By Miss RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 12329) granting an increase of pension to Beverly W. Lemert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 12330) granting an increase of pension to William Tinkham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12331) granting a pension to Catherine Varner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 12332) granting an increase of pension to John H. Dunkleburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12333) granting a pension to Julia A. Gardner; 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. CANNON: Petition of Rev. William Fulton and others, of Wellington, Ill., for repeal of act increasing postage on second-class mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRUKKER: Memorial of Lakeview Council, No. 217, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, indorsing House bill 10846, fixing a one-third fare rate to enlisted men desiring to visit their homes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELSTON: Resolution of Oakland (Cal.) women's committee of the Council of National Defense, urging the passage of the Barkley bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petitions of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; also of the Dixon Woman's Club, of Dixon; the Chicago Piano and Organ Association, of Chicago; the Woman's Civic Club, of Rivinia; Local Union No. 1722, United Mine Workers of America, of Oglesby; Chicago Photo Engravers' Union, No. 5, of Chicago; and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Putnam County, all in the State of Illinois, asking the repeal of the zone system for second-class mail as provided in the war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Resolution adopted at a public meeting held at Bemus Point, N. Y., and a petition of the Lakewood (N. Y.) Methodist Episcopal Church, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which will prohibit the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Resolutions adopted by the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, urging that the services of women physicians be utilized in the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Letter from the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, protesting against the zone system and indorsing the Army nurse bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of residents of Clark Mills, N. Y., favoring early enactment of the war prohibition measure, so called; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAGUE: Letter of George W. Prentiss & Co., Holyoke, Mass., protesting against the proposed postponement of increases in publishers' postal rates effective July 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of Frank E. Fitts Manufacturing & Supply Co., Boston, Mass., protesting against postponement of application of increases of postal rates for publishers effective July 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of John Hood Co., Boston, Mass., protesting against postponement of application of increases in postal rates for publishers effective July 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter from Union Label Trades, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., protesting against increases in postal rates for publishers effective July 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VARE: Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, protesting against the allotment of shipping to Philadelphia as announced by Maj. Gen. Goethals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *May 31, 1918.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we seek Thy grace and wisdom that we may desire no higher good than that which comes from Thee, that we may have our delight in Thy law and in people that do Thy will, that our desire may be the establishment of Thy kingdom and our purpose the glory of Thy name. We pray Thee to help us to put away from us every evil thing and guide us in Thy way that we may accomplish Thy divine purpose in us as a nation. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore (Mr. SAULSBURY) assumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 28, 1918, was read and approved.

SELECTIVE DRAFT—GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, recently I had occasion to advert to the disproportionate burden placed upon some of the States of the Union by the quota for the present draft. I pointed out at that time that the enthusiasm of those States which had responded to the appeal of the Nation for volunteers was penalized by the method adopted.

I desire to read into the RECORD a letter upon this subject which has come to me from V. S. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee, a gentleman of the highest standing, very well known in California, with three sons in the service:

> In connection with your effort to induce, on the part of the administration, proper allowance to California and other States who have exceeded their conscription quota through the volunteer movement, and particularly as affecting the case of California, this information will be of interest to you.
>
> Under the policy adopted, as you point out, California will be penalized for her patriotism in volunteering. She will be called upon for a quota far in excess of the proportion demanded from a number of other States.
>
> One result of this will be that our labor supply, already very gravely depleted, will be still further decreased. Farmers are already disinclined to enlarge their field operations because of the probability that the crops can not be harvested through lack of labor at the proper time, and because of the further probability that the cost of such labor as can be secured will be so excessive as to make a loss instead of a profit.
>
> Ralph Merritt, food administrator for this State, declared in an address on May 18, as per clipping inclosed, that California has supplied more food to the allies per capita than any other State in the Union, and that she is sending forward to the allies 50,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. California, as you know, because of climatic and soil conditions, can produce enormously in excess of what she is now producing, and far beyond the possibilities of most States. What will handicap her in going to the limit of her capabilities in this line is, in part, shortage of labor, and the policy of the administration in placing upon her a disproportionate conscription burden will react upon the whole Nation and her allies in the curtailing of the food production in this State.
>
> Sincerely, yours, V. S. McCLATCHY.

This, Mr President, but adds to that which I said upon the subject some weeks ago and demonstrates not only that an injustice is done when the country asks for volunteers in not giving credit to those volunteers in the draft quota, but in addition to that seriously affects the work which must be done behind the lines and the furnishing of indispensable supplies to our own country and our allies.

Mr. President, while I am upon my feet there is one other matter to which in a few sentences I desire to advert. I wish to express my very deep regret that in this crisis the services of such a distinguished soldier as Gen. Wood should not be utilized.

I speak but a personal opinion. I do not know Gen. Wood, except as the Nation knows him, as one of our most accomplished, able, and intrepid commanders—an officer with a brilliant record, whose services to the Republic have entitled him to the highest esteem, indeed the affection, of our people.

It is in this day, Mr. President, when "politics is adjourned" I read of this eminent general, pursuant to his orders, arriving with his command at the point of embarkation only to be met as he was about to take ship for France with orders sending him to the far West. We have dire need for such men—dire need for such a soldier as Gen. Wood.

It is with sadness, sir, that I voice my very great regret that those across the sea who bear our flag and fight our battles are, particularly under such circumstances, deprived of the ability and the services of Gen. Leonard Wood.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2812) to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. FERRIS, Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. RAKER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. SINNOTT managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11185) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DENT, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. KAHN managers at the conference on the part of the House.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 152) to prevent rent profiteering in the District of Columbia, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I send to the desk a letter from Hon. J. S. Cullinan, of Houston, Tex., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 17, 1918.

Hon. JOE H. EAGLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. EAGLE: I have just read the Emergency Fleet Corporation News, dated May 13, reporting on the launching of the steamship *Tuckahoe* in the world's record of 27 days 3 hours and 10 minutes.

Considering the vital importance of ships in carrying out the war program, this achievement seems to me second to none that has developed since we entered the war.

I believe it demonstrates the wisdom—

First. Of having placed Chairman Hurley in charge of the Shipping Board.

Second. Securing the services of America's most capable captain of industry, Charles M. Schwab, who fortunately combines experience with a heart and a head, so essential to understanding the men behind the lines on which our military success will be made possible.

In reading this article and other newspaper announcements regarding the launching of the *Tuckahoe*, I am impressed with one point that the country and the press seemed to have entirely lost sight of.

I am writing you this letter to call your attention to that point in order that the record may be kept straight.

The success now being achieved in our ship construction comes largely, if not wholly, from adopting the policy of utilizing the Nation's steel fabricating capacity at the points where such were located and shipping the material to the yards located on the seacoast.

As you know, I had frequent conferences last year with members of the Shipping Board on this question, which I in turn discussed with Senator SHEPPARD, yourself, and others. In my judgment adopting the policy of utilizing this fabricating capacity was due solely to the foresight of Gen. George W. Goethals. The point I wish to make is that our press and the public seem to have overlooked this fact, to be more or less indifferent, or to have forgotten his wonderful achievement at Panama, and to have adopted a policy more or less critical of his connection with the Shipping Board, leaving it to posterity to dig out the facts and give him the credit which he so justly deserves.

While I realize that your time is greatly absorbed, I trust that when occasion offers you will discuss this point with Senator SHEPPARD, and after further developing and confirming the facts herein stated one of you see to it that such facts are entered in the record.

I am quite sure that Chairman Hurley, Mr. Schwab, and other members of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation would most heartily concur in this suggestion.

With personal regards and respects, believe me,

Yours, very truly, J. S. CULLINAN.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I have here resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club of the city of Belle Fourche, S. Dak., which I send to the desk to be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolution.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors a spirited discussion was engaged in, having as its origin the drafting of labor to meet the needs of our Government and the abolition of industrial disturbances throughout the United States. The various problems arising were discussed in an able manner by different members of the board, and the following resolutions were compiled, passed, and transmitted to the national chamber at Washington, D. C.:

"Whereas our country is now engaged in a great war, fighting for the preservation of the common rights of humanity; and

"Whereas the preparations for the conduct of such war have been hindered and impeded by numerous strikes among the industrial workers, and by these strikes the great shipbuilding program and other war-time activities of the Government have been retarded to such an extent that the individual and collective interests of the Government and its citizens have been jeopardized, to the sole advantage of the enemy; and

"Whereas the continued tolerance of the individuals and organizations engaging in these strikes or industrial disturbances will prolong unnecessarily the victorious ending of the war and will cause needlessly the sacrifice of many lives and untold treasure; and

"Whereas the potency of a government to support the soldiers in the field with the proper and necessary rations necessary to sustain the Army at the greatest fighting capacity without the slightest hindrance or delay logically is, and politically should be, as great as it is, to call men from their homes and firesides to actually engage in the conflict; and

"Whereas, due to the inability of the Government to procure sufficient skilled labor to engage in shipbuilding, manufacturing of aeroplanes, ammunition, and numerous other ordnance supplies of vital military and naval importance, the Government's military plans are being retarded in a manner detrimental to the individual and collective interests of the Government and its citizens: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the commercial club of the city of Belle Fourche, S. Dak., earnestly request that the Congress of the United States immediately pass such suitable laws as will empower our President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, to draft all men between the ages of 20 and 60 into the military forces of our country for such services therein as they may be individually best fitted to perform: Therefore be it further

"*Resolved*, That we further petition the Congress of the United States to pass suitable laws prohibiting strikes or industrial disturbances at least during the period of the war and establishing a board of arbitration to hear and determine all cases of disputes between employers and employees."

Mr. CUMMINS. I present a petition signed by more than 700 citizens of Ames, Iowa, relating to emergency war-time prohibition. I ask that the petition, which is very brief, be read, and that it be then appropriately referred. I request that the names be omitted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

PETITION TO THE SENATE FOR EMERGENCY WAR PROHIBITION.

AMES, IOWA, *May 27, 1918.*

This is a time of stress in our national life. There is shortage of grain for food purposes, and every household in the land has been restricted in the use of certain cereal foods. In the situation it would seem that our provision for economy ought to extend to the denial of grain to any commercial use not specifically intended to serve the cause of our arms in a definite way. For instance, the grain that is consumed by the breweries and the distilleries ought to be available for the use of our Army abroad.

We, the undersigned, participate in the conservation that is essential to the winning of the war. In this critical hour when the life of our democracy depends upon the conservation of all the resources of the Nation, we believe that any dissipation of available energy is imprudent, and even threatens the defeat of the cause for which we are at war. We desire, therefore, that the common sacrifice of all the people to the cause of liberty be not impaired or lessened by the inefficiency resulting from the manufacture and use of intoxicating beverages.

We therefore respectfully petition the Senate to enact a law speedily providing for emergency war prohibition.

Mr. NELSON. I have a petition here signed by 58 of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing the majority of the living ex-soldiers of the Civil War residents of Minnesota, in favor of additional pension legislation. I ask that the petition may be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for national prohibition as a war measure, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Claremont, Dawson, Russell, and of the congregation of the La Sueur Evangelical Lutheran Church, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for national prohibition as a war measure, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Greybull, Wyo., praying for the enactment of further prohibition legislation as a war-time measure, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of Kilbourn Post, No. 361, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, of Sherwood; of Eddy Post, No. 231, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, of Plymouth; and of W. T. Sherman Post, No. 410, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, of Vassar, all in the State of Michigan, praying for an increase in the pensions of veterans of the Civil War, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Adrian, Mich., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of East Jordan, Mich., praying for national prohibition as a war measure, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and to widows, minor children under 16 years of age, and dependent parents of such soldiers and sailors, which was ordered to lie on the table.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR CURTIS.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD the able and eloquent address delivered yesterday by my colleague, the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] at the Memorial Day services at Arlington, Va.

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

The address is as follows:

[Memorial Day speech at Arlington, May 30, 1918, by Senator CHARLES CURTIS.]

"It is indeed a great honor and a special distinction to be invited to deliver the Memorial Day address at Arlington, this great and silent city of the noble dead, who gave their lives that our Government should not perish from the earth. It is proper that these beautiful grounds on the banks of the historic Potomac should have been selected as the last resting place of thousands of brave men who offered their lives that this Nation might live. Here they peacefully sleep, but they did not die

in vain, and you veterans, their comrades, did not suffer in vain. For the world is just beginning to realize what a powerful Government you preserved and what a leading part it is able to take in the affairs of the world.

"It was only 57 years ago that the tramp of the sentinel and the call of the bugle were heard here, and should the Capitol over yonder ever be in danger, these graves and the memory of the principles for which these men fought will inspire our people to give up their all and fight to the very last for its preservation. The Capitol, our Government, and our flag are dear to every loyal heart in this broad land.

"To-day in every city and hamlet in the United States people have gathered to cover the graves of our soldier and sailor dead with beautiful flowers and show their deep appreciation for the splendid work, the wonderful courage, and the great sacrifice of those who have passed to the great beyond, and there will be no regrets should a tear or a flower fall on the grave of one who wore the gray.

"To-day they are decorating the graves of the brave American soldiers who have died in the great world conflict in France, but they and those who follow them will not have died in vain, because when the war is over, Kaiserism, autocracy, and the false doctrine that 'Might makes right' will have perished from the face of the earth.

"We are glad that the Red Cross is to have charge of the decoration of the graves of our soldiers and sailors in France. What a wonderful and Christian work the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and other organizations are doing 'over there,' and their timely and successful work will not be forgotten by a grateful people.

"Some 56 years ago you and your comrades were fighting to preserve the Union; fighting to hold the States together; fighting to make men free; fighting to uphold the Constitution; and you were fighting for the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our country, the emblem of liberty. When the war was over and you returned to your homes and your dear ones, you little dreamed that in fifty-odd years nearly the entire world would be at war, and that your sons and your grandsons and the sons and the grandsons of those who fought on the other side in that great struggle would be fighting side by side to uphold the rights of our Nation under international law, for our right to freedom of the seas, for the rights of the weaker nations against the oppression of the stronger, for the establishment of the fact that a treaty between nations is more than 'a scrap of paper,' and that they would be fighting for civilization throughout the world. We have always had faith in the supremacy of God, the controller of the destinies of nations and the movements of men. When the establishment of our Republic was in danger, when the need of a great leader was felt, there came forth in the struggling colonies George Washington. He has since been known as the 'first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' When the contest was uncertain, and when assistance must be had, France sent to us Lafayette. France is now finding that the bread cast upon the waters is being returned, and we will send all the men needed to help drive the enemies of civilization and the invaders from Belgium and France.

"Later and in your time, when compromise after compromise had failed to settle a vital question and the time was near at hand when the strength of the Nation was to be put to the severest test, there moved to the West—to the then Territory of Kansas—a man who was to give his life to hasten the conflict which would settle that question once and for all. That man was old John Brown, of Ossawatomie. He did not live to see the object for which he gave his life accomplished, but you soldiers at the front quickened your steps as you sang 'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on.' Just a little later, when a leader was to be selected, the lot fell to a pioneer lawyer, a man who had not been trained in statecraft and diplomacy, but a man who knew men; a man who had a heart that beat and a mind that thought for the people. This man was elected President, and he made the greatest and the best President our country has ever had. That wonderful man was Abraham Lincoln. After the war came and after the Union forces had met defeat a number of times, and when the tide of war was uncertain, a great military leader was needed, and from the long list of gallant officers there was selected the silent soldier and the world was given its greatest general, U. S. Grant. It is unnecessary for me to name the great generals which the war produced; you remember them, you were glad to follow them—Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, Hooker, Sherman, and others—but these men could not have won the war without the splendid fighting and the loyal support of the brave men in the ranks.

