law and make proof on desert-land entries in the counties of Grant and Franklin, State of Washington.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1353) to authorize the board of county commissioners of Okanogan County, Wash., to construct and maintain a bridge across the Okanogan River at or near the town of Malott.

The message also announced that, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914," approved June 30, 1913, the Vice President had appointed as members of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs the following Members of the Senate: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LANE, and Mr. TOWNSEND.

The message also announced that in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914," approved June 30, 1913, the Vice President had appointed Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. TOWNSEND as members on the part of the Senate of the commission to investigate the question of tuberculosis among the Indians in connection with an inquiry into the necessity and feasibility of establishing, equipping, and maintaining a tuberculosis sanitarium in New Mexico, and to inquire into the necessity and feasibility of procuring impounded waters for the Yakima Indian Reservation.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 1353. An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Okanogan County, Wash., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Okanogan River at or near the town of Malott.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 1673. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to comply with the law and make proof on desert-land entries in the counties of Grant and Franklin, State of Washington; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2419. An act permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for one week, on account of important business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a request from Mr. EDWARDS for leave of absence, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1913.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In response to telegrams advising me of the critical illness of my brother, Hon. Robert H. Edwards, I am leaving for Savannah, Ga., this afternoon.

I realize the importance of all Democrats being closely in attendance upon their duties in Washington at this time, and of course I hate very much to be absent. I feel, however, that I should go to the bedside of my brother.

I will appreciate it very much if you will see that a leave of absence is granted to me indefinitely on account of this illness, and will also appreciate it if you will have this letter incorporated in the RECORD, in order that the RECORD will show the cause of my absence.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. G. EDWARDS.

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

#### CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.

Mr. POST, from the Committee on Elections No. 1, submitted a privileged report (H. Res. 231, H. Rept. 60) of that committee in the contested-election case of William J. MacDonald against H. Olin Young, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POST. I give notice, Mr. Speaker, that I shall call up the case on Tuesday of next week.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Post] gives notice that he will call it up next Tuesday.

#### CLERK AND JANITOR FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS.

Mr. LLOYD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LLOYD. For the purpose of offering a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] submits a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 119 (H. Rept. 55).

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Roads be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a clerk for said committee at an annual salary of \$2,000, and a janitor to said committee at the rate of \$60 per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the usual clerk and janitor that are given to the large committees of the House. The Committee on Roads was created at the beginning of this session of Congress, and it is necessary for it to have these officers.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question on this subject?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have no objection to the resolution, but there are a number of committees that are entitled to session clerks, ordinarily committees to investigate the various departments of the Government. May I inquire if those committees have yet been provided with session clerks at this session of Congress?

Mr. LLOYD. They have not.

Mr. BARTLETT. I understand that there are certain committees that have matters that ought to be investigated by them, and that the reason there have been no investigations of those matters by the committees to investigate expenditures in the various departments is because they have no clerks. Is that true?

Mr. LLOYD. I think that is true.

Mr. BARTLETT. Does not the gentleman think it important also if those committees are to investigate the departments which they were appointed to investigate and which they are



expected to investigate that they be given the machinery by which they can do so?

Mr. LLOYD. There is a resolution now pending before the Committee on Accounts—

Mr. BARTLETT. And it has been pending all this session, as I understand—

Mr. LLOYD. Providing for annual clerks for these several committees. There will be some action taken on that resolution within the next few days.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am not a member of any of these expenditure committees, but I suggested to the chairman of one of them the importance of making an investigation of certain matters, and the chairman said he could not do it, because he had no clerical help.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. As I understand, this resolution proposes to provide the ordinary employees for a committee of the class to which the Roads Committee belongs?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. From what time does the employment date?

Mr. LLOYD. It will be from the date of the appointment of the clerk. It will be after this date, of course.

Mr. MANN. The employees have not yet been appointed?

Mr. LLOYD. No, sir.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand the gentleman to say that it is contemplated to give clerks to all the expenditure committees?

Mr. LLOYD. No; a request of that kind has been made in a resolution that is now pending before the Committee on Accounts. No action has been taken as to whether they shall be annual clerks or session clerks.

Mr. MURDOCK. They have neither at present?

Mr. LLOYD. Neither.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I have another privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 188 (H. Rept. 57).

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress be, and is hereby, allowed an annual clerk at a salary at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, from June 3, 1913, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

Mr. BOOHER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Is not this committee already provided with a session clerk?

Mr. LLOYD. No; it is provided with no clerk at the present time.

Mr. BOOHER. It has always had a session clerk.

Mr. LLOYD. It has always had a session clerk, and the gentleman will remember that during the last Congress the question was raised as to whether this committee should have an annual clerk or a session clerk. The Committee on Accounts at that time recommended a session clerk. In the last Congress the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was one of the active committees of the House. It was active during the whole of the Congress. It had legislation of the most important character which went upon the statute books, and we are assured that there are at the present time a number of very important matters pending before that committee; that it has a vast amount of correspondence, and the chairman of that committee insists that he ought to have an annual clerk. The Committee on Accounts, which two years ago recommended only a session clerk, are now led to believe that this committee is of sufficient importance to entitle it to an annual clerk.