"In 1914, when poor little Belgium was invaded and when Paris was threatened, there stood the great Gen. Joffre. As the war has continued there have been found to face and hold back that military machine Haig, Petain, Diaz, the great Foch, and our Black Jack Pershing. Our prayer to-day is that these men may be found equal to the great crisis which now confronts the allied forces, and may lead these forces to a final and decisive victory.

"History is repeating itself in this country. When President Lincoln took his oath of office there were some strong men from the North in the Congress who did not belong to his political party, and out in his own State of Illinois there were two very strong men who had opposed him—the little giant, Stephen A. Douglas, and the able and fearless John A. Logan—but when war came the President found Stephen A. Douglas one of his strongest supporters in the Senate, and he was found ever ready to do his part to help win the war; and the other, believing he could do more at the front, left his seat in the House, returned to his State, and helped secure volunteers, and afterwards John A. Logan became the greatest volunteer general the world had ever known. The loyal men in Congress then forgot party lines. In the Congress to-day, on matters pertaining to the war, there are no party lines drawn, and the members of one of the great political parties, the one to which the President does not belong, are doing everything they can to help win the war. On matters pertaining to the war the Members of the Republican Party, as well as the Democratic Party, are standing by the Government. They have upheld and will continue to uphold the hands of President Wilson in all legislation necessary to carry the war to a final victory. He is the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, and he will have the full support as such of the loyal men and women of the country. Then, again, I know you men and women remember the one man in the House who from the time the war began in 1914 and before our country became seriously involved urged the administration and the Congress to prepare for war. He pointed out our weakness and our unpreparedness on land and sea, and when war came he resigned his seat in the House, gave his services to his country, and was preparing and hoping to be sent to France with his command, but death took him from us. He was the brave and fearless Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, whose death we all mourn.

"I could name the Members of the Senate and House who belong to the minority who are ready and anxious to join with those of the majority and do everything that can be done to hasten the war to a victorious conclusion, but that is unnecessary, for you, the people of Washington, know them, and you know that when the President needs war legislation it is only necessary for him to call and those of the minority will join the members of his party in the Congress, and they will quickly and fully respond. It can truthfully be said that in this country to-day no political party has a monopoly on patriotism.

"In the great war in which you were actors there were slackers at home then, and there are some now. I hope those of to-day may be run down as fast as possible. You had spies then, and there are spies in this country now. May they be caught and punished as they deserve to be punished. I do not think action should be delayed until daybreak. There were profiteers then—we have them now. I hope they may be put out of business. You had brave men in every walk of life who were ready and willing to give their lives for their country's cause—we have the same kind of men to-day. The women were busy with their comfort committees, busy as nurses, and they were giving their love and gentle care, as they are now. To-day the women are filling the places and performing the duties of men. A vast majority of the people are ready and willing to do their part; all they ask is that the laws be honestly and faithfully administered and that the taxes they pay be economically expended, and that no favoritism be shown.

"You men have lived long and active lives; you have had many calls, but there is one call you will remember above all others, that was the call of your country, which you answered so quickly and proudly. You went to the front singing 'We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 strong.' You have never regretted your answer, you have always been proud of the fact that you helped hold the States together. To-day your boys are answering their country's call, and they will fight to the end. They, too, will never regret what they are doing for humanity and civilization. At the beginning of the great Civil War there were many who did not believe the Union could be saved, but they did not know the people of the North, East, and West, and some in the South. They did not know the make-up of the Union Army. Many thought that war would last but a few months, but it lasted four long hard and bloody years. It lasted until slavery was abolished in this country; it lasted until the rights of the Nation were recognized; yes, it did not end until there was a great and lasting victory for the Union,

and I am happy to say that now the people of every section of the country are glad it ended as it did.

"I have been asked how long the present war will last. This I can not answer, but I know one thing, and that is it will not end until there is a victory of right over wrong. It will not end until there is a decisive and lasting victory for civilization.

"Your wonderful victory of 53 years ago opened the eyes of the world; you fought with the old-time cannon, musket, and bayonet. I have read accounts of the trench and other methods of fighting in the present great war, but I doubt if the real old-time fighting of your armies has been excelled. I know you who were in the cavalry would like to wake up some morning and read of a great and successful cavalry charge by our allied armies.

"They have new inventions now, and new methods. The airplane, an American invention, and, by the way, I hope we may soon be sending them over in large numbers—there is no reason, that I know of, why hundreds have not been sent, but we will not talk of what might have been done; we will express the hope for better results in the near future—and we hope the skies may soon be darkened with our airplanes, and that we will be supreme in the sky and on the land. Then there is the submarine, an American invention. May some of our inventors find a device that will put the submarine out of business. From recent reports we learn they are not doing as much damage as they were a short time ago. I am not here to talk of inventions. I do want to tell you how much this country is indebted to the Union soldiers and the loyal women of the country for their great, wonderful, and timely service from 1861 to 1865. We have enjoyed the blessings which came to us as a result of your loyalty and devotion to your country, a service which brought you honorable scars when you were making the earth tremble beneath your mighty tread. Our Union was preserved and our Constitution, the articles of which are cemented by the blood of our brave men and the tears of our noble women, was upheld.

"I do not intend to detain you by telling you of the great battles in which many of you were engaged; those awful times of shot and shell come back to you to-day more vividly than any tongue can describe or any brush can paint.

"Some years ago I went over the field of the great and decisive Battle of Gettysburg—what a victory was won there. It was surely the turning of the tide, the beginning of the end. You remember Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Winchester; some of you fought with Hooker above the clouds, and remember Lookout Mountain. Many, I know, marched with Sherman to the sea, and some of you saw the curtain fall at Appomattox, and if you did not see it, you were all glad it fell—glad to know the war was over and you could go back to the dear ones left behind. Over there are the remains of 2,111 unknown dead; their names are unknown and there is no record here of their brave deeds, but their names and deeds are recorded in the great book.

"I am glad to see the mothers, wives, and sisters here to-day. You did your full duty then and you had your share of suffering, but you suffered in silence then as you and others are suffering in silence now. The noble work of the women from '61 to '65 will not be forgotten, and if you have no dear one 'over there' your hearts go out to your sisters who have. Long live the splendid organizations such as the Women's Relief Corps, the Women of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other similar organizations, and may their good work go on and on. May I mention the Sons of Veterans, and express the hope that every son of an ex-Union soldier may join the splendid organization?

"You who wore the blue made up the grandest army and you fought in the greatest war which history had recorded up to that time. The victory you won was greater than was first realized. It united the people of this country as they had never been united before, it wiped out the curse of slavery, and it made the United States a great world power.

"The real test did not come until 20 years ago, when our country was compelled to go to war with Spain, when you saw the sons of the rich man and the sons of the poor man, you saw the boys of the North and the South and the East and the West fighting side by side to uphold the honor of our common and united country. That war did not last long, but it demonstrated what the young men of the country were willing to do—they were ready to fight in a foreign land for the sake of humanity. I have always believed that the young men of this country should be reared with a definite understanding of the principles for which you and your comrades fought from '61 to '65, for as long as we remain true to those principles there will be no danger to our form of government; but if those principles are ever forgotten or abandoned, no one can tell what will happen. For one, I have full faith and confidence in the wisdom of the American people, and so long as we have a Government of, for, and by the people, we are in no danger.

"With our great success and wonderful prosperity we have neglected to keep as well prepared as we should have, and I hope the future will find our beloved country prepared for any danger which may arise, for a little preparation at the proper time would have saved many lives, would have saved millions of money, and would have prevented untold suffering.

"Some of you marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the grand review. If you did, you read inscribed on a canvas attached to the Treasury Building the following: 'There is one debt which we can never pay; that is the debt we owe to our soldiers and sailors.' That was true then, and it is true to-day. Since I have been in Congress I have always voted for all legislation proposed for the benefit of the Union soldier, his widow and orphans, and in behalf of the soldiers of other wars and their widows and orphans, because of the debt we owed the brave soldiers of our land. You won the war, you preserved the Union, and after the war many of the Union soldiers became pioneers and the frontier disappeared before them. Our country has been developed, her great resources have been uncovered, and it has become a rich and prosperous Nation.

"After the beginning of the war in 1914 we were neutral, and we hoped and prayed that we might be permitted to remain so, but it was decreed that we should be drawn into that great war. Our rights as neutrals and the rights of all neutrals were openly disregarded. International law was violated, the freedom of the seas was denied, and the false doctrine of 'Might makes right' was openly advocated, and our citizens—men, women, and children—were sent to the bottom of the sea without warning. A state of war was forced upon us, and now we will remain in it until international laws are obeyed, until the freedom of the seas is recognized, until treaties between nations are regarded as binding obligations, and until there is a lasting and decisive victory. I believe some day there will be lasting peace, for it is written, 'And He shall judge among many people and rebuke strong nations afar off, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' Why can not the victory in this war be so great that the promise made shall be fulfilled at this time?

"We have been the great melting pot of the world, and now in this crisis we are to find out if the metal is base or the pure gold of Americanism. Its purity can only be shown by those who have gone through the fire and emerged American citizens, ready to put the United States, their adopted country, ahead of all other countries, and are ready and willing to stand for and defend our country against the world. This is the only true test.

"Mr. Commander, soldiers and sailors of the War of 1861 to 1865, we stand before you to-day with bowed and uncovered heads, because we know the great debt we owe you. Our Constitution still stands as a model to other nations. You fought to uphold it. Our Union of States is still secure. You offered your lives to preserve it. Our Government still stands. It was good enough for you to fight for; it was good enough for your comrades whose graves are being decorated to-day to die for; it was good enough for our mothers to pray and suffer for; and it is good enough for every true and loyal American citizen.

"We have but one prayer to-day, and that is that the Stars and Stripes, our flag, may always remain what you fought to make it, the true emblem of liberty and a protection to every American citizen in every part of the civilized world."

GRADES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. OWEN. I submit for the RECORD a comment on the grades for the medical officers of the Army by Maj. Louis L. Seaman. It is a very short, pungent comment, and I think it ought to be incorporated in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRADES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

[By Maj. Louis L. Seaman, M. D.]

"A grave crisis for the American soldier awaits the decision of Congress—a military question of most serious import, although to the casual observer it may seem comparatively trivial. It is embodied in the bills introduced by Mr. OWEN in the Senate and Mr. HICKS in the House for 'fixing the grades of the commissioned officers of the Medical Corps of the United States Army on active duty, and for other purposes,' and is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter the commissioned officers of the Medical Corps and of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army on active duty shall be distributed in the several grades in the same ratios heretofore established by law in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. The Surgeon General shall have authority to designate as 'consultants' officers of either corps, and relieve them as the interest of the service may require.

"SEC. 2. That the Medical Corps, through its officers, shall have supervision and control of the hygiene and sanitation of posts, camps, commands, and troops under such regulations as the President may establish, with authority to issue and enforce such orders as will prevent or diminish disease, except that when such orders interfere with necessary war operations the military commander may suspend them.

"All of which means as follows:

"Shall the American soldier in the present war be sacrificed to preventable diseases, through red tape and the petty jealousies of line and staff officers—as has occurred to a frightful extent in past wars—or shall he be allowed to retain his health under the most advanced science of the age?

"That is the real question Congress is asked to settle, and when it is remembered that in every war in which the United States has engaged, indeed in all the prolonged wars of history—except the Russo-Japanese War—the medical officer has had to combat the foe that has caused 80 per cent of the mortality—never less than four times, and often twenty times as many as the artillery, infantry, mines, and all other methods of physical destruction combined, there should be no question as to the result.

"The Surgeon General of the Army asks for higher rank for the members of his corps, that they shall be graded the same as in the Medical Department of the Navy, because it will add to the prestige of the corps, and thereby increase their influence. Unquestionably, increased rank will have some effect, especially when it is remembered that the reserve corps to-day constitute over 80 per cent of the total Medical Corps of the Army, and is made up of the cream of the American medical profession. But at the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate on March 15, when discussing sanitary regulations and recommendations made by medical officers, Senator OWEN said:

"A brigadier general of the line does not hesitate to disregard advice bearing on typhoid fever or pneumonia which is given by an officer of subordinate rank, and unless the Medical Department has rank it is difficult for the line officers to realize that the advice which the medical officer gives should be taken upon the basis of its merits and not upon the basis of the rank of the one who makes the recommendation. Upon that point I think Gen. Gorgas should explain to the committee his opinion.

"Gen. GORGAS. I think that is the real argument from the standpoint of efficiency for this increased rank.

"Later, Senator HITCHCOCK asked this question:

"Suppose a division commander or a camp commander refuses to take the advice of a medical officer, advice which the medical officer deems essential; has he any way of bringing it up to you, and can you issue superior orders to compel the recognition of the medical officer's advice through your rank as compared with the rank of that officer?

"Gen. GORGAS. Cases of that kind are constantly coming up, where the medical officer disagrees with his division commander. He sends it up through The Adjutant General. You know, I am just an advisory officer. I have no direct authority anywhere. The Adjutant General sends it over to me practically for advice, but my action would go with regard to it. If I concur with the medical officer, the Secretary and Adjutant General would take it into consideration. Of course, they are the final authorities in the matter.

"Senator HITCHCOCK. The Secretary and The Adjutant General would finally decide the question?

"Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

"Senator HITCHCOCK. So that your power is only advisory?

"General GORGAS. My power is only advisory.

"Senator HITCHCOCK. And even if there were a brigadier general on the spot, his powers would be only advisory?

"Gen. GORGAS. In the Medical Department? Yes; his powers are only advisory.

"Senator HITCHCOCK. So that mere rank does not give authority?

"Gen. GORGAS. It does not give authority.

"Thus it is seen the medical officer or department in the Army to-day has no authority. Without some authority, which may be exercised without interfering with the strategy or military operations of war, i. e., when the army as not actually engaged in battle, it is possible his department may again prove a humiliating failure, as it has in every war in which our forces have ever engaged. I have been present, either as an officer or observer, in eight wars, in every continent in the world, and I assert that the medical officer in our Army has not even the privileges which would enable him to maintain the health of the men who are intrusted to his care. He selects recruits because of their youth, health, and physical ability to withstand the hardship of war. It should be his business first, last, and nearly all the time to maintain this condition, and he would do it if given adequate authority. Then if he failed he should be court-martialed and dismissed from the service. But he has no authority, not even over the ration. The vast majority of diseases which incapacitate an army result from autointoxications, which could be prevented by proper dietary. Witness the Spanish-American War, where in a period of three months, as stated in the report of the Surgeon General, '293 men died from battle and other casualties and 3,681 from disease'; and in this army of 170,000 there were 158,000 hospital admissions, or 90 per cent, although three-fourths of the men never left the camps of their native land. The Japanese Army had for the same period about 4 per cent hospital admissions, including their wounded, or about one twenty-second times as many. The vast difference in these figures illustrates the value of a medical and sanitary department properly equipped and empowered to enforce practical sanitation and supervision of the dietary. I believe that if this department had been properly systematized, with sufficient numbers, with supervisory control over the ration, and with power to enforce sanitary and hygienic regulations, the units of our Army would have returned to their homes at the close of the Spanish-American campaign in better physical condition than when they entered it.

"Disease is the silent foe that lingers in every camp and bivouac. It is this foe, as the records for the past 200 years prove, that has been responsible for four times as many deaths as the guns of the enemy, not to mention the vast number of invalided and pensions, the cost of which every 25 years is equal to the entire cost of the war from which they resulted.

"Every death from preventable disease is an insult to the intelligence of the age, and when it occurs in the Army, where the units are subject to discipline, it becomes a governmental crime. The State deprives the soldier of his liberty, prescribes his hours of rest, his exercise, equipment, dress, diet, and the locality in which he shall reside, and in the hour of danger expects him, if necessary, to lay down his life in defense of its honor. It should, therefore, give him the best sanitation and the best medical supervision that the science of the age can devise. For just as surely as the engineer who disregards the signal or the train dispatcher who gives wrong orders is responsible for the loss of human life which follows, so Congress is responsible for the thousands of soldiers' lives stupidly, criminally sacrificed, not on the glorious field of battle, but in camps from known preventable causes. It is for these men, never for those who fall gallantly fighting, that I offer my prayer.

"The rank of Surgeon General should be commensurate with the importance of the department of which he is the head. He should be a member of the War College and responsible only to the Secretary of War or to the President. There should be conferred upon him and his subordinates final authority in all matters of sanitation and hygiene, except in the emergency of battle, when, of course, all authority should devolve upon the officers of the line.

"The importance of the medical as compared with other staff departments has never been sufficiently recognized or appreciated in our country. Until it is clearly realized that the most important function of the medical officer is the prevention of disease rather than its cure the old custom will prevail. To be efficient the medical officer must not only be a good surgeon but a sanitarian, a bacteriologist, a chemist, and an administrator. Upon him devolves the duty of preventing disease, and his part in maintaining the effectiveness of the units makes him a most important factor in the Military Establishment.

"The following resolution was submitted by the writer at the meeting of the International Congress of Military Surgeons in St. Louis, 1904, and, after favorable report by the executive committee, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States now assembled respectfully petitions Congress at its next session to reorganize the Medical Departments of the United States Army and Navy on a broad basis similar to that of the countries most advanced in military sanitation, giving to their officers equivalent rank, dignity, and power, and to their personnel ample numbers for the proper care of the ill and injured in military and naval service.

"The adoption of the bills introduced by Senator OWEN and Representative HICKS will go far toward rectifying a humiliating failure—one which, if the present war is sufficiently prolonged, may result in the defeat of our Army, for more wars have been decided by disease than by bullets.

"LOUIS L. SEAMAN, M. D."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2933) for the relief of the Philippine Scouts, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 469) thereon.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2176) for the relief of George B. Hughes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 470) thereon.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 4427) to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 473) thereon.

ESTATE OF THOMAS H. HALL.

Mr. TRAMMELL. From the Committee on Claims I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 2374) to relieve the estate of Thomas H. Hall, deceased, late postmaster at Panacea, Fla., and the bondsmen of said Thomas H. Hall of the payment of money alleged to have been misappropriated by a clerk in said office, and I submit a report (No. 474) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the estate of Thomas H. Hall, deceased, late postmaster at Panacea, Fla., and the bondsmen of the said Thomas H. Hall as such postmaster, be, and they are hereby, relieved of the payment of $544.73, together with the amount of the costs which may have accrued on account of the United States bringing an action to enforce the payment of said sum, the said sum being the amount of cash and funds held by the Post Office Department to be due from said Hall's estate to the United States for money misappropriated to his own use by a clerk in said office while the proffered resignation of said Hall was pending in the Post Office Department and while the said clerk was acting as postmaster with the consent and acquiescence of the United States.

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

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Florida if this party while he was acting as postmaster was under bond or not?

Mr. TRAMMELL. The Senator asks if the assistant was under bond?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; the assistant who was acting postmaster.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I do not think he was. I can in about two minutes explain the situation, if the Senator desires an explanation.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have the Senator explain it.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. Hall was postmaster at Panacea, Fla., a little summer resort. He had a hotel there and it was leased to a man named Knapp. Mr. Knapp was the assistant postmaster. In December, 1911, Mr. Hall, who was at that time absent from home, was advised that there was a shortage of $213 in the post office at Panacea. He immediately returned home and checked it up and found that it was correct and paid the $213. His health being bad, and being originally from Boston, he wanted to seek treatment in Boston, where his former home was. So he set about to resign as postmaster. He did resign as postmaster and was advised January 4, 1912, that his resignation had been accepted.

A man by the name of McLaurin was appointed postmaster. On January 20, 1912, Mr. McLaurin advised Mr. Hall that he had executed his bond and had signed all the appointment papers and had mailed them to the Postmaster General. Thereupon, Mr. Hall, who was really in bad physical health, left and went to Boston for treatment, presuming he had been relieved and his resignation had been accepted, as he had been advised through his then Congressman, Mr. Mays, from that district. Mr. McLaurin advised him that he had qualified. But it seems that Mr. Knapp, the assistant postmaster, who really had been guilty of this defalcation, had evidently withheld the papers and not forwarded them to Washington.

Some eight or ten months subsequent to that time Mr. Hall, then in Boston in a critical condition, was advised that when the accounts of the post office for the quarter ending June 30, 1912, were audited there was a shortage of about $1,200. He immediately wired that he had not been postmaster since January and was then too ill to come to Washington. So his wife came here and investigated the matter. Mr. Knapp was then, upon the suggestion of Mr. Hall, arrested and while he was out on bond he paid some $700 of the shortage and reduced it to five hundred and forty-odd dollars.

The matter has been before both the Senate and House committees and has been favorably recommended in each instance, the position being that Mr. Hall, in all good faith, thought he was relieved from responsibility, and the peculiar circumstances arose on account of the rascality and dishonesty of the man who really was in charge of the post office and withheld the mail.

Mr. WARREN. I understand from the Senator that the bill is not to pay out the money, but to cancel the account.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Yes; to relieve the estate from the suit. The attorney representing the department has not proceeded to press the suit with any vigor for the reason that he thought it was a meritorious matter for the consideration of Congress. The suit is pending, but no judgment has yet been procured in the suit against the estate of Mr. Hall. That in brief states the situation.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMISSION TO STANDARDIZE SCREW THREADS.

Mr. KENYON. I report back favorably from the Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 10852) to provide for the appointment of a commission to standardize screw threads, and I submit a report (No. 471) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. If it leads to any particular discussion, I shall not ask to take up the time of the Senate to consider it. The bill, I will say, is considered to be of great importance.

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

Mr. HARDWICK. I should like to again have the title of the bill stated.

The Secretary read the bill by title.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I will say that the bill has passed the House of Representatives unanimously and is unanimously reported from the committee of the Senate. While on the face of it it may appear to be a trivial bill, I will say to the Senator from Georgia that the testimony before the committee was to the effect that, because of the failure to have any standardization of this kind, the Government has already lost some $50,000,000. The bill involves no expense at all to the Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. I should like to have the bill read before we decide whether we shall now consider it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created, to be known as the commission for the standardization of screw threads, hereinafter referred to as the commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners, one of whom shall be the Director of the Bureau of Standards, who shall be chairman of the commission; one a commissioned officer of the Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War; one a commissioned officer of the Navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and two to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, one of whom shall be chosen from nominations made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and one from nominations made by the Society of Automotive Engineers.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to ascertain and establish standards for screw threads, which shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce for their acceptance and approval. Such standards, when thus accepted and approved, shall be adopted and used in the several manufacturing plants under the control of the War and Navy Departments, and, so far as practicable, in all specifications for screw threads in proposals for manufactured articles, parts, or materials to be used under the direction of these departments.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Commerce shall promulgate such standards for use by the public and cause the same to be published as a public document.

SEC. 4. That the commission shall serve without compensation, but nothing herein shall be held to affect the pay of the commissioners appointed from the Army and Navy or of the Director of the Bureau of Standards.

SEC. 5. That the commission may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall cease and terminate at the end of one year from the date of its appointment.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I presume that this is an important matter, as the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] has said, but I wonder if this bill did not have its origin prior to the passage of the Overman law. If the Overman law does not permit the coordination of action with reference to such matters as this, I can not understand why it was passed at all. If we are going to continue to create commissions and to diversify these different activities, notwithstanding the fact that we enacted the Overman law, it seems to me that we shall be insisting upon doing that which the Overman law was enacted to prevent. I should like to have the views of the Senator from Iowa as to the necessity for the passage of this bill in view of the facts which I have stated.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, as I understand the matter, there is now no authority to do the particular work which is provided for by this bill. If there were a commission authorized to do it, it could be coordinated with other commissions or united with them under the Overman law. I do not understand that under the Overman law authority would be conferred to do work of this character. It is true that this bill originated before the Overman law was enacted. This bill passed the House, I think, along about the same time as the passage of the Overman law.

Mr. BORAH. I am not going to object to the bill, in view of the fact that it is reported from the Senator's committee, and he has given it more consideration, of course, than it has been possible for me to give it, and I accept his judgment.

Mr. KENYON. I have not given the bill any consideration in connection with the question which the Senator from Idaho has raised as to the effect of the passage of the Overman law.

Mr. BORAH. But there is some one somewhere in the Government who has been dealing with this matter, and under the Overman law the work could be centralized, and, in my judgment, it ought to be done instead of being diversified.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Idaho whether or not this commission has any jurisdiction to do anything else except to standardize screw threads?

Mr. KENYON. It will only have authority to standardize bolts and nuts used in aeroplanes, in motor trucks, and in all such things for the Army and the Navy, and it is proposed to standardize the screw threads as to those.

Mr. HARDWICK. But it does not apply to business generally throughout the country?

Mr. KENYON. It does not.

Mr. HARDWICK. In the reading of the bill I heard something about publishing this information.

Mr. KENYON. Yes; but it would only be persuasive, because it would cover all Government contracts, and the manufacturers would have to standardize if they carried Government contracts.

Mr. HARDWICK. But can not the officials of the Army and the Navy and of the other governmental agencies do this work without any such law as this at all?

Mr. KENYON. But in that case the Army will have one standard and the Navy will have another standard, and so it will go.

Mr. OVERMAN. We have a standardizing bureau, which is known as the Bureau of Standards, which acts with the War Department and the Navy Department.

Mr. KENYON. I will say to the Senator from North Carolina that the Bureau of Standards is very much in favor of the passage of this bill. The director of that bureau was before the committee and gave his testimony, which the Senator will find in the hearings. The director stated that this was a very essential measure.

Mr. HARDWICK. But under the Overman law everything provided for in this bill could be done, could it not?

Mr. KENYON. I am not certain as to that.

Mr. HARDWICK. I think it could be.

Mr. KENYON. I doubt it.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia allow me, as a member of the committee, to submit an observation?

Mr. HARDWICK. I yield the floor to the Senator.

Mr. HARDING. The necessity for standardization was so apparent to members of the committee and to those who testified before the committee that it is a perfect marvel that this has never been done before.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let me ask the Senator from Ohio——

Mr. HARDING. I quite agree with the contention of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and with that of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], that, with the proper exercise of authority under the Overman law, this work could be accomplished without a commission; but the enactment of this bill will call the matter to the attention of the manufacturers of the country in a perfectly agreeable way, and will establish a commission, without any cost, which will proceed with this work upon scientific lines and with the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. HARDWICK. I was wondering if the Senator from Ohio thinks it is wise policy to be enacting legislation here in Congress merely to direct the attention of the manufacturers of the country to something there is already ample authority of law for doing. If we embark in that field, there may be a million things of an administrative character already provided for by existing law that we might think we could emphasize a little by passing a law through Congress with reference to them. That is the only objection I have to the bill.

Mr. HARDING. If the Senator from Georgia will allow me, if I may disavow any desire to criticize the Overman law or the sponsor therefor, I want to say that the enactment of the Overman law does not persuade me that I am to surrender all my functions as a Member of Congress. While I agree that all this might have been accomplished without legislation, I am perfectly confident that the enactment of this bill will expedite the matter and accomplish great good. All there is to it is that it is designed to bring together these highly capable representatives of the Society of Engineers and the automotive organizations of the country to do a thing that ought to have been done long ago.

The Senator from Iowa and myself might join in a discourse on the technical phases of this question which would be beyond the understanding of ourselves and of Members of the Senate; but it is all related to the pitch and the toleration of the screw or the bolt and the opposite of that thread in the nut. It needs only the judgment of technical men to fix the standard and set the time in advance when every manufacturer of bolts and screws in the United States in reestablishing his machinery, which must be done after a few days, may conform to that standard.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was the Senator on the committee that investigated this matter?

Mr. HARDING. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. I wish to say to the Senator that I am not going to object to the consideration of the bill, and I am not going to vote against it. My only observation was that it looked to me like an unnecessary piece of legislation, because it has already been covered by legislation, and I doubt the wisdom of establishing the policy of legislating about the details of administrative matters that are already provided for by law.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, before the Senator from Georgia goes out, I should like to call his attention to the fact that the Overman bill accomplished its purpose when it was enacted; that was the purpose for which it was introduced; but we are not to surrender our functions or cease to perform our duties because of it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Undoubtedly; but I hardly think it is the function of legislation to take care of things of this sort, which ought to be left to administrative officers of the Government.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Ohio a question?

Mr. HARDING. Certainly.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I am wondering what effect this new order would have upon the screws and nuts already in existence?

Mr. HARDING. There are millions of screws and nuts manufactured every day, and there are millions of them cast aside every day; that is unavoidable, as the testimony shows. The answer to the Senator from Michigan is this, that the standards will be adopted and proclaimed several weeks in advance. The manufacturer of nuts and bolts has his dies, which are required to be renewed every few weeks, and he will get notice long enough prior to the necessary renewal to adjust the new dies to the standards fixed by the Government. It does not impose any hardship upon anybody, and the sole purpose is to effect, first, an economy; and, second, to speed up the production of Government necessities in time of war.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have no doubt of the necessity of this kind of legislation, but I do think that this is an insidious attack upon the Overman bill.

Mr. HARDING. Well, let it be so. Whether it is an attack on it or not, if it adds to the Government efficiency at this time of need, let us pass it at once.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand that this is merely to advertise the fact that this ought to be done, and to let the manufacturers know that, if this bill passes, it will be done. The purpose of the bill is advertisement.

Mr. HARDING. No.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understood the Senator to say so.

Mr. HARDING. If the Senator please, let us be serious about this matter. The truth is that the contracting agents of the Army and the contracting agents of the Navy have never had the practical sense to get together and fix a standard which they could demand for Government use. The manufacturers themselves, recognizing the great waste and difficulty in meeting conflicting specifications, have asked that proper authority in this country fix standards for Government service in that particular line. It is not going to involve any expense, and it ought to be done instantly. I was never so shocked in my life as at the statement made by an eminent authority before the committee that the waste in bolts and nuts since we entered the war had exceeded $50,000,000. I think the Senate ought to pass the bill without objection and get it out of the way.