Mr. BOOHER. Mr. Speaker, I think the argument of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Lloyd] is a complete answer to his request to have this clerk appointed. He says now that at the last session of Congress a great deal of business was before this committee. He does not complain that it was not properly attended to. It was properly attended to. Every bill that was before the committee was reported out and passed by this House. Now, if a session clerk was sufficient in the last Congress, it seems to me that this clerkship ought not to be raised to a

\$2,000 position for the reason given by my colleague, and I hope the resolution will be defeated.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, during the last Congress it is true, as I stated, that there was a session clerk, who was paid \$6 per day during the session. This does not add very much to the expenses, as far as the House of Representatives is concerned. We do not hesitate now to say that if other committees, numbers of them, are to receive salaries of \$2,000 a year for their clerks, having annual clerks, that this committee is one, beyond any question, that is entitled to the same recognition.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri if he does not think that any committee of this House that needs a clerk during the session ought not to have an annual clerk?

Mr. LLOYD. I think that is a very important question and worthy of consideration by the membership of this House. I am inclined to the view that any committee that is entitled to be appointed, that does any considerable service for the House of Representatives, is entitled to an annual clerk. That is my candid judgment about it. We have committees that ought not to be appointed at all that are not entitled to any clerk whatever.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I want to say to the gentleman that I am a member of one of the expenditure committees in this House. It has a clerk who, I think, is as faithful and as efficient, who works as many hours in the day and as many days in the year, as the clerk of any committee, and it has occurred to me that a clerk employed as a clerk of that committee is employed ought to be on the annual roll. It also occurs to me that if a committee needs a clerk at all he ought to be a clerk who can be employed annually, so that you will not be taking on some man who is inexperienced at every session of Congress. A clerk who has been connected with the committee for some time becomes very efficient and very useful to the committee, and therefore I believe in the interest of economy and good administration, if a committee of this House needs a clerk during the session, that clerk ought to be put on the annual roll.

Mr. BATHRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. BATHRICK. Does this Committee on Elections No. 1—

Mr. LLOYD. This is not the Committee on Elections No. 1; it is the Committee on Election of President and Vice President.

Mr. BATHRICK. Does the committee have any jurisdiction over matters except those that may arise in connection with the election of President and Vice President?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes; it has jurisdiction of woman suffrage, and these matters go to that committee. It has jurisdiction of all constitutional questions affecting the election of President and Vice President; on all questions of primaries as to how Presidents shall be elected; and the question of campaign contributions also goes to that committee.

Mr. BATHRICK. Is not the most of the work of that committee finished in the year in which the President and Vice President are elected?

Mr. LLOYD. No; it is a continuous work. I am assured at the present time, although I have made no careful investigation, that there are a number of important bills now pending before the committee that vitally affect the interests of the country.

Mr. BATHRICK. Now, if the gentleman will permit an observation, which I have tried on several occasions to find an opportunity to say, I do not object to any committee having sufficient help to properly conduct its business, but I wish to say that I am carrying, and have carried for over a year since I have been in the House, an expense of \$500 from my own funds to take care of the business of my office; and if we continue to extend these courtesies or necessities to chairmen every time they come in and want a new hand or a new appointment to make for their committee, we ought to take into consideration the wants of the Members of the House who are not chairmen of committees.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. How many committees are there without annual clerks?

Mr. LLOYD. About 20.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. This resolution provides for a clerk to one of these committees. It is not the intention of this committee to report any legislation at this session of Congress?

Mr. LLOYD. It is the intention of the committee to report legislation.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. At this session?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes. Perhaps I did not understand the gentleman. Does the gentleman mean to ask if the Committee on Accounts expects to report the resolutions referred to the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. No; I asked if the Committee on Election of President and Vice President was to report any matters for legislation to Congress.

Mr. LLOYD. It is not authorized at this time, but that does not prevent the committee from doing work.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. There are about 20 committees of this House that are provided with session clerks, and of them you propose to select one and give that one an annual clerk. I submit this to the gentleman, that one of two propositions must be true, that if the committee has any work to do it ought to be provided with an annual clerk, and if there is no occasion for the existence of the committee it ought not to exist and ought not to have any clerk at all. Now, it occurs to me it would be the part of wisdom for the Committee on Accounts not to press this to-day but to take up this matter on a broader scale and to examine and to see which of these committees ought to have annual clerks and report a general resolution providing an annual clerk for every one of them, and in that investigation ascertain which committees ought not to exist and abolish those committees. Therefore I hope the gentleman will take that course and not select one committee out of 20 to be provided for to-day, as in my opinion the facts will develop there is no more reason why that committee should have an annual clerk than would apply to several of these other committees.