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

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to know whether the Overman law would apply to this commission if it shall be constituted? My opinion is that this would be later legislation and that the proposed commission would be absolutely free from any of the control of the Overman law. I think it is very objectionable legislation to create commissions. Congress has already created innumerable commissions, which, like Tennyson's brook, run on forever, even when their authority has ceased. I object to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE—AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. From the Committee on Rules I report back with an amendment Senate resolution No. 235, to amend the rules of the Senate relating to the limitation of debate, and I submit a report (No. 472) thereon. As the resolution relates to a limitation of debate in the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the report may be read for the information of Senators, and I will ask that it go over until to-morrow. I desire to call it up at an early day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

"Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on Rules, to which was referred Senate resolution 235 'to amend the rules of the Senate relating to the limitation of debate,' having given consideration to said resolution, report the same back to the Senate with an amendment providing that all the language in the proposed resolution be stricken out and in lieu thereof the following be adopted:

"*Resolved*, That during the period of the present war the rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following:

"'That no Member shall occupy more than one hour in debate, unless by unanimous consent, on any bill or resolution and not over 20 minutes on each amendment proposed thereto.'

"The Committee on Rules recommend that the resolution as amended do pass.

"The history of the parliamentary bodies of the world disclose the fact that no question involving parliamentary procedure has been productive of more contention than the issue involved in proposals to place limitations on the time of debate. The questions involved have time and time again been thrashed out from every conceivable angle and are as ancient as the establishment of legislative government.

"The effort to close debate in order that the main question might be voted on has been proposed in many ways and approached from many angles.

"In the old form as first adopted in the House of Representatives the question was, 'Shall the main question be now put?' An affirmative vote had the effect of cutting off further debate and further amendment and bringing the House to a direct vote upon the pending question.

"This form of the question was originally proposed in the First Congress under the Constitution by Members who had served in the Continental Congress. Subsequently the motion was changed so that the Member seeking to cut off debate moved 'the previous question,' and this has been the form of a cloture motion in the House for a century past. The Senate has declined to adopt, until this Congress, for its ordinary business, this or any other method of cloture for debate. On August 28, 1850, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, introduced a resolution providing for a 'previous question' in the Senate, but it was defeated. Since that time the Senate has considered the business before it without any general limitation on debate, except where it was accomplished by unanimous-consent agreements from time to time until a rule was adopted in this Congress on the 8th day of March, 1917, authorizing a cloture motion on petition of 16 Members, requiring a two-thirds vote to adopt the same.

"This rule, although it has proved effective in some noticeable instances, is not adapted to ordinary work of the Senate. It is not flexible, and when once adopted prevents all debate and all further consideration of the main subject and all amendments thereto, so that, except in the case of a deliberate filibuster attempted to delay the passage of legislation which has the support of a very large majority of the Members of the Senate, it can not be used to expedite the consideration and passage of pending legislation.

"It is, therefore, proposed that instead of amending the existing cloture rule, that the delay and lack of consideration given important legislation, which is caused by unlimited debate, be met and remedied for the period of the present war by fixing a reasonable limitation on the time that each Member shall be privileged to discuss pending legislation, and limiting that time to 1 hour to the main question and 20 minutes to amendments thereto, unless the Member desiring additional time obtains the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed.

"It is rarely the case that a bill or resolution pending before the Senate requires more than one hour for a Member to clearly and concisely present his views on the subject, and in the exceptional case there is no probability that the unanimous consent of the Senate can not be obtained for the Member to proceed where the debate is legitimate and not intended to delay procedure.

"It is true that many able speeches in the Senate have occupied more than one hour's time, but this does not negative the suggestion that the question could have been as ably debated within the hour's limitation.

"The real question involved in the consideration of a cloture rule is the question of numbers in a parliamentary body. Three men associated together in a triumvirate could discuss the issues between them without a chairman and without rules and accomplish results. A board of directors composed of a dozen men would need a chairman to give recognition to the member desiring to speak and would require some rules as to parliamentary procedure, but would not need a rule to close debate in order to attend to business within reasonable limitations. On the other hand, a parliamentary body composed of a thousand men would require the most stringent rules for the consideration of business coming before it and the absolute power of the majority to close debate at any time on any pending question in order that business might be transacted at all.

"When the Senate was first organized the Union was composed of 13 sovereign States, which were represented by 26 Senators. To-day there are 48 States in the Union, represented by 96 Senators. The rules of the Senate governing the limitation of debate are practically the same to-day as they were in the first Congress, and yet it must be apparent to all the 96 men, legislating for more than 100,000,000 people, with the many and varied questions that are presented to the National Government for consideration, that they can not possibly properly attend to business under the same rules and regulations as those adopted by the 26 original Senators, representing a sparsely settled country with national issues few and far between.

"There is a certain amount of important legislative business that must be transacted by the Senate in each year in order that the Government may exist and perform its functions. Undue delays or unlimited debate on one question of necessity cuts down the time for the consideration of all other questions. A careful study of the legislative history of the United States Senate will clearly demonstrate the fact that where there has been long and protracted debate on some one question pending before the Senate, that a large number of other questions of vital importance to the country have been ultimately speedily and hastily passed without the consideration that their importance merited.

"To-day we are confronted by the gravest crisis that has ever faced the civilized world. It is clear that the burden of carrying on the war for civilization and freedom must ultimately rest on our country and our people. Many, many questions of vital importance to the world's civilization and our country's safety must come before the Senate for consideration before peace is obtained. They are entitled to the most careful consideration and to reasonable speed in legislative attainment.

"The only way that this can be accomplished is by the establishment of a reasonable limitation on the time allowed for debate to each Member.

"The proposal now made by the Committee on Rules does not apply a gag rule, does not cut off debate on any question at any time, but merely provides that each Member shall be restricted in the time that he may occupy in the discussion of the questions before the Senate to a reasonable opportunity to express his views. The committee has limited the scope of the rule to the length of the present war. Within that time it can be tried out. If it proves satisfactory it can be extended by reenactment. If it should prove unsatisfactory at the close of the war it will cease to be a rule of the Senate by the time limitation contained in the resolution."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask that the resolution go to the calendar; and I desire to give notice that after the disposition of the routine morning business on Monday next I shall ask the Senate to consider it.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Alabama if this is a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; it was not unanimous. A large majority of the members of the committee who were present at the meetings voted in favor of the report. I believe there was one dissenting vote by a Senator who was actually present at the meetings, and there were some other members of the committee who probably would not have agreed to the report if they had been present; but on the part of the members present there was only one dissenting vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 4630) to repeal the act of Congress approved February 1, 1905, and to transfer national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 4631) to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDWICK:

A bill (S. 4632) to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. HARDING:

A bill (S. 4633) granting a pension to Edward McCabe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 4634) granting a pension to Joseph Danielson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 4635) granting a pension to Theodore Reed; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 4636) to authorize the coinage of 2-cent pieces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the years 1919 and 1920; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

AMENDMENT TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment providing that during the fiscal year 1919 and thereafter the courts, including the appellate courts of the United States, shall be open to seamen without furnishing bonds or prepayment of fees, without making deposits to secure fees, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing that the sum appropriated by section 1661, Revised Statutes, for making and equipping the whole body of the militia the sum of $3,700 out of the sum apportioned to the State of Oklahoma for the year 1917–18 be made available for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by that State over and above the allotments made by the Secretary of War to the State of Oklahoma, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MINING ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3220) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations, through the Bureau of Mines, of lignite coals to determine the practicability of their utilization as a fuel and in producing commercial products which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed.

OPPRESSED RACES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 251), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas there was held in the city of Rome, Italy, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, 1918, a congress of the oppressed races of Austria-Hungary, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the tyranny to which they had been subjected, and setting forth the nationalistic aspirations of the various peoples represented at said congress; and

Whereas said resolutions assert principles concerning government and the right of people to determine the form of government under which they shall live, and in substance declare that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed: Therefore

Resolved, That we express our approval of the principles and statements contained in said resolutions, and that we express our earnest sympathy in behalf of the nationalistic aspirations of the peoples represented in said congress.

THE BOHEMIAN PEOPLE.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 252), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas Bohemia for centuries has struggled for independence and the realization of her nationalistic ideals and aspirations, and the people of said country by their inherent greatness, moral worth, industrial progress, and intellectual capacity and achievements are entitled to self-government and all the rights and prerogatives that belong to a free people and to an independent, sovereign State; and

Whereas in this dark hour the people of said country are striving to realize their nationalistic aspirations and to establish a government of and by and for the people of said country and to emancipate themselves from the absolutism and oppression of the Austrian and German Empires: Therefore

Resolved, That the nationalistic aspirations of the Bohemian people for freedom and self-government have the earnest sympathy of the United States, and that this Nation will welcome the Bohemian people and the sovereign independent state which they may organize into the community and fellowship of free and liberty-loving peoples.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 256), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

DATA RELATIVE TO PROFITEERING AND THE REVENUE.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 253), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with the following information:

1. Any and all facts, figures, data, or information now in possession of the Treasury Department relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed revenue legislation or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

2. The figures showing the amount of money which the Government has raised up to this time since the beginning of the war by taxation and the amount which it has raised by loans.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for just a moment until I explain my object and purpose in introducing this resolution and my desire to have the information brought to the Senate, and, after having been brought to the Senate, that it may have the consideration of the Senate.

There is one portion of the President's great message upon taxation, delivered a day or two ago, to which it seems to me sufficient attention has not been given in public discussion, and that is the part which reads as follows:

There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regards to profits of every sort. The profiteering that can not be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable.

That statement is evidently based upon facts within the knowledge of the administration and, I take it, in the possession of the Treasury Department. The President, in my judgment, suggests a very proper and efficient way in which to deal with the subject of profiteering, and that is by taxation. You can not reach it in all instances, in its subtle and devious ways of carrying on its work, by criminal statutes. While criminal statutes are desirable and should be passed wherever it is thought that they can meet the situation there is no doubt but that an effective aid to any criminal statute is that of taxation. In many instances where it could not be reached at all by any other method it can be reached effectively by taxation.

I am, therefore, in hearty accord with the expression of the President with reference to the method of reaching profiteering; but, Mr. President, I regarded that statement, when made by the President, as somewhat startling. If it had been said by some private citizen, it would likely have started him upon the way to the penitentiary. But the President has made the statement and it was most proper—indeed, not only proper, but has developed upon us the duty—to discuss the subject and deal with it. I take it that he would not have incorporated it in his message had he not regarded it as of transcendent moment, and worthy of the speedy consideration of Congress.

To say that profiteering is here, and that the evidence of it is indisputable, and that it is subject to the call of Congress, is to notify the Congress that more important than dealing with the general subject of revenue—which we might deal with later, perhaps effectively—is dealing with this particular subject of profiteering. That should be dealt with at once. Summer or no summer, vacation or no vacation, that should have our immediate attention. Mr. President, of course in referring to a profiteer we do not refer to a man who is simply conducting his business in a skillful and efficient way and securing the reward of such skillfulness and efficiency by taking a reasonable profit for his efforts. The man to whom the President refers, and I presume to whom we refer when we speak of profiteers, is the man who takes advantage of his country's condition, of its perilous situation to gather extraordinary profits, who is taking advantage of his country's stress and trial to increase enormously and unjustly and unfairly his individual and private gain.

To my mind, and I presume I simply express the view of every patriot, the man who does that is upon a lower moral level than the foreign spy. The foreign spy is at least loyal to his flag, he is loyal to his country; he takes his life in his hands to serve that country; but the man who claims the protection of the flag, who professes his loyalty to the Government and his devotion to the flag, and at the same time takes advantage of the Nation's peril and the Government's dire necessities to increase his private gain, thereby demoralizing the efforts of the people, impeding the progress of the war, and

finally working for its ultimate failure, is infinitely lower in morals, in my humble judgment, than the foreign spy who takes his life in his hands for his own government.

The Congress of the United States is now advised unmistakably in terms which can not be contradicted or about which there can be no doubt that this profiteering is active and the evidence indisputable. If that be true, there should be no talk of adjournment until this bill shall have passed. While we might provide the revenue a month or a month and a half or two or three months from now, the profiteer should not be permitted to escape beyond the time within which we can act intelligently and effectively.

Mr. President, a few days ago a noted woman in this country with whose methods as to government most of us disagree, but with whose humanitarian objects and purposes many of us agree, was convicted in an American court. Here is the statement upon which that conviction was founded, or at least one of the counts of the indictment:

No government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people.

Nothing is truer than that statement. No government which is for the profiteer can be for the people. If the Government of the United States possesses the facts as to the existence of these profiteers and fails to prosecute, fails to deal with them by taxation or otherwise, the Government is derelict and justly subject to the criticism of everybody who is for the people; and not only for the people but, in the broader sense, for the Government, for a government can not long exist which will not eliminate the profiteer—

And I am for the people, while the Government is for the profiteers.

Now, it is up to Congress to justify the conviction of Rose Pastor Stokes in that court. It is up to us to demonstrate beyond question that the Government of the United States is not with the profiteer, and we can not do so if we leave the evidence before us undealt with and legislation unenacted.

I do not assume at this time that the Government is friendly to the profiteers, but there will be no defense to the charge made by these people if the Congress shall adjourn without most drastic legislation concerning this matter. If the facts are here, and the President tells us and the American people they are here, and we fail to deal with the situation, Rose Pastor Stokes will no longer be a criminal, but a martyr. This Government can not be a slacker in dealing with those who pad the pay rolls and cheat the taxpayer, who scheme for the possession of the money which the Government must have to prosecute the war, who, while our boys are dying and liberty stands in hourly peril, extort through overreaching and fraud from their struggling Nation and at the same time justify the conviction of those people who denounce it.

Now, a government may close the lips of an individual; you may reduce them all to silence for a time; but every time you close the lips of an individual and fail to remedy the wrong you put a thousand more to thinking, and you can not prevent people from thinking. In time their thinking will ripen into action. If we would have the people contented and confident; if we would have our country relieved of a multitude of prosecutions, it devolves upon us here and now to remove the evil which is now conceded by the Government to exist and the facts concerning which are at our disposal.

Mr. President, I do not desire to go further into detail or take the time of the Senate longer at this time. But in conclusion let me say this Congress now assembled will mortgage the energy and the capacity of the American people for the next 250 years. When we think of the reluctance of a national debt once established to release its hold upon the sweat and toil of men, when we reflect upon its remorseless demands for annual tribute we can well believe that two and a half centuries will still find a portion of this obligation we are so speedily imposing a burden upon the people. One shudders to contemplate the deprivation, the self-denial, the suffering, and the sacrifice which its payment will involve. From decade to decade, from generation to generation families will bend under the burden, and the average citizen through long years will feel its haunting presence at the fireside and at his table.

With every necessary dollar expended no patriot will find fault—it is the price we pay for the liberty we love, for the freedom we would transmit to our children. But if we falter in cutting out waste and extravagance we will receive, and justly, the execrations of those who must meet this gigantic debt. If we delay one hour beyond the time necessary to shape the law to deal with the execrable wretch, the hated of earth, the alien from hell who would profit off his country's peril, we will deserve what we will receive—the anathemas and the curses of posterity. The profiteer! That scavenger of civilization, that tarantula burying its fangs in the veins and arteries of the wounded and the grief stricken, yet the President says he is in our midst, that the evidence is here and indisputable. In the name, therefore, of the success of this war, in the name of every patriot in the land making his sacrifice and contributing his efforts to the common cause, let us proceed to his destruction. We can either drive him from his prey—the American people—or we can turn his ill-gotten gains into the Treasury of the United States to meet the burdens of this war. The President is right. We can deal with him effectually and conclusively by taxation, and I trust that in the passage of this resolution we will not falter in doing our full duty in that respect.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to move to proceed to the consideration of House bill 9864.