I do not mean by that to suggest that this committee is not entitled to a clerk. I think it is. I think the others are, too. Probably every one of these committees that exist ought to have an annual clerk. It is impossible here, certainly it is impossible or very difficult, to bring a man to Washington for \$125 a month in a long session to work for six months, and when Congress adjourns the 1st of July he must give up his job, and in a short session he stays three months and gives up his job. The result is you are not able to bring from your district a man who is competent to discharge the duties of committee clerk, and you have to pick him up here in Washington.

Mr. BATHRICK. Will the gentleman yield to me in the time of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I am imposing on the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Lloyd].

Mr. LLOYD. That is all right.

Mr. BATHRICK. Is not the gentleman aware that many Members of this House have equal difficulty in securing a person from their district who can take care of the work of that office for the salary of \$125 a month, and is not the gentleman aware that many Members of this House are paying from their own funds money in order to get their work done properly?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Absolutely; and for that reason these clerks ought to be made annual clerks, and ought to be given a salary that is sufficient in amount to secure a man to do the work; but that reason applies not to any single committee, but to many of the committees.

Mr. BATHRICK. Does not the gentleman think it applies equally to clerks of Members of the House who are not chairmen of committees?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. No; I do not.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the argument—

Mr. BATHRICK. I disagree with the gentleman.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the argument presented by the gentleman from Mississippi is a splendid argument in favor of the resolutions now pending before the Accounts Committee, but that committee has carefully investigated this matter and believes this committee is entitled to its clerk.

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

Mr. LLOYD. I do.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has become one of the important committees of the House. This morning the Committee on Elections reported the MacDonald case, and, as I understand, they decided that the failure to comply with the publicity law by filing a statement of receipts and expenditures required by that law is not any reason for refusing to seek or retain a seat in the House. Under that decision, which I take it will be accepted and become a rule of the House hereafter, it is quite certain the publicity law will need to be revised, as the present provisions of the law practically amount to nothing so far as any offense is concerned of a failure to comply with it. Nobody has ever and probably nobody ever will be prosecuted under the existing law even if a prosecution lies, which I doubt. That will require a revision

of the law, which I understand the chairman of that distinguished committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER], has undertaken to prepare, and therefore I think that the committee is entitled to an annual clerk, that being an important legislative committee.

I do not agree with some of the gentlemen that all of the committees ought to have annual clerks. Those committees which have to deal with permanent legislation, where the propositions drag out from year to year, and which require constant and long-continued consideration by a committee, ought to have an annual clerk. Those committees which are simply making investigations probably do not require an annual clerk. Some of the committees which only act upon sporadic cases of legislation probably do not require an annual clerk. I think that this committee is entitled to the annual clerk proposed.

Mr. BROCKSON rose.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. BROCKSON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Brockson] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BROCKSON. I desire to inquire of the chairman of the committee why he provides a separate janitor for this committee? Is it the practice to have a separate janitor for all the committees?

Mr. LLOYD. All the big committees have a separate janitor. Mr. BROCKSON. Notwithstanding the fact that a number of janitors are employed about the building?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes, sir. There is an amendment there which I would like to have the Clerk report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, in line 3, by striking out the word "allowed" and inserting the words "authorized to appoint," and in line 2 strike out the words "from June 3, 1913."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 164 (H. Rept. 59).

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized to contract, with the approval of the Committee on Accounts, for the purchase or exchange of typewriters for the use of the House, upon such terms as he may deem prudent and equitable, and for such period of time as may be authorized by the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the title "Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives" the correct one?

Mr. LLOYD. The Chief Clerk has authority to make those purchases. I think that is the proper officer.

Mr. MANN. I know he is the chief clerk in the Clerk's office.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like the gentleman to tell us about the history of the typewriter contract. My understanding is that when the House Office Building was constructed the typewriters were purchased as furniture. Is that correct?

Mr. LLOYD. I think, if you put it that way, it is correct. When the House Office Building was constructed, and we went into the offices there, every individual Member was permitted to have a typewriter at the Government expense.

Mr. MURDOCK. Now, right there. Then after all the offices of the building were equipped, thereafter were new typewriters purchased from time to time or were new typewriters traded in?

Mr. LLOYD. New typewriters were purchased sometimes and exchanged sometimes, but the purpose of this resolution is to authorize the Clerk to make a contract of exchange. There is a question now as to whether he has a right to exchange typewriters, and he has an opportunity to make a splendid contract by which typewriters when they become old and inefficient for use may be exchanged for new ones.

Mr. MURDOCK. Of course, with a cash addition. Now, I want to know what appropriation carries that cash addition for typewriters when a typewriter is purchased and an old typewriter is given in exchange?

Mr. LLOYD. The furniture account.

Mr. MURDOCK. Still the furniture account?



Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's resolution apparently does confer this right to make contracts on the chief clerk in the Clerk's office.

Mr. LLOYD. I am willing to accept an amendment to leave out the word "chief."

Mr. MANN. The rule provides that the Clerk shall make all contracts, and that when he is absent the Chief Clerk shall act in his place.

Mr. LLOYD. Yes. As an amendment, Mr. Speaker, I wish to strike out the word "chief" where it appears in line 1.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out, in line 1, the word "chief."

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent was not given.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, line 1, by striking out the word "chief."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### STENOGRAPHER TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 141 (H. Rept. 58).

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House for the services of a stenographer to the Committee on War Claims during the sessions of the Sixty-third Congress compensation at the rate of \$75 per month, payment to commence from the time said stenographer entered upon the discharge of his duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, let the committee amendment be read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out all of the resolution after the word "House," in line 2, and inserting the following: "the sum of \$150 to V. L. Almond for services rendered as stenographer to the Committee on War Claims from June 5, 1913, to August 5, 1913."

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I did not quite understand what the amendment was.

Mr. LLOYD. This resolution provides for a stenographer for the Committee on War Claims. It has been customary heretofore to give the Committee on War Claims a session stenographer. The amendment of the Committee on Accounts provides for two months' salary for the stenographer, and the Committee on War Claims agreed to get along without a stenographer for the rest of the period of the extra session.

Mr. MANN. That is, the resolution provides for only—

Mr. LLOYD. Only two months' salary at the rate of \$75 per month.

Mr. MANN. Why is not a stenographer authorized and necessary to do this committee work?

Mr. LLOYD. The clerks can perform the duty. It is not necessary to have the stenographer.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. There has been some discussion as to the practice of providing annual clerks in place of the session clerks that are usually provided. What is the ordinary or usual pay of a session clerk?

Mr. LLOYD. A session clerk of an expenditure committee receives \$125 per month. A session clerk of any other committee receives \$6 per day.

Mr. MONDELL. An annual clerk, if provided for, would receive what amount?

Mr. LLOYD. Whatever the House would agree upon.

Mr. MONDELL. I mean, ordinarily.

Mr. LLOYD. About \$1,500. That is what they are asking.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, so far as the expense is concerned, in these days when we are in session all the time, there is no difference in the matter of expense between \$125-per-month clerks by the month and a \$1,500 clerk by the year. On the other hand, as to those clerks who are paid \$6 a day, if the

House is to remain in session the greater part of the year they are receiving higher compensation than they would if they were on an annual salary.

Mr. MANN. They are not getting anything now.

Mr. LLOYD. They would receive \$6 a day during the session.

Mr. MANN. There are no \$6-a-day clerks now, are there?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. They are not, according to my understanding, carried in the appropriation act.

Mr. LLOYD. They receive \$6 a day, except the clerks to expenditure committees.

Mr. MANN. The appropriation bill carries no provision for them during the special session?

Mr. LLOYD. No. No provision of the bill carries the salaries of session clerks at the extra session.

Mr. MANN. That is what I say.

Mr. MONDELL. But they are provided for and carried along, are they not?

Mr. LLOYD. The question raised by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was that they are not paid.

Mr. MANN. I asked if they were paid.

Mr. MONDELL. Do I understand that there are no \$6-a-day session clerks now?

Mr. LLOYD. There is but one session clerk at \$6 a day, and there are no \$125-per-month session clerks.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### PAY OF CERTAIN WITNESSES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I have one more privileged resolution. It is the last one.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 169 (H. Rept. 56).

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund, to J. Fred Essary, Carl D. Groat, and Daniel O'Connell the sum of \$2.25 each, for attendance as witnesses before the special committee appointed under authority of House resolution 59, Sixty-third Congress, first session.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply provides for the payment of the three witnesses who appeared in the Glover contempt case.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield? Has not the Committee on Accounts authority to approve bills for the attendance of witnesses before committees without bringing resolutions into the House?

Mr. GARNER. Not for this special committee.

Mr. LLOYD. Not for special committees.

Mr. GARNER. Not unless authorized by the House, and this committee were not authorized to expend any money whatever.

Mr. MANN. I thought they were authorized to subpoena witnesses.

Mr. LLOYD. No.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

#### BUST OF WILLIAM PITT.

Mr. THACHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate joint resolution 64, which is now on the Speaker's table, be taken up for present consideration by the House.

This joint resolution was unanimously agreed to by the Senate, and is favorably recommended by the Library Committee. It gives permission to the President, at his personal request made to Congress, to accept a bust of William Pitt, to be placed in the White House.

Mr. BARTLETT. Is a similar resolution pending in the Senate?

Mr. THACHER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THACHER] asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a joint resolution to authorize the President to accept a bust of William Pitt.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for a question—

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes; I understand that a similar bill has been reported from the Committee on the Library, although it is not on the calendar.

Mr. THACHER. It has.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And that the Committee on the Library have acted favorably on this matter.

Mr. THACHER. We have recommended it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And your purpose in asking unanimous consent is merely to expedite the passage of the resolution to-day?

Mr. THACHER. That is all.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not know that the Committee on the Library had acted upon the House joint resolution, because I am sure there has not been a quorum of the committee in the city for some time.

I should have no objection to Lady Paget and other ladies presenting a bust of William Pitt to the United States, but I question very much the propriety of inaugurating a custom of placing in the White House busts or representations of foreigners in any form whatever. The White House is now overcrowded with pictures of Presidents and their wives. In my opinion the White House ought to remain sacred to the representation of Americans.

There are many places where a bust of William Pitt can be properly placed without seeking to place it in the one place of all others in the United States that ought to be kept solely for American citizens, and for the present I shall object. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. THACHER. Mr. Speaker, may I have the privilege of replying to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois?

The SPEAKER. You can not reply to an objection.

Mr. MANN. I am perfectly willing to reserve the right to object.

Mr. THACHER. In the first place I want to contradict one statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. May I have that privilege?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has withdrawn his objection temporarily.

Mr. THACHER. The gentleman from Illinois stated that he knew that we had had no quorum of our committee in Washington for some time back. Two of the members of that committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT], are attending The Hague peace convention as delegates.

The other three Members are the gentleman from New York [Mr. TEN EYCK], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE], and myself. It is quite true that there was no quorum actually present in Washington. The President sent a message asking the gracious consent of Congress. That was on the 4th of August, and that message was read in this House. I presume the Members here heard it read. I tried to get hold of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE]. I caused to be sent to him a copy of this joint resolution and a copy of the President's request, and he authorized his signature to the favorable recommendation of the resolution.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me, I did not mean to criticize the committee for having made a report because there was no quorum. If the gentleman so understood me, and perhaps it was quite natural, I want to say that I did not mean it in that respect at all. I supposed that the committee had made no report, because I knew that there was no quorum here.

Mr. THACHER. I thought the gentleman did not quite understand the fact that I had consulted with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. MANN. As far as that is concerned, the gentleman might consult them all and it would make no difference.

The SPEAKER. The rule or decision is that it takes an actual quorum gathered together at one place.

Mr. MANN. But, Mr. Speaker, I was not making any point upon that at all.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that; the Chair was stating it for the information of all Members of the House, because this question was elaborately argued last summer in the matter of the Coosa River Dam proposition.

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

Mr. THACHER. Yes.

Mr. TEMPLE. This is a request to place a bust of William Pitt in the White House.

Mr. THACHER. A request came from the President of the United States asking permission of Congress, which he has to have, to accept a gift of the bust of William Pitt, whom he called the friend and champion of America, to be put in the White House.

Mr. TEMPLE. It seems to me that when it comes as a request from the President of the United States we ought to bear in mind those who have had the opportunity of visiting Windsor Castle that in the chamber known as the King's closet in that castle there is a fine oil painting of Thomas Jefferson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It seems to me that if that can be put in the King's closet at Windsor Castle, we might

put in the White House, at the request of the President of the United States, a bust of William Pitt. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEMPLE. If I have any time.

Mr. THACHER. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. I just want to say that I wonder whether Windsor Castle is not the private property of the King, and that he has a right to put there anything he sees fit.

Mr. THACHER. Mr. Speaker, I trust that my good friend from Illinois will withdraw his objection.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Massachusetts wants to address the House I will reserve the objection.

Mr. THACHER. The gentleman from Illinois said we had no room in the White House for a statue of William Pitt.

Mr. COOPER. Will the gentleman permit an interruption at that point?

Mr. THACHER. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER. The gentleman has used the name of William Pitt. Is it William Pitt, Lord Chatham, or his son William Pitt, the great parliamentary leader?

Mr. THACHER. The Earl of Chatham, that is his title, I believe.

The SPEAKER. It is the Earl of Chatham.

Mr. COOPER. Yes; the elder Chatham, our friend during the Revolution.

Mr. THACHER. That is true. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pittsfield, in my own State, were named after the elder Pitt, who was born in 1708.

Mr. COOPER. When the gentleman asks permission to have put in the White House a statue or a bust of William Pitt, that would permit a bust or statue of William Pitt, the younger, and that is not the man at all.

Mr. THACHER. It is the elder Pitt, as I think we all understand. Now, I want to say a further word in regard to this matter. If there was one man at the time of the American Revolution who helped the cause of America it was William Pitt. We have found room here in this Hall to put a picture of a foreigner, Gen. Lafayette, and I do not believe the gentleman from Illinois objects to that. Lafayette came over here when he was a young man. I want to say also that this picture was painted by a foreigner. He came over a young man, gave up the best part of his life to assist in the cause of liberty.