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator wait just a moment? It has been suggested that I ask for the consideration of the resolution which I submitted. I should like to have it agreed to, if there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SWANSON. There is a little bill on the calendar that I should like to dispose of that should be passed by the 1st of June.

Mr. BORAH. If there is any debate——

Mr. SWANSON. There will be no debate on this bill. It simply rearranges the terms of the courts in Virginia and must become operative by the 1st of June.

Mr. BORAH. There would not be any debate on the resolution.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia was recognized.

Mr. BORAH subsequently said:

Mr. President, since addressing the Chair before, a Senator has asked that the resolution go over, in order that he may have an opportunity to read it and consider it. I ask leave now to introduce two other resolutions addressed to other departments on the same subject matter, and that they may go over also, to be dealt with at the same time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order.

Senate resolution 254, submitted by Mr. BORAH, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with the following information:

Any and all facts, figures, data, or information now in possession of the War Department relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed revenue legislation or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

Senate resolution 255, submitted by Mr. BORAH, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with the following information:

Any and all facts, figures, data, or information now in possession of the Federal Trade Commission relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed revenue legislation or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the consideration of House bill 9864.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read.

The Secretary read the bill (H. R. 9864) to amend section 111 of the Judicial Code in respect to the western district of Virginia; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out section 1 and in lieu thereof to insert:

That section 111 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 111. The State of Virginia is divided into two districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of Virginia.

"The eastern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Accomac, Alexandria, Amelia, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, and York.

"Terms of the district court shall be held at Richmond on the first Mondays in April and October; at Norfolk on the first Mondays in May and November; and at Alexandria on the first Mondays in January and July.

"The western district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Alleghany, Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Page,

Patrick, Pulaski, Pittsylvania, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Wise, and Wythe.

"Terms of the district court shall be held at Lynchburg on the second Mondays in January and July; at Roanoke on the second Monday in February and the first Monday in August; at Danville on the second Monday in March and the third Monday in September; at Charlottesville on the second Mondays in April and November; at Harrisonburg on the fourth Mondays in April and November; at Big Stone Gap on the third Monday in May and the second Monday in October; and at Abingdon on the second Mondays in June and December.

"The clerk of the court for the western district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Lynchburg, Roanoke, Danville, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, Big Stone Gap, and Abingdon, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court."

Mr. HARDING. I wish to ask the Senator if the bill proposes to create an additional judge?

Mr. SWANSON. It does not. There are only two judges in Virginia. This changes the terms of court. It provides for no new judges and no increase in salary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 111 of the Judicial Code."

COMMISSION TO STANDARDIZE SCREW THREADS.

Mr. HARDING. I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10852) to provide for the appointment of a commission to standardize screw threads, to which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] objected. The objection to its consideration has been removed by a proposed amendment to section 6 of the bill. I should like to propose that amendment and ask for the passage of the bill at this time. The amendment is that section 6 shall be made to read:

That the commission shall cease and terminate at the end of 60 days from the date of its appointment.

Striking out, on line 2, page 3, the words "one year," and substituting therefor "60 days."

Mr. OVERMAN. I should like to have the bill go over. I should like to look into it and see how it may affect the Overman law.

Mr. HARDING. Is it a very fine thing to have the bill go over? We have lost $50,000,000 already by the failure to standardize in this simple matter.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think screw threads ought to be standardized. The only question in my mind is as to the effect of the bill on the act we passed.

Mr. KENYON. What is the use of delay? All Senators who have studied the bill and know anything about it favor its passage.

Mr. OVERMAN. I shall not object to its consideration, but I thought it ought to go over for the present.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is unable to determine who has the floor. The Senator from Iowa was speaking, and the Chair recognizes him as entitled to the floor.

Mr. KENYON. I ask the Senator from Nebraska if he will not withdraw his objection to the bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. My chief objection, and the most serious one to the bill I can see, is that it creates a commission which might become a debating society for a considerable time. That objection is largely removed by the proposed amendment of the Senator from Ohio, by which the commission will cease to exist within 60 days. I therefore withdraw my objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. KENYON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. The amendments of the Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures were, in section 1, page 1, line 6, before the word "commissioners," to strike out "five" and insert "nine"; in line 8, before the word "commissioned," to strike out "one a" and insert "two," and after the word "commissioned," in the same line, to strike out the word "officer" and insert "officers"; in line 9, before the word "commissioned," strike out "one a" and insert "two"; in line 10, after the word "commissioned," to strike out "officer" and insert "officers"; line 11, to strike out "two" and insert the word "four"; on page 2, line 1, to strike out "one" and insert "two"; and in line 3, before the word "from," to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to make the section read:

That a commission is hereby created, to be known as the commission for the standardization of screw threads, hereinafter referred to as the commission, which shall be composed of nine commissioners, one of whom shall be the Director of the Bureau of Standards, who shall be chairman of the commission; two commissioned officers of the Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War; two commissioned officers of the Navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and four to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, two of whom shall be chosen from nominations made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and two from nominations made by the Society of Automotive Engineers.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HARDING. On page 3, line 2, I move to strike out the words "one year" and substitute therefor "60 days," so as to read:

SEC. 6. That the commission shall cease and terminate at the end of 60 days from the date of its appointment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KENYON. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KENYON, Mr. HARDING, and Mr. SHIELDS conferees on the part of the Senate.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Mr. SIMMONS. On account of the enforced absence by reason of illness in his family of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], one of the conferees on Senate bill 4482, I ask for the appointment of an additional conferee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina requests unanimous consent that the Chair appoint an additional conferee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill (S. 4482) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, as amended. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and will appoint the Senator from Idaho [Mr. NUGENT] as an additional conferee on the part of the Senate.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the dates given, approved and signed the following acts:

On May 23, 1918:

S. 3935. An act to prohibit the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war, except as hereinafter provided.

On May 25, 1918:

S. 4409. An act to amend section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes."

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11185) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference asked for by the House, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed.

Mr. SMOOT. There has been almost a universal request that the Senate shall adjourn over the week end. I was in hopes, of course, that we would take up the pension bill to-day, but in conformity with the request made I am perfectly willing to allow the consideration of the bill to go over until Monday.

Mr. VARDAMAN. If the Senator will yield to me, I should like to ask him if he still objects to the consideration of Senate

bill 2104 that we had up a few days ago, the purpose of which is to increase the salaries of the boiler inspectors. If there is not to be any opposition to that bill, it has been on the calendar for many months, and the department is very much desirous to have the legislation enacted.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Mississippi that I received in this morning's mail a number of communications upon the question of steamboat inspectors. I have not yet had time to read them, and I want the bill to go over at least until I can examine the letters which I have already received.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I am not going to urge the consideration of the measure at this time, but it is very necessary that it shall be passed. I wish now to give notice that early next week I am going to ask the Senator from Utah to consider the question which it involves, and to be ready to act upon the bill.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *May 31, 1918.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

We thank Thee, our Father in Heaven, for the splendid tributes poured out yesterday all over the land for our heroes in every war we as a people have been called upon to wage from the inception of a Government of the people; for all the prayers that ascended to Thee from devout hearts in behalf of our soldiers, sailors, and their allies, who are fighting to-day for the same principles which our soldiers of the past fought for.

Grant that the day, hallowed by precious memories, the tributes and the prayers which were poured out, may be an inspiration and solace to our heroes of to-day.

May their courage and valor drive back the barbarians and bring to the world an everlasting peace, in His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 29, 1918, was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. MADDEN rose.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of moving the discharge of various committees from further consideration of some privileged resolutions which were introduced several days ago, a week ago last Wednesday, and of asking that they be taken up for consideration at this time and passed.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. We will have to have one at a time.

The SPEAKER. Send one of them up.

Mr. MADDEN. I shall send them all up, and they can come in their order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 356.

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to report to the House the number of men in the service of the commission liable to military service for whom requests have been made and obtained for exemption from military duty, the names and addresses of such persons, and the character of work they are performing in the service of the commission.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the point of order on the resolution. With the purpose the gentleman has in mind I am in entire sympathy, at least in so far as I understand the purpose.

Mr. MADDEN. The only purpose is to get the names and addresses of these people.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That necessarily requires an expression of opinion; that is, as to those liable to military service.

Mr. MADDEN. I mean within the draft age.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not know about that. The resolution does not say so.

Mr. MADDEN. I am asking only for those who are exempted upon request from military duty and those within the draft age. Of course, they are liable to military duty if they are within the draft age.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. But unfortunately the resolution does not say so.

Mr. MADDEN. Then let us amend it so that it will say so.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. For the time being I make a point of order on the resolution.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think the point of order is well taken; I think the resolution simply asks for facts. It does not ask for an opinion. It asks for information which ought to be in possession of the department to which the resolution is addressed.

The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman say about this language:

That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to report to the House the number of men in the service of the commission liable to military service.

Mr. MADDEN. I mean within the draft age.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. But the resolution does not say so.

Mr. MADDEN. I will make it say so, if I may be permitted to amend the resolution.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of course, the gentleman can introduce a new resolution.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not see why there should be any necessity for that. If it accomplishes the purpose by amending the language to which the gentleman objects at this time, why delay?

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, there is no more important function to be performed by the Congress of the United States than to ascertain whether or not we have a number of slackers in the different departments who are being made slackers and hidden away from the front-line trenches at the instance of the department heads, while the sons of the widows of America are compelled to go to the front and fight. The purpose I have in mind is that by the passage of these resolutions we shall be able to ascertain who these men are, what duties they are performing, where they are from, and whether the duties they are performing are of sufficient value to the department to justify exemption. I have no desire to cripple any department. If there is any man in a department who is being exempted from military service and who is within the draft age whose duties in the department are such as to make it essential that he should be exempted from military service, I would be the last man to object to it, but let us take, for example, the case of the Secretary of Agriculture, who asked and obtained exemption for 2,000 men of draft age in his department.

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

Mr. MADDEN. In a moment. There ought to be something done about that. If that condition exists in the Agricultural Department, it is fair to assume that it exists in other departments. Whether it does or not, we will soon be able to know if we get the information that they have in their possession, and this is a mere resolution of inquiry as to the facts.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Does the gentleman know that there are that many within the draft age in the Agricultural Department who have been exempted?

Mr. MADDEN. It is admitted.

Mr. RAYBURN. By whom?

Mr. MADDEN. By the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. BORLAND. I have not seen any such statement.

Mr. MADDEN. That statement was made on the floor of the House by the members of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. BORLAND. The Secretary of Agriculture has not admitted any such statement.

Mr. MADDEN. My understanding is that he did admit it to the members of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. BORLAND. I hope that is not the case.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman said that he had admitted it—not that it was his opinion that he did.

Mr. MADDEN. That is the statement of the members of the Agricultural Committee on the floor of the House.

Mr. BORLAND. I hope the gentleman is wrong about that admission being made.

Mr. MADDEN. I hope he is, too.

Mr. BORLAND. I am free to say that if 2,000 men have been exempted in the Department of Agriculture from military service who are within the draft age——

Mr. MADDEN. That is true.

Mr. BORLAND. There is no justification for 100 men within the draft age being exempted as special employees of the department.

Mr. MADDEN. The charge was made on the floor during the consideration of the agricultural extension appropriation bill that that is the case, and the statement was made by members of the Committee on Agriculture to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture himself said that in each case of exemption he gave it his personal consideration, and no one

from the Agricultural Department—the Secretary of Agriculture or anybody else—has denied the statement.

Mr. BORLAND. I can not see the slightest harm in the gentleman's resolution, and I think it ought to be passed if such a statement as that was made.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If the gentleman will permit, how is it possible under the law for any man——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I reserved the point of order——

Mr. MADDEN. I would like for the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUBEY] to be able to make a statement if he desires.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield for a question? I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois how it is possible under the law for anyone to be exempted unless he is exempted lawfully? He must have been exempted by some particular board which had authority to do such a thing under the law. Does the gentleman object to that?

Mr. MADDEN. I object to the head of a department requesting exemption for men in his department and then having anybody given the power to grant the request to the extent of 2,000 in one department, when there are only 20,000 people—men, women, and boys—in that department.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No one can do it except the exemption board.

Mr. MADDEN. That does not make any difference.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does the gentleman charge that the local exemption board——

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman is quibbling.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I am not; I am trying to find what must be the facts under the law.

Mr. MADDEN. I maintain that the head of a department exceeds his authority when he asks for an exemption, and nobody ought to be permitted to grant exemption to 2,000 people in a single department when the total number in that department—men, women, and boys—are only 20,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But under the law——

Mr. MADDEN. Do not let us quibble about it; let us get the information and then we can take it up, and it seems to me we ought to have the information.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will hear the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the difficulty about that, if the gentleman will permit, is the question of whether we will get the information that we desire under the resolution as it is drawn.

Mr. MADDEN. If there is any thought it will not accomplish the purpose, change it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand the purpose of the gentleman from Illinois, and I stated in the beginning when I reserved the point of order that I was in sympathy with him, but I do not want to do an injustice to anybody.

Mr. MADDEN. Neither do I.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And the question is whether under the resolution we would get the information that we really desire.

Mr. MADDEN. I am perfectly willing if there is any danger of not getting the information to withdraw the resolution and to have it prepared so that we will get the information.

The SPEAKER. That is the best way to settle it. The Chair is as much in favor of the gentleman's resolution as the gentleman is.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, before we do that I would like for the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUBEY] to state what he knows about these exemptions in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Tennessee will permit, I desire to say this: I made a statement on the floor of the House, when the emergency appropriation bill was being considered, in reference to 2,000 exemptions in the Agriculture Department, and I put it in this way: The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended to the local boards as many as 2,000 men in the Department of Agriculture who are absolutely necessary and essential to do the work in the department. Then these local boards, of course, passed upon his recommendations. In some cases the local boards refused to grant the exemption; in other cases they were granted. I do not know where in the department these men are located. I am not opposing the suggestions made by the gentleman from Illinois. Let us find out where they are. I have an idea that a great many of them are in the Meat Inspection Department and the meat inspection must be continued under the law passed by Congress, and if the men in the Meat Inspection Department are not exempted the prospects are the meat inspection will have to stop. I do not know whether these men are in there or not, but I am sure some of them are.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] makes a point of order, as I understand it, that the resolution calls for an opinion rather than for a statement of facts?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will allow the Chair, while the Chair is in favor of the resolution, that has got nothing to do with it. The resolution is faulty and is knocked out by numerous decisions because it calls for an opinion. You can not change the rules——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the Chair will pardon me——

The SPEAKER. In a moment—you can not change the rules to conform to any particular case because the Speaker and all the Members of the House together want to do it. You have got to have some kind of a standard on which to go.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. As I understand the Chair, he holds that portion of the resolution which provides that the commission report the number of men in the service of the commission "liable to military service" as expressing an opinion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so, yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I want to call the Chair's attention to the language of the resolution which is—

That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested—

That is the usual form—

to report to the House the number of men in the service of the commission liable to military service.

Now, if reporting of the number of men liable to military service in the commission would be expressing an opinion, then, of course, the Chair is right under the rule, but it seems to me the commission would be required under this resolution to say to a man in its service, "Are you in the military service; are you subject to military service?" which would be a method of ascertaining a fact to be reported. Or the commission, without expressing an opinion, would look up his record and ascertain the facts, and if the man was subject to military service, so report. That is all there is to this resolution.