In regard to William Pitt I want to give the gentleman a few facts. He was born in 1708. At the age of 27 he became a member of Parliament. Some 10 years afterwards he became paymaster of England, where he made a record for honesty in office much above that of some of his predecessors. He refused to take a single cent that did not properly belong to him. He refused to take any interest on Government deposits, which it had been generally the custom for his predecessors to take, and put the money in the Bank of England without receiving any interest. His record was fine throughout, a model of everything that was honest and statesmanlike.

Benjamin Franklin was his friend and he fought for the cause of American liberty just as much as though he had been here fighting on the battle field. In 1778 he came into Parliament an old man on crutches and made a speech in the cause of America. After the close he fell in convulsions and died a few weeks after, just as John Quincy Adams was taken out from this House of Representatives and died a few months afterwards. I think, on looking into the life of William Pitt, we will find he was a champion of the cause of liberty in England and in America, also, and I certainly trust that if not at this time that at some time later this will be passed.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THACHER. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. Is this the same William Pitt, Lord Chatham, who said during the course of the American Revolution that the colonists ought not and should not have the right to make even a horseshoe nail?

Mr. THACHER. William Pitt said he would never consent to taxing Americans without their consent.

Mr. SLOAN. I was taking a specific statement.

Mr. THACHER. I do not recall it.

Mr. SLOAN. I recall it distinctly.

Mr. THACHER. I think the gentleman is mistaken, and I would be glad to have the gentleman show me that statement.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman can find it in any history.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I have as great an admiration for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as any man on earth now living or who ever has lived, but I do not believe we ought to have this reproduction in the White House. It is easy enough to find a place to put the bust, and for the present I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.



## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. On what?

Mr. BRITTEN. I desire to show by statement my personal observation of what I consider the extreme necessity of the manufacture of torpedoes, from observations made by me during a recent visit to the torpedo station at Newport.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of torpedoes. Is there objection?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Speaker, I do not think this is a good time for the discussion of that subject, and I object.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, if this concludes public business to come before the House this morning, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] desires to address the House for 30 minutes, and I ask that he be given unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the House that there is a special order on this Hetch Hetchy bill, which was to have come up on the 15th of the month and was to be a continuing order. Now, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] be permitted to address the House at this time for 30 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I understand that if this request for unanimous consent is given the gentleman from Maryland it will not interfere with the regular order?

The SPEAKER. It will not affect it at all.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will say I would not make this request at this time to get in the way of the gentleman's bill if it were not for the fact that I intend to move that the House adjourn before 2 o'clock, because we are going to hold a Democratic caucus.

Mr. MANN. I understood the Hetch Hetchy bill was not to be brought up this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say I shall not object to the request of the gentleman from Alabama that the gentleman from Maryland may address the House because I told the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] I would not object. Hereafter I shall object to any insertions in the Record, or extension of any remarks of any kind, until the Democratic side is willing to concede to the Republican side of the House ordinary courtesies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not see any reason why one Member of the House should be given unanimous consent to address the House and another Member of the House refused such consent. My colleague has tried two or three times now to get the consent of the House to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of torpedoes.

It is a subject in which all the American people are interested, and I have not any doubt but that the gentleman would be able to discourse upon it intelligently and instructively; but I shall object to any persons being given the right to address the House unless the gentleman from Illinois is given unanimous consent to extend his remarks.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MADDEN. I have not the floor, I think.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Evidently these remarks grow out of the fact that I objected a few moments ago to the extension of remarks in the Record relating to the necessity for additional battleships and torpedoes. I objected for the reason that I did not regard this as an appropriate time to insert such matter in the Record, and not, of course, for any personal reasons relating to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTEN].

I do not possess the pleasure of the acquaintance of the gentleman from Illinois. Hence there is nothing personal in my objection to his request. If the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber think that there is any reason why the subject of parcel post should not be discussed at this time, it is perfectly competent and proper for them to object to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I stated—and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS] probably was not in the Hall at the time—every request made from this side of the House for more than a week to speak and extend remarks in the Record has been objected to by Members

on that side of the House. It is a pretty poor excuse to say that this is not a good time in which to discuss torpedoes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I objected.

## ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Tuesday, August 26, 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 Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Arkansas River, Ark., below Dardanelle, Ark., with a view to the improvement of the navigation of said river (H. Doc. No. 202); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on examination of Licking River, Ky., with a view to the prevention of a cut-off at the town of Farmers, consideration being given to any tender of cooperation on the part of local interests (H. Doc. No. 201); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2711) to provide for the acquiring of station grounds by the Great Northern Railway Co. in the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 54), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. POST, from the Committee on Elections No. 1, to which was referred the resolution (H. Res. 231) declaring William J. MacDonald duly elected a Representative from the twelfth congressional district of Michigan, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 60), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FLOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2319) authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Spain, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 37, pt. 2), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3085) granting a pension to Virginia M. Gaspard, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7516) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 7592) appropriating money for the improvement of the Connecticut River between Long Island Sound and Hartford, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GARNER (by request): A bill (H. R. 7593) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the market bureau; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 7594) to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River and to establish it as a post road," approved January 28, 1910; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7595) providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7596) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Beloit, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7597) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide special rules and regulations for the opening to homestead entry of lands eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest Reserve by presidential proclamation March 1, A. D. 1913; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7598) permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAHAN: A bill (H. R. 7599) granting two condemned cannon to the city of Rockville, Conn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 7600) regulating the salary of rural letter carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 7601) authorizing the Navy Department to offer and pay rewards for the detection of violations of the antitrust act of July 2, 1890; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 7602) for the benefit of railway postal clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7603) to erect a statue of Jefferson Davis in the Jefferson Davis Home Park, at Fairview, Ky.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7604) to correct the military record and provide for the granting of pensions to survivors of certain battalions of Kentucky Militia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7605) for the erection of a public building at Central City, Muhlenberg County, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7606) for the erection of a public building at Russellville, Logan County, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. L'ENGLE: A bill (H. R. 7607) to provide for the examination and survey of St. Lucie Inlet, Palm Beach County, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7608) to provide for the examination and survey of New River, Dade County, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7609) to provide for the examination and survey of Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7610) to establish a fish-cultural station in Shannon County, in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7611) to fix the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; to the Committee on Mileage.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7612) to amend section 2 of an act approved April 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7613) to provide for the securing of deposits in postal savings banks in cities and towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, by personal bonds or the bonds of bonding companies, when such deposits shall be deposited in National or State banks located in such cities or towns; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7614) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7615) to authorize the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7616) providing that the United States shall in certain cases make compensation for the use of high-

ways for carrying free rural-delivery mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7617) to provide for warning signals for vessels working on wrecks or engaged in dredging or other submarine work; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7618) to amend the new three-year homestead law; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 7619) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Anadarko, in the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7620) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 7621) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7622) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7623) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 230) seeking information relative to the Monroe doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POST: Resolution (H. Res. 231) declaring that William J. MacDonald was elected a Representative to the Sixty-third Congress; to the House Calendar.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking Congress to investigate the grain-bag monopoly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, urging passage of a bill for relief of Harry Hill and others known as the "Sherman County settlers"; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARNER: Memorial of the Legislature of Texas, favoring investigation and consideration of methods of marketing farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 7624) for the relief of William Pool; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7625) for the relief of Mathias Meyer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 7626) granting a pension to Thomas O'Reilly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7627) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Capon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 7628) granting an increase of pension to Christina Frank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROCKSON: A bill (H. R. 7629) granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7630) for the relief of George Hallman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7631) for the relief of Bert H. Clark, Gustaf A. Bengtson, Maud A. Graham, Grace A. Graham, Lee Hurley, Emma I. Gordon, Mabel H. Dwight, and Nellie A. Pardy; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7632) granting an increase of pension to Maggie E. Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 7633) for the relief of the personal representative of Charles W. Hammond, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7634) granting an increase of pension to Allen C. Mager; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 7635) granting a pension to Edward Dodsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7636) granting a pension to Joseph Glass; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 7637) granting a pension to John H. Rodemeyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7638) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Schwedus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 7639) for the relief of Myron A. Brownlee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 7640) for the relief of David Crowther; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 7641) granting a pension to John A. Seeber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7642) granting an increase of pension to George J. Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7643) granting a pension to Edward P. Child; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 7644) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kohl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7645) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hamersly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 7646) granting an increase of pension to James Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7647) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Smith, alias Harvey Guthrie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 7648) granting an increase of pension to Elinor F. Rodenbough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEPPER: A bill (H. R. 7649) granting an increase of pension to Otto Burkart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7650) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Donohoo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7651) granting a pension to Nancy E. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7652) granting a pension to Letta E. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7653) for the relief of Alfred R. Long; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 7654) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Whitmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 7655) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7656) granting a pension to Samuel H. Barr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7657) granting an increase of pension to Avery H. Baucum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7658) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7659) for the relief of John C. Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7660) granting a pension to Carrie Bradley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7661) granting an increase of pension to George Burgess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7662) granting a pension to Sarah E. Burress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7663) granting a pension to Charles R. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7664) granting a pension to James W. Chaffin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7665) for the relief of Cornelius Christ; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7666) granting a pension to Mary A. Clay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7667) granting an increase of pension to George L. Clonts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7668) granting a pension to J. Frank Cornman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7669) granting a pension to Minnie J. Cotrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7670) granting a pension to James L. Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7671) granting a pension to Charles S. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7672) granting a pension to Julia A. Dugan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7673) granting an increase of pension to John Dowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7674) granting an increase of pension to Moses H. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7675) granting a pension to Addie Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7676) granting a pension to Charles Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7677) for the relief of Absalom H. Eggers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7678) granting a pension to Virginia A. Elder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7679) granting a pension to J. F. Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7680) granting a pension to John S. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7681) granting a pension to Sylvania Engle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7682) granting an increase of pension to John F. Epperson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7683) granting a pension to Charles Etzel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7684) granting a pension to Bridget Fennessey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7685) granting an increase of pension to Marion A. Franklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7686) granting an increase of pension to William H. Furber; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7687) granting a pension to John W. Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7688) granting an increase of pension to David C. Hardy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7689) for the relief of Noah M. Harmon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7690) granting a pension to David Hartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7691) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hoover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7692) granting a pension to John H. Hubbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7693) granting an increase of pension to Robert Jolley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7694) granting a pension to George W. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7695) granting a pension to Nancy D. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7696) for the relief of William Karch; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7697) granting a pension to Mamie Klethley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7698) granting a pension to William F. Lacy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7699) granting an increase of pension to William G. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7700) for the relief of Henry J. McBroom; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7701) granting an increase of pension to James Manning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7702) to correct the military record of Robert W. Marr; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7703) granting an increase of pension to Levi Maule; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7704) granting an increase of pension to Franklin A. Minor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7705) granting an increase of pension to William F. Monday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7706) granting a pension to Thomas Mooney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7707) granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7708) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7709) granting a pension to Kelly Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7710) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Odle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7711) granting a pension to Margaret E. Oursborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7712) granting a pension to Phoebe F. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7713) granting a pension to P. B. Pulley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7714) granting a pension to Rebecca Rapalyea; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7715) granting a pension to John W. Reid; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7716) granting an increase of pension to Elias Rippee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7717) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7718) granting a pension to James H. Rowden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7719) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Rowlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7720) granting a pension to Elizabeth Saunders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7721) granting an increase of pension to G. S. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7722) granting a pension to Walter Skeen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7723) granting a pension to Henrietta C. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7724) granting a pension to Sophie Stephan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7725) granting an increase of pension to Josephine D. Steffins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7726) granting a pension to Thomas Stockton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7727) granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7728) granting an increase of pension to Jerry W. Tallman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7729) granting a pension to Augustus Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7730) granting a pension to Lauson Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7731) granting a pension to Fred Trilsch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7732) granting a pension to Joseph Turnbough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7733) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Tuttle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7734) for the relief of John Upton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7735) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7736) granting an increase of pension to Mary Westerfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7737) granting a pension to Samuel Whitsett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7738) granting a pension to Abner Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7739) granting a pension to Nicholas J. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7740) for the relief of Erhard Woener; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7741) granting a pension to W. Woolsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 7742) granting a pension to James McGeehee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7743) granting a pension to Mary Mackey Applegate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7744) granting a pension to William H. Strothkamp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7745) granting an increase of pension to James Uzzle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7746) granting an increase of pension to James M. Howes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 7747) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Paup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7748) for the relief of A. E. Wagstaff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 7749) granting a pension to Andrew J. Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 7750) granting a pension to Clara E. Brass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. ANDERSON: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Thomas O'Reilly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Victoria Capan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of the National Liquor League of the United States at Chicago, Ill., protesting against an appropriation to pay the expenses of delegates to the Anti-Saloon League convention at Milan, Italy; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against a duty on books printed in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of the St. Louis Branch of the Railway Mail Association, favoring admission in time of peace of railway postal clerks in the service of the United States to the Army and Navy Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the United Commercial Travelers of America at Carthage, Mo., favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the National Liquor League of the United States at Chicago, Ill., and the Missouri State Liquor Dealers' Association, protesting against the payment of the expenses of Anti-Saloon League delegates to their convention at Milan, Italy; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against the duty on books in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against the proposed import tax on books printed in a language other than English; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Sarah A. Hamersly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Petitions of sundry citizens of Chicago, protesting against a tax on books printed in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Harvey Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Jones Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: Petition of Housatonic Valley Pomona Grange, No. 10, South Kent, Conn., favoring the administration policy in regard to an enlarged parcel post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, New York, N. Y., protesting against the proposed import tax on books printed in a language other than English; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against a duty on books printed in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the German-American Alliance of Middlesex Branch, N. J., protesting against a duty on books published in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring a strong Navy for the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against a duty on books printed in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the Association of German Authors of America, protesting against the proposed duty on books printed in foreign languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of the North Dakota State Retail Jewelers' Association, favoring the passage of legislation respecting the sale of watches; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### SENATE.

SATURDAY, August 23, 1913.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

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

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Texas relative to the marketing of farm products. I ask that the resolution may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there are thousands of dollars lost to the farmers of Texas every year through inadequate marketing facilities and imperfect knowledge in regard to the same; and  
Whereas every farmers' organization in Texas has declared in favor of State and Federal aid to better marketing conditions; and  
Whereas this legislature in the present session has appropriated \$15,000 to be used in gathering and distributing information in regard to more efficient methods of marketing farm crops: Therefore be it