The SPEAKER. If this resolution provided that the civil service should report to the House the number of men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, that would be a mathematical fact that could be ascertained to a certainty, but it is going far afield to say that the Secretary of Agriculture or any other Secretary can, with the numerous decisions and modifications about this draft business, tell how many men are subject to military duty. It would be almost impossible.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the resolution and will reintroduce it to-morrow in the modified form.

The SPEAKER. That settles the matter. Now, the Clerk will report the second of these resolutions.

Mr. MADDEN. I withdraw them all.

ADDITIONAL URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 12280, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12280) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, these are the only amendments that the Senate put on the bill. Two of them are to pay the widows of deceased Senators and one is an amendment providing $4,000 for the contingent expenses of the Senate—the stationery expense.

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

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the provision or limitation in the bill as to cost-plus contracts the same as it left the House?

Mr. SHERLEY. Whatever was in the bill when it passed the House is still in it, and the only things new that are in it are the amendments to which I referred.

Mr. ANTHONY. I refer to section 7.

Mr. SHERLEY. That is still there exactly as it passed the House. Section 7, spoken of here, was a section in the housing bill, and the only change that was made in it at all, and the only reason it was carried in here, was to permit contracts of

$1,000 or under to be let without competitive bidding. But it is the same as it passed the House.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

REFERENCE OF CERTAIN SENATE BILLS.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to direct the attention of the Chair to what appears to be erroneous references of several Senate bills, as appearing on page 7811 of Wednesday's daily RECORD. The bill S. 4428, an act to amend section 272 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It relates, it is true, to military offenses, but a proper reference of that, I submit, should have been to the Judiciary Committee. The bill S. 4451——

The SPEAKER. Wait a minute. Let us get through with the other one first.

The Parliamentary Clerk informs me that the reason he referred that bill to the Committee on Military Affairs was because the bill came from the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, that is no sound reason.

The SPEAKER. That may be.

Mr. WALSH. It is an act relating to offenses committed by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, but it is made a part of the Penal Code of the United States, and the rules provide that the codifications of the Judicial Code are in this body in the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I think I can relieve that situation. I have consistently taken the position that these bills should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be so referred. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. Are there any others?

Mr. WALSH. The bill S. 4277, an act providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations, and for other purposes, is another one, and the chairman of the committee agreed to have a House bill of similar tenor considered by the House Judiciary Committee. I think the gentleman will recall that.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I will.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Heretofore there has been provision for the protection of the uniform carried along, as a matter of fact, in Army legislation introduced by the Committee on Military Affairs. What is the difference between that and the uniform of foreign armies?

Mr. DENT. We carried it in the national defense act, which really remodeled all the military laws of the country. But any change of the military laws of the country, I think, ought to go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I am talking about the uniform of the United States Army, and the forbidding of its being worn by anybody not a member of the United States Army.

Mr. DENT. It refers to the uniforms of our cobelligerents in this country, and carries a penalty with it.

Mr. WALSH. The House bill was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, and has been acted on and reported, and is upon the calendar. This is a bill of similar tenor, and I think it should be referred to the same committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks to rerefer the bill in question to the Committee on the Judiciary. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WALSH. The next bill is the bill S. 4451, an act to provide for allowances for and minimum pay of Army field clerks, to provide for increased pay to Army field clerks for service beyond the continental limits of the United States, and to provide quarters or commutation thereof to Army field clerks in certain cases. As it appears in the RECORD, it was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. That measure should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. That evidently was a clerical error, and it ought to go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that it be rereferred.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be rereferred.

There was no objection.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in these days when all sections of our country are responding so generously to every call made by the Government for war activities it might appear ungracious and invidious to call attention to the recent record made by my home county, Walker County, Ala., in the recent Red Cross drive. But I have just received a letter from the chairman of the Red Cross organization in that county, the contents of which I ask permission of the House to read. I read:

Walker County, with a quota of $6,340, subscribed to the Red Cross war fund $67,254. [Applause.] The figures are not complete as to Dora and Carbon Hill. In addition to being a subscription of 1,000 per cent, it represents more than 4½ per cent of the total bank deposits. Subscriptions are still coming in.

I challenge any Congressman to show a better record by his constituents for patriotism and willingness to give until it hurts. I am sure my colleagues will join with me in appreciation of this splendid contribution by the people of Walker County for this great purpose. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DOWELL rose.

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

Mr. DOWELL. I desire to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter received from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines, Iowa, relative to the Postal Service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Des Moines about the Postal Service. Is there objection?

Mr. KITCHIN. Does it refer to the zone system?

Mr. DOWELL. No, sir.

Mr. KITCHIN. To the service?

Mr. DOWELL. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I object. We get hundreds of letters about that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

CONFEREE ON OMNIBUS PENSION BILLS.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, Gen. SHERWOOD, who is one of the conferees on nine omnibus pension bills, is now afflicted and advises me that he will probably not be on his feet for ten days or two weeks. He has requested me to have some one substituted in his place as a conferee, and I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] be substituted for him as a conferee on these nine pension bills.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that Mr. ASHBROOK be substituted as a conferee on the nine pension bills referred to in place of Gen. SHERWOOD, on account of the injury or accident to Gen. SHERWOOD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DOWELL rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DOWELL. I desire to state that I omitted to submit this letter to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on subjects pertinent to the RECORD, referring particularly to the measure recently passed by the Senate in regard to the vocational training of injured soldiers and sailors.

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, is that the same measure pending before the House?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; it is; that and other measures pending. That is one of the chief.

Mr. DOWELL rose.

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

Mr. DOWELL. I was trying to object. I do object to the request for unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa objects.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts, has been ill for some weeks in a hospital in Washington. He had a leave of absence extended to him some weeks ago, but that has expired. I now ask unanimous consent that he be given a continued and indefinite leave of absence.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks that his colleague, Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts, be granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of illness. Without objection, it will be granted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to all gentlemen that the easiest way to get these leaves is to fill up a blank here and send it to the desk, and thus save time.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12281, the Army appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12281, the Army appropriation bill, with Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12281, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12281) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the paragraph, beginning on line 21 of page 31, covering "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps."

Mr. POU. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. POU. Mr. Chairman, the other day I read an announcement that an organization of negroes in the South had subscribed for $100,000 of liberty bonds, and that announcement reminded me of the splendid course of the negro race in America from the very beginning of the war in Europe even before America entered the war.

I thank God that at last America is united in purpose. We are resolved to win the war at all costs, but there were suggestions here and there of disloyalty, among a very few people it is true, in the early days of America's participation. But so far as I have heard, so far as I know, so far as I have read, in not one negro home in America is there even a suggestion of disloyalty. [Applause.] It is pleasant, indeed, to pay this tribute to this race of people, because they deserve it. They are doing their utmost to support their country in this great world crisis. They are subscribing to liberty bonds. They are giving to the Red Cross, and their young men are cheerfully responding to the draft call. This attitude of the negro race is not surprising to the people of the South, who probably know the negro character better than any people in the world.

The southern people saw him tried in the memorable days of the War between the States. They saw him tested as few people have ever been tested in the history of the world. His very soul was wrung in a struggle between love of freedom and love of friends, and the love for those who had been kind to him won the victory. The helpless women and children of the South during those four memorable years were left largely to the mercy of the negro race. Be it said to their everlasting credit that in not one instance did they prove treacherous. [Applause.]

Some day I hope to see a monument of pure white marble erected in this city so high that its summit pierces the clouds, so enduring it will outlive the ages. That monument should be built, and some day will be built, by the southern people as a tribute to the fidelity of the negro race in protecting and caring for the helpless of our population during the war between the States.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in this great world crisis the negro is being tested again, and he will not fail. He is ready to risk all. He will go wherever he is sent cheerfully and without question. In the early days of the war I read that German agents had been sent among the negroes of the South to stir up sedition. In common with other southern men, I felt no concern for the result of the work of these agents. I knew perfectly well that if these German agents ever went among the negroes they would be taken care of in a very proper and effective manner without any assistance whatever from the Department of Justice or any Government officials.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I had the honor to be in the gentleman's State during the week of the Red Cross drive, and in almost every community the colored people held meetings and made great contributions. In one meeting alone $650 was raised from that population.

Mr. POU. I am glad my friend from Washington has made that statement. The negroes not only in North Carolina, but all over the South, are supporting the Red Cross to the extent of their means. They have given and will give more. They are not a wealthy race, of course. They have accumulated slowly, but they are giving willingly of what they have.

Mr. Chairman, the negro race as a rule live in humble homes. As I stand here now I can see all over the South the vine-clad cabins of this kindly race. They have their faults, but disloyalty is not among those faults. In their homes you will find a burning love of country, a burning love for the flag. From these little homes throughout the South responding to their country's call the young negro men are now answering, "Here; we are ready." [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to discuss several matters pertinent to the RECORD.

Some weeks past our Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, acting with the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, held joint hearings in framing proper legislation inaugurating vocational training for the reeducation and rehabilitation of our injured soldiers and sailors who shortly from abroad will be returning to us maimed and helpless. In performing this task we have reviewed the experience of Belgium, France, Italy, England, and Canada, and have had the benefit of the study and wise counsel of many leading philanthropists and experts both in the United States and Canada. After exhaustive hearings and careful executive deliberation our House and Senate committees agreed upon a measure, which on May 20 was introduced in the Senate by its committee chairman as S. 4557, and on May 21 was introduced in the House by our chairman as H. R. 12212, Report No. 597.

This legislation is designed, just as far as modern surgery, medicine, science, ingenuity, and money will permit, to make the injured whole again in the sense of so reeducating and rehabilitating him that he shall be absolutely independent of alms and pensions by being qualified and able to successfully compete for numerous positions in the professional and industrial world. It is especially designed to dispel despair by filling the breast with hope and ambition immediately after disablement. Beginning in the hospital, even while skillful surgeons are remaking the body and restoring it to health and before being fitted with the latest inventions in artificial arms, legs, eyes, or fingers, a scientific inventory is taken of the maximum possibilities and adaptation to labor, and hopeful assurance is timely given the injured that he has a future worth while before him and that he will be made able once again to fill the honorable position of a useful and independent citizen.

In Canada to-day injured soldiers and sailors are being taught successfully 196 different trades and professions from which it is possible for them all to earn a living and maintain themselves.

We can not do too much for our brave boys when injury causes their return, and we must promptly allay their apprehensions by the definite assurance that while they are undergoing this rehabilitation and until proper self-sustaining placement is effected their dependents will be cared for by the Government.

These brave Americans are already returning. May I commend to my colleagues the expedition with which the Senate considered and passed this measure? It was called up on Thursday, May 23, and passed Saturday, May 25, by a vote of 61 to 0.

I indicated there were other matters I desired to mention. The President has clearly demonstrated that we can not adjourn July 1, even though the elections are upon us. Our duty is here, regardless of our political futures. The President has well said that we who do our duty need have no fear of elections. We should be willing to trust the people to do what is just and right. They well remember the good advice given by the Speaker of this House, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 17, 1916, namely:

A man has to learn to be a Representative, and a Member's usefulness to his country should increase with service; that useful and influential Congressmen are made largely by experience and practice; that it is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he possesses these qualities, and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is as certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All Members should be elected for the good of the country. The best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man young enough to learn and to grow, with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well.

When to win this war it has been necessary to take from the people so many constitutional rights and centralize this power

in the worthy Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, Congress owes a solemn duty to the people to return to them each and every one of these rights just as soon as this war is over; hence if there ever were a time to apply President Lincoln's advice that "It is unwise to swap horses in the middle of the stream," it should be during the present war Congress.

May I not repeat what I have once said before—that this is no time for unjust criticisms, while duty keeps us far away from our constituents. Impulsive statements in this RECORD are unduly magnified and distorted. Where criticisms are deserved, let them come, but they should be deserved.

To keep the RECORD straight, I feel that it is my duty to correct a few unfounded criticisms. A charge has been made that I have a son on the Government pay roll drawing a salary of $2,000 as my secretary. That it was unwarranted is shown by the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I, Mrs. R. L. Arceneaux, upon oath state: Since April, 1917, excepting a short interim, I have been on the clerical force in Congressman BLANTON's office, and for some time I have been his chief clerk on a salary of $1,260 per annum. The charge that he has a son on the Government pay roll at a salary of $2,000 as his secretary is wholly untrue, and does him a great injustice. He certified his son's name merely to control the allowance for clerk hire, thus enabling him to employ an adequate office force.

In April, 1917, I left a salary of less than $50 per month as stenographer in a law office in Abilene, Tex., where I live and was raised, to accept an assistant clerkship with Mr. BLANTON at a salary of $60, with a raise of $5 each month. I replaced another lady, Miss Crump, of Washington, on the ground that being a constituent of his home county I had the first claim to the position. Until July, 1917, the allowance for clerk hire was only $1,500 per annum, or $125 per month, and until July, 1917, Congressman BLANTON paid Mr. Roy Davis $80 per month and paid me $60 plus a raise of $5 each month after April, 1917, totaling more than the amount allowed him for clerk hire, and all of his son's salary was paid out of his own pocket. Having 58 counties and several hundred miles of Mexican border in his district, I believe that Congressman BLANTON has twice as much correspondence and departmental business as any other Member here, and no one clerk living could handle all of his business. His oldest son, who is now only 17 years old, attends to all personal mail and the confidential correspondence files. The $500 increase per year for clerk hire in July, 1917, was the act of the Sixty-fourth Congress passed before Mr. BLANTON became a Member.

After Mr. Davis left, Mr. BLANTON has from time to time employed seven different people to do extra work, including another young lady from his district and Mr. Halbert Kiefer, from Anson, Tex. As soon as I became familiar with the departments and the general work of his office I was appointed chief clerk at a salary of $1,260 per year, with hours from 9 to 5, with one hour off for lunch, and besides his son, Mr. BLANTON now has a Miss Hamelin regularly employed in his office by the month, who does night work after 6 p. m. With few exceptions he is forced to work in his office every night and keeps two typewriters going practically all of the time, and has paid as high as 75 cents per hour for extra stenographic work. Being his chief clerk I am the one most interested in the proper disposition of his allowance for clerk hire, and as I am perfectly satisfied no one else should complain.

Mrs. R. L. ARCENEAUX.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the 15th day of May, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL.] D. B. MULL,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

It has been charged that I do not sympathize with the problems which daily face our Government employees, and that because this House has seen fit to honor my 15-year-old son with the position of a page that it was inconsistent for me to defend the Postmaster General against unwarranted assaults labor organizations in my district were making against him and for me to fight the blanket raise in salary of $120 each to the 240,000 Government employees. I was heartily in favor of granting an adequate raise to all postal employees and to second, third, and fourth class postmasters, some of whom have not been able to pay running expenses; but this amendment proposed no increase whatever to them, but merely proposed a raise of $120 each to the 240,000 employees other than those in the Postal Service. I was in favor of granting a substantial increase to the worthy and meritorious men and women in our various departments, but to reward the slackers with the same increase given to the deserving seemed to be both unjust and outrageous. I insert here the remarks I made during this debate, to show that there was nothing inconsistent in my position:

[From CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Mar. 14, 1918, p. 3506 (debate on amendment proposing an increase in salary of $120 each to 240,000 Government employees).]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, in order to show the spirit, temper, and teeth of the organizations who are demanding this increase, I want to read to you colleagues two excerpts from a petition which has been sent from one city in my district:

* * * * * * *

"Whereas a member of the Cabinet of the President of these United States has stated in his annual report that the organization of employees in his particular branch of the Federal Government is a menace to the public service; that such employees, though justly compensated (as he claims), are making many selfish demands, are endeavoring to unjustly influence Congress, and will inevitably go out on a strike, and that they will make impossible a provision for the economic conduct of the service: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the El Paso Central Labor Union of El Paso, Tex., and vicinity*, That we, the representatives of over 3,000 workingmen of El Paso and vicinity, denounce and brand the statements of the said member of the Cabinet of our President as untrue, misleading, and far-fetched in the main, and that we sincerely regret that he is a citizen of these United States and of the fair State of Texas and is a member of the Cabinet of the President of these United States, and do hope and trust that his resignation will be requested, if he shall not have the honor and manhood to present the same."

* * * * * * *

Simply because the able Postmaster General of the United States, Hon. Albert S. Burleson, under a sense of duty felt compelled to make certain recommendations to insure the best and most efficient service to the Government, organized labor is trying to cudgel him out of office. I was reared to young manhood on a farm and worked my own way through the university of my native State, and knowing by actual experience the many hardships which beset the man who toils for his daily bread, my heart has always beat in close sympathy with the labor problems of the land; but when organized labor becomes bigger than the Government and in a war crisis is selfishly making demand after demand at the expense of millions and millions of the unorganized toilers of our country, I must raise my voice against it, even though it may cause strong political antagonism against me in the future.

This is the spirit and temper of the organizations that are demanding this increase at this time. That is why, for one good reason, I am going to vote against this amendment. I want to say to my colleagues that I do not believe that there is a class of workmen anywhere in existence who are better cared for than the clerks in the employ of the United States Government, save and except postal employees and certain postmasters. Why, they get 30 days' vacation in summer on full pay; they get every single holiday that is enjoyed by the banks or individuals; they get each and every one of the 52 Sundays—something that the Members of Congress do not get. [Laughter.] They are entitled to as many as 30 days' sick leave on doctor's certificate on full pay. They enjoy the privilege of 12 half holidays in the summer and others on all special occasions in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask for two minutes more.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I will yield the balance of my time to the gentleman. How much time have I left, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has five minutes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I will yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. I will state to you gentlemen that these clerks are housed in the most comfortable quarters imaginable; they are surrounded by every kind of luxury found in department buildings; you will find many of them wearing the best tailor-made clothes in Washington; and many of them drive their own automobiles every day on the streets of this city. [Laughter.] You will find many of them in the most popular theaters in the city.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And they do all this on $480 a year?

Mr. BLANTON. That $480 a year is a myth. The new employees that have been coming here day after day from my district have been entered on the department pay roll at $75 a month, with increases, when some of them do not know how to run a typewriter and are absolutely inexperienced, and could not draw $40 a month in their home towns. [Applause.]

I know of assistant bank cashiers in my district, filling important and honorable positions of trust in national banks requiring high business qualifications, who do not now get over $100 per month. I know of a young lady who was drawing a salary of $60 in a bank in New Orleans, who accepted a position as interpreter of French in the Ordnance Department, beginning at a salary of $1,100, and one day this week she remarked to a friend that all she did that day was to translate three short letters, and that often she had nothing to do at all. I was told by the principal of Wood's Commercial College that girls are constantly being taken out of his school who hardly know the keyboard of a typewriter and started in at $1,000 and $1,100 salaries by the Government. I know of an employee in The Adjutant General's Office drawing $1,400 a year who is the secretary of a labor organization, and who spends part of his time during office hours in soliciting clerks to join the union, arguing to them convincingly how much influence over Congress such unions can exert in their behalf.

There is hardly a department in Washington where, if the employees all worked faithfully and diligently eight hours a day, it would not be possible to dispense with at least one-third of the employees. I have been told by conscientious clerks from my district working here that if Members of Congress could only see how much time is wasted each day, how much time is used by cigarette smokers in rolling, lighting, and smoking from 10 to 20 cigarettes each day, how much time is wasted by social conversation each day between many young men and young women, see just exactly how many time-wasting, clock watchers there are in the various departments of Government service in Washington among the 240,000 employees whose salaries this amendment seeks to raise, and which $28,000,000 increase the now already overburdened taxpayers will have to pay, that instead of granting this increase to each and every one of them alike, we would take steps to weed out these incompetents, decrease the salaries of the slackers, and raise the salaries only of the diligent employees who are giving good service and deserve it.

I have a 15-year-old son who is an employee of this House, receiving $2.50 per day, and no man in Washington better earns his pay, for from the day this session met in December he has not missed an hour, but sits at that desk there from the time Congress meets every day until it adjourns, including the Sunday sessions we have had, yet I do not think that he is entitled to the increase which this amendment would give him, and I am going to vote against it.

I am in favor of granting a substantial increase in salary to certain second, third, and fourth class postmasters, post-office clerks, railway mail clerks, and rural carriers, who are now making less than any family can live on, and I think that we should not further delay the passage of the bill providing for their relief, but this amendment offers them no relief whatever.

But during this war crisis, when we are taking young men between the ages of 21 and 31 from their families, their wives and children, and their private businesses and forcing them to fight in the trenches, knee-deep in mud for $30 per month, it does occur to me that these 240,000 employees we let stay safely at home, who are to be benefited by this bill, and most of whom get salaries ranging from $1,100 to $2,000, ought to be willing to make some sacrifice, dispense with some of their accustomed luxuries and extravagances, and neither demand these increases nor protest against working eight hours a day, especially while safely living in the Capital, and many filling positions vacated by soldier boys now in the trenches in France. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee has exhausted his time. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Was this a trick purposely played on me by the gentleman from Tennessee? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time is kept by the timekeeper at the desk.

I deem it a great honor to him, to myself, and to my district for this honorable body to permit my young son to serve it as a humble page. In more than a dozen other employments in Washington he could make a larger salary. I presume that my critic would have me ask the fathers in my district to send some other young boy here, 2,000 miles from home, to serve us at $2.50 per day only while Congress is in session, when expenses to and from home and while here would largely exceed the total income received.

It has been further charged that in December I went to my district to make a political campaign. The people of my district know full well the urgent circumstances which required my presence in Texas last December, and the expense, inconvenience, and hardships I went to in performing my duty there. I had inspected my district after adjournment in October, but during the month of November there were 3,865 soldiers admitted to the hospital at Camp Travis, with 25 deaths, and 5,404 soldiers admitted to the hospital at Camp Bowie, with 42 deaths; and during December there were 4,378 soldiers admitted to the hospital at Camp Travis, with 56 deaths, and 4,155 soldiers admitted to the hospital at Camp Bowie, with 181 deaths. In these two hospitals were many west Texas boys from my district, some dying daily, and I felt that I owed it to their loyal fathers, who had sent me here, to inspect these camps and take all action possible to have furnished to these boys every safeguard and protection available. Moreover, following a very disloyal and unpatriotic speech made at Comanche, Tex., many socialistic petitions, numerously signed, came here demanding the repeal of the draft law, and my people appealed to me to help them remove this undercurrent of seditious sentiment. Up to this date I have not missed one hour from my official duties, from sickness or otherwise, except on this trip to Texas in December, during which I missed only 40 hours of the House proceedings, for during the entire time I was in Texas the House met only seven times and was in session altogether only 40 hours, for Congress adjourned on December 18 for the holiday recess, not to meet again until January 3. I spent the entire holidays 2,000 miles from my wife and children, traveling at my own expense, and spent Christmas Eve inspecting Camp Travis and Kelly Field, near San Antonio. Merely to keep the record straight, even at the risk of being tedious, I will insert sufficient brief excerpts from press reports of my speeches to show the absence of politics in my work:

Comanche Vanguard: "Congressman BLANTON made a telling speech on the Government's war policies. He had the audience to pledge undivided loyalty to the Government in winning the war."

Moran correspondent, Abilene Reporter: "He made one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in our town, his subject being the present war. Though very hoarse, having spoken at quite a number of places, he made his hearers understand so thoroughly the fact that they, too, were in this war, to lend their money, themselves, and, if need be, their lives, that we might win; that every man could do something—if he couldn't give $1, $10, or $100 to the Red Cross, and could not buy a liberty bond or a war stamp, that one thing was sure, that we could be patriotic and stand by the greatest man in the whole world to-day, Woodrow Wilson."

Stamford Leader: "He brought a ringing message, and every one of the 500 people present was interested, who gave loud and prolonged applause."

Hamlin Herald: "He spoke to a crowded house, saying he had pledged the loyalty of his people to the President and was here to tell them a few things they should know. He made it clear that he did not want his people to countenance disloyalty in any form, act, or word."

Ballinger Ledger: "He touched the hearts of 500 people, saying this was no political gathering, that this was no time for politics, but that politics had been brushed aside in Washington, and Democrats and Republicans alike were supporting the President. Leaving Abilene at 5 a. m. he addressed the high school for 30 minutes immediately after arriving here, and after his two hours' speech in the opera house he hurriedly left for Paint Rock, where he speaks at 1.30, then at Eden at 4, and at Junction to-night, making five speeches to-day."

Concho Herald: "He spoke to an appreciative audience on the subject of war, and had the sympathy and moral support of all present. We were glad to have heard him and feel that he is doing good."

Llano News: "He told them the issues of the war, and what is required at the hands of the people to win. He impressed every one with the absolute necessity of every man, woman, and child doing his part. It is regretted that every citizen of the county was not present."

Burnet Bulletin: "He delivered a vigorous address upon the war policies of our Government, which met with great applause."

Brady Standard: "He spoke on our Government's war policies, and his speech was nonpolitical."

San Saba News: "He said this Nation now has no place for politics or politicians; all are now Americans first, patriots who are defending the flag."

Coleman Democrat-Voice: "Speaking December 28 on the Government's war policies, he was cheered to the echo by the hundreds of people who braved a blizzard to hear his message. Politics did not enter."

Brownwood Bulletin: "BLANTON outlined United States war purposes and was greeted by large and appreciative audience at courthouse last night. An appeal was made for their loyal support to every phase of the Government's war plans."

Blanket Signal: "If a slacker had been in his audience (in Brownwood), he would have been converted; but no slackers attended, for everyone rose to his feet when the speaker tested their loyalty to the Government. Everyone went away seeing things in a different light, and had everybody in Brown County heard him the world war which is now very much in progress would indeed be taken more seriously, and the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. would not need solicitors in their campaigns to raise funds for our soldier boys, and the importance of food conservation could have been more easily understood."

Georgetown Commercial: "Congressman BLANTON left Washington for the holiday recess at his own expense, denying himself the pleasure of being at home with his family on Christmas, and made speeches in his district setting forth our Government's position on the war. There is much ignorance on this and other public questions. The country has been too busy on immaterial things anyway, and it is nearly time there was an awakening. It is high time there was more patriotism, and patriotism without works is dead."

Austin American, December 26: "Congressman BLANTON has just inspected Camp Travis and Kelly Field and reports conditions improving. He regretted being away from his family during the holidays, but deemed it his duty to advise his people of war conditions. He stated that the one supreme thing needed to win the war was absolute loyalty of all the people."

The above excerpts show conclusively that I did not make the trip to Texas last December to conduct a political campaign.

In conclusion, let me state that we should all get much satisfaction out of the fact that the President is satisfied with our efforts. On October 6 President Wilson stated:

The Sixty-fifth Congress, now adjourning, deserves the gratitude and appreciation of a people whose will and purpose, I believe, it has faithfully expressed. One can not examine the record of its action without being impressed with its completeness, its courage, and its full comprehension of a great task.

In his address last Monday the President made our path of duty so clear and plain that no one of us will hesitate in carrying out his wishes. May I quote a portion of it:

[Excerpts from the address of the President, delivered May 27, 1918.]

Gentleman of the Congress, it is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the Treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been severe and protracted. You have passed a long series of measures which required the debate of many doubtful questions of judgment and many exceedingly difficult questions of principle as well as of practice. The summer is upon us, in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action. But we dare not go to the elections until we have done our duty to the full.

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We can not in fairness wait until the end of the fiscal year is at hand to apprise our people of the taxes they must pay on their earnings of the present calendar year, whose accountings and expenditures will then be closed. We can not get increased taxes unless the country knows what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available.

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Only fair, equitably distributed taxation, of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from the sources which would be likely to demoralize credit by their very abundance, can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes. [Applause.]

* * * * * * *

The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. [Applause.] We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. [Applause.] There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance program or our ship program or our munitions program or our program for making millions of men ready.

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There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences. Politics is adjourned.

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I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them.

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The profiteers that can not be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. [Applause.]

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May I add this word, gentlemen? Just as I was leaving the White House I was told that the expected drive on the western front had apparently begun. You can realize how that solemnized my feeling as I came to you, and how it seemed to strengthen the purpose which I have tried to express in these lines.

I have admired the work of this session. The way in which the two Houses of the Congress have cooperated with the Executive has been generous and admirable, and it is not in any spirit of suggesting duty neglected, but only to remind you of the common cause and the common obligation that I have ventured to come to you to-day. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Transportation of the Army and its supplies: For transportation of the Army and its supplies, including transportation of the troops when moving either by land or water, and of their baggage, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, including the cost of packing and crating; for transportation of recruits and recruiting parties; of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots; for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge; for payment of travel allowance as provided in section 126 of the act approved June 3, 1916, to enlisted men of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States, and to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States and discharged on account of physical disability; for payment of travel pay to officers of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States, as prescribed in the act approved March 2, 1901; for travel allowance to persons on their discharge from the United States disciplinary barracks or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, or from the Government Hospital for the Insane after transfer thereto from such barracks or place, to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect, provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment; of the necessary agents and other employees, including per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence not exceeding $4 for those authorized to receive the per diem allowance; of clothing and equipage and other quartermaster stores from Army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and Army depots and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipment; of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; for payment of wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for transportation of funds of the Army; for the hire of employees; for the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than 50 per cent of full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on conditions that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed 50 per cent of the compensation of such Government transportation as shall at that time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *And provided further*, That nothing in the preceding provisos shall be construed to prevent the accounting officers of the Government from making full payment to land-grant railroads for transportation of property or persons where the courts of the United States have held that such property or persons do not come within the scope of the deductions provided for in the land-grant acts; for the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals in such numbers as are actually required for the service, including reasonable provision for replacing unserviceable animals; for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of such harness, wagons, carts, drays, other vehicles, and motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official, military, and garrison purposes; for gasoline and lubricants for flying machines; for drayage and cartage at the several depots; for the hire of teamsters and other employees; for the purchase and repair of ships, boats, and other vessels required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official, military, and garrison purposes; for expenses of sailing public transports and other vessels on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, $1,532,606,103: *Provided further*, That $75,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for additional pay of employees on harbor boats, quartermaster service, in lieu of subsistence: *And provided further*, That hereafter, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may direct, the authorized horses of mounted officers ordered for duty over the seas or to Alaska may be transported at public expense to remount depots or elsewhere in the United States for safekeeping during the absence of such officers: *And provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, travel pay at the rate now prescribed by law for discharged soldiers may be given to all enlisted men for whom the law authorizes travel allowances as an incident to their entry upon and relief from active duty with the Army.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of making this statement. The amount of this appropriation is $1,532,000,000, in round numbers. I have a letter indicating that perhaps this amount will possibly not be sufficient. I have endeavored to run down the additional amount that the department may possibly want, but I have not sufficiently accurate information to enable me to offer an amendment to cover the additional amount. In view of the fact that this information has just come to the committee, I hope that this item will be adopted, and if there is any mistake about it there can be a correction.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I want to ask the gentleman if provision is made in the bill for a reduced rate for supplies sold to soldiers and their families?

Mr. DENT. I know of no such provision as that in the bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I believe that provision holds in the Navy Department—that officers and men may buy Navy Department supplies at a rate cheaper than the prevailing rate in the market.

Mr. DENT. I think there is some regulation on the subject, but there is nothing in the law.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Can an officer of the Army, living in Washington and having his family here, buy supplies for his family at a rate cheaper than a clerk in one of the departments can buy outside?

Mr. DENT. I can not answer the gentleman about that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. During the last two or three days the papers of Washington have given much publicity to the hoarding of food by a certain officer of the Navy, which raises a question that has been discussed during the last two or three weeks by the Federal Trade Commission as to what may be termed the commercial rake-off. People have wondered why an officer of the Navy would want to fill his house from cellar to roof with supplies apparently in excess of the immediate needs of his family. It may have been all right. The goods may have been purchased and paid for, but the incident brings to a head a great deal of talk that has been going on with regard to the manner in which supplies for both the Army and the Navy are distributed. I am not going to find fault with a soldier of the United States having the privilege, while he is in Washington or elsewhere, of obtaining some advantage through the purchase of supplies for his family which the outside public does not enjoy, although the system may be susceptible of a good deal of abuse, and doubtless is. But I do believe that if officers of the Army and Navy are stocking up their cellars and garrets with contributions that come to them from commercial sources because they have influence as to the amount and nature of purchases, then we ought to enact some legislation or attach a proviso to this bill that would stop the practice once for all. The Federal Trade Commission indicates that it has come to be a practice for purchasers of commercial houses to accept tribute from those who have commodities to sell, and thus raise the price to the public. I do not charge that such a practice prevails in the Army or Navy, but if it has started it ought to be stamped out immediately. Why should an officer of the Government buy and lay away for his own use substantially $2,000 worth of supplies in advance of the coming winter, when all other purchasers of supplies must await their turn at the corner grocery in the usual way under the Food Administration handicaps?

Mr. KAHN. As far as the Army is concerned, I doubt whether that could be possible, because the officers of the Army are frequently moved from post to post. How the Navy officer referred to by my friend from Pennsylvania could have wanted to stack up or store up a lot of provisions for the future without knowing beforehand whether he was going to continue at this station passes my comprehension.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is stated in the newspapers—I do not state the fact as authentic, because I have no direct knowledge—that in this one house have been discovered 2,200 pounds of granulated sugar and 637 pounds of lump sugar; 442 pounds of substitute lard, and a long list of articles, so numerous as to be sufficient if put into a grocery store to establish a good business, if sold at modern prices. Why does a man do that? Is it the ordinary precaution against a hard winter, or is it due to the fact that somebody in the service has the power to buy millions of dollars worth of goods, or because he has the power to buy large quantities for the Government and can favor particular goods? If such a practice prevails in the Army or Navy, I say again there ought to be some provision in a bill of this kind to stamp it out. The man who has the power to purchase Government supplies, and who takes money, or takes goods on the side, is guilty of bribery and should be rooted out of the service in disgrace.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In the case referred to by the gentleman, is not the officer under indictment?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes. I hesitate to name the man, because he may be innocent. I am using the case referred to as an illustration.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The gentleman intimates that there is a certain amount of bribery in these matters, but that is a case for the courts.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The President of the United States from that rostrum two or three days ago said there was great extravagance, and indicated that there are lobbies in Washington. Some of those lobbies may be interested in the sale of goods to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania suggested that perhaps it might be wise to put some penalty in this bill. I think upon reflection, carrying out the suggestion of the gentleman from Nebraska, that, so far as the civil law is concerned, of course the offense is taken care of by indictment in the civil courts. So far as concerns the status of the officer of the Army or the Navy, he is punishable under the articles of war for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This item alone carries an appropriation of a billion and a half dollars for supplies that are not to be advertised for in the usual way.

Mr. KAHN. The gentleman is mistaken. This item is for transportation; it has nothing to do with the purchase of supplies.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Well, take the item for the purchase of supplies for the Army. They are not advertised under the law, are they?

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I do not know the latest regulation, but customarily they are or were up to a recent time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Necessarily there must be cases of influence. It would be a distinct advantage to the seller to make terms with the purchasing agent.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. That is true under all circumstances anywhere.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But never anywhere in the history of the world as provided for in these lump-sum appropriations.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Does the gentleman suggest that because of these large figures there must be a corresponding increase——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No; but if in these Army and Navy appropriation bills you permit officers and men to be preferred customers and also to prefer the sellers, you hold out a temptation to certain people to use influence.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. What is the remedy?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The remedy would be to punish both the man who tenders and the man who accepts a gratuity.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. The law provides against that now.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No matter whether it was a pound of lump sugar or a thousand dollars in cold cash, the law should provide punishment for any man who accepts gratuities from contractors, especially if he is an officer of the Government.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. It does now, both the civil and military law.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It does not in the bill.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. No; but by existing law or existing regulations.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This seems to be an appropriate place to ask this question, as this item deals with the transportation of the Army. It is reported in a morning paper that a gentleman standing high in official circles made with regard to the number of men abroad a definite statement in figures, and I will read a sentence or two from the article and ask the gentleman in charge of the bill whether he agrees that the figures cited are correct. This article appears in this morning's Washington Post, and the headlines are:

MILLIONS IN UNITED STATES ARMY ABROAD, SAYS LEWIS—PREDICTS FORCE WILL EQUAL ENGLAND BY DECEMBER.

CHICAGO, *May 30.*

Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS says in a speech here to-day that the United States now has 1,000,000 soldiers in foreign lands, and that by December 1 it will be numerically equal to that of England.

I desire to ask the chairman of the Military Committee to state whether or not, in his judgment, those figures give a correct idea to the American people of the number of American soldiers now abroad and the number expected to be there at the close of the year.

Mr. DENT. The chairman of the Military Committee of the House will have to strictly decline to answer that question; that is one subject the Military Committee of the House has tried to keep secret.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I can appreciate that the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee might well regard it as improper to state in public the number of soldiers that he knows officially to be now abroad, but in view of the fact that a distinguished Senator of the United States, himself high in the councils of the majority party, and a man who is at least believed to be one of the principal spokesmen of the administration, is reported to have made a statement in public which would tend to convey a false idea to the American people of the number of our soldiers abroad, I think it proper to ask on the floor of the House some gentleman to state whether or not those figures are exaggerated, without necessarily revealing any information as to the exact facts.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. Does the gentleman think that they are exaggerated?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I do.

Mr. SHERLEY. Then why is the gentleman asking that question of another gentleman?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Because I do not pretend to be an authority on the matter.

Mr. SHERLEY. Is not the gentleman trying to have a little byplay at the expense of the Senator?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Not at all. I have great respect for the Senator. I like the Senator very much, but I do criticize a statement by any man in public life which would tend to give to the American people an exaggerated view of any situation.

Mr. SHERLEY. Does the gentleman know whether it is exaggerated or not?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I am seeking information. Does the gentleman who addresses me know?

Mr. SHERLEY. No; but I have not undertaken to advertise it and make the offense, if it be an offense, worse by advertising; therefore, I am asking the gentleman.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Does the gentleman believe the statement to be exaggerated?

Mr. SHERLEY. Whether I believe it or not, I would not undertake, if I thought a mistake had been made, to make the mistake worse by the kind of comment in which the gentleman is indulging.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have simply asked for information, and if the gentleman can give it to me, I would be very glad to have it.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman does not need information, because he said he has an opinion already.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have an opinion.

Mr. SHERLEY. Far be it from me to suggest that the gentleman ever had an opinion without information.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I thank the gentleman for that. I am greatly obliged to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I shall not pursue the subject further under the circumstances.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I just desire to make this additional statement before we pass this item. I stated a few moments ago that we had some information that perhaps this item was not large enough now and might have to be increased, but we have not sufficient information to fix the increased figure. That perhaps may be increased in the other body. The reason I make this statement is because we have general information that the Government of the United States has been supplied with a very much larger number of ships for transport purposes than was anticipated only a short while ago.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This is one of the largest items in this bill. It is made so by reason of the fact that it is taking care of the transportation of the initial supply for our greatly increased Army that we are sending to France. Each man who goes to France must have at least 6 tons of material sent to him during the year, and for each 5 men who go to France there must be sent 1 animal, and each animal must have forage and supplies weighing practically 6 tons per year, so that for each man that we have in the trenches there must be a daily supply of approximately 26 pounds. Immediately behind this man there must be a reserve stock within reaching distance of approximately 30 days' supply. Behind him is a railroad 300 miles

long, over which the cars travel at the rate of about 20 miles per day, so that there must be a 15-day supply on the railroad to keep the reserve stock at the line in full quantity. Then at the port of entry there must be a reserve stock of about 3 months' supplies, and across the sea there must be in course of transportation the daily supply, and it takes 60 days to make a round trip, so that there must be a 30-day supply for each man of the Army on the sea at all times. On this side there must be a reserve depot or embarkation depot in which there is kept approximately 90 days' supply, and then there is behind that a reserve depot with 30 days' supply, and then we must figure the average distance between the factory and the place of concentration, and divide that number of miles by 20 to find the number of days' supply that must be on the railroad from the factory to the reserve depot. Besides that we must take into consideration the fact that all of our material must come first from the farm and from the mine, and over the quarter of a million miles of railroads now under operation in the United States there must be a continuous daily supply of raw material in transit. If you take the figures 26 pounds and multiply them by the number of men we have in France, and then multiply that by the number of days that you will find in 9 months, you will get the quantity of material that we must first put on the transportation facilities of this country before our men can fight a single day. It is true that a part of this supply has been furnished in France to begin with, which placed us in the position of a man who was drinking out of a rain barrel while waiting until the reservoir of a new waterworks had been constructed. That reservoir has been constructed. The pipe lines have been laid across the sea, and our people in France now are using the supplies that were manufactured here. The sum of $1,500,000,000 is only a small part of what it is going to cost us, and I am satisfied it will reach nearer $2,000,000,000 than to the present mark before the fiscal year has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Clothing and camp garrison equipage: For cloth, woolens, materials, and for the purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army, including enlisted men of the Regular Army Reserve and retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, for issue and for sale at cost price according to the Army Regulations; for payment for clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipment and repair of equipment of laundries, dry-cleaning plants, salvage and sorting storehouses, hat-repairing shops, shoe-repair shops, clothing-repair shops, and garbage-reduction works; educational propaganda in connection with reclamation; for equipage, including authorized issues of toilet articles, barbers' and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances and applicants for enlistment while held under observation; issue of toilet kits to recruits upon their first enlistment, and issue of housewives to the Army; for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessaries; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing, to cost not exceeding $10, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; to each enlisted man convicted by civil court for an offense resulting in confinement in a penitentiary or other civil prison; and to each enlisted man ordered interned by reason of the fact that he is an alien enemy, or, for the same reason, discharged without internment; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, $1,230,190,089.

Mr. OLNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to speak for 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to proceed for 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLNEY. Mr. Chairman, the last words from Lieut. Col. Brett, of the Quartermaster's Department, are as follows:

The item of $1,230,000,000 for clothing and equipage is divided between the two as follows: Clothing, $999,000,000; equipage, $230,000,000.

Questions naturally arise in our minds with respect to the clothing of the Army. Are all men now in the service fully equipped? The latest from the Quartermaster Department is that they are fully equipped. Are they fully equipped as they go into the service? They are fully equipped as they have gone into the service, and there is a reserve supply for every soldier in uniform to-day of from two to three months. It may interest the House to know that provisions have been made at all of the cantonments to provide clothing for 233,000 men going into the cantonments between now and the 1st of July and a full outfit is now awaiting the men at the camps.

Some of these items may interest the House, such as shoes. The total purchases to May, 1918, of field shoes were 13,863,000 pairs; marching shoes, 11,310,000 pairs. Of the original orders for 21,000,000 pairs of shoes, 18,000,000 pairs of shoes have been delivered.

Mr. KAHN. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. OLNEY. I will yield.

Mr. KAHN. Does the gentleman believe that it will be as necessary to buy so many pairs of shoes in the future, in view of the reclamation service which the Quartermaster Corps has established?

Mr. OLNEY. No, indeed; and that is why the committee reduced the estimate from $1,253,000,000 to $1,230,000,000 for clothing. That is very true. Now, at the beginning of the war there was a notable lack of clothing in some camps; but do we ever stop to realize as a country that for three years before our entry into the war we were supplying the allies with all they needed to prosecute the war? We have kept the nations of Europe above water in giving to them what they asked of us. We have kept factories of Great Britain and France going night and day manufacturing our own supplies.

Now, concerning the question brought up in the House here about aeroplanes which might be cleared up, it is a fact, brought out by a question which I submitted to the war council, that we have over there nearly 1,300 aeroplanes equipped with all our material—lumber, steel, every bolt and nut that make up the aeroplane, except as to the engine.

Mr. KAHN. Does the gentleman know that a number of those that were built on the other side were built by American mechanics who were sent to the other side for the purpose of building aeroplanes over there?

Mr. OLNEY. I thank the gentleman for bringing that fact to my attention. It is a fact our mechanics were sent over to France to assemble machines. We Americans forget that prior to our entrance into this great war we had furnished 50,000 men in various capacities on the fighting line as ambulance drivers, in the aviation section of our different allies—Italy, France, and Great Britain—and in the service of the line.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLNEY. I will.

Mr. TILSON. Before the gentleman leaves the point of clothing and equipment, will the gentleman indicate as to the supply of wool and whether there is any difficulty about getting an abundant supply of wool, knowing the gentleman to be an expert on that very important line of military preparation?

Mr. OLNEY. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for bringing the wool question to my attention. It is a fact that since the beginning of the great war sheep and lambs the world over have been slaughtered to supply food to the conflicting armies. There is only one country in the world which has noted an increase in its wool supply, and that country is Australia. Our own sheep supply has dwindled from 55,000,000 sheep of five years ago until we have to-day about 47,000,000 sheep. The wool supply from 47,000,000 sheep amounts to 300,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, which, being scoured, on the shrinkage basis yields 130,000,000 pounds of wool; but the women of the United States, the boys and girls, and even adults, are fast knitting away our enormous supply, and I want to tell you about the splendid work which the Red Cross has been doing for a year and more in knitting supplies for our allies and the American troops.

I figure out there are 10,000,000 of Americans knitting to-day useful articles like sweaters, helmets, wristlets, and stockings, and so assiduously have they been knitting for many months that the Quartermaster's Department has been obliged to request the Red Cross to have the women of the country knit those articles only which are most useful. Suppose that 10,000,000 of persons are knitting throughout the year and use a pound and a half of wool in yarn a month. You can easily reckon out they would consume easily 130,000,000 to 140,000,000 pounds of wool a year, therefore we are consuming in this manner our normal supply, and we need to import twice as much wool as we raise here. In the Senate Military Affairs Committee considerable attention was paid to the fact we did not have all-wool uniforms. As a matter of fact, in the early part of the war 35 per cent of cotton did creep into our uniforms, but to-day all uniforms are made of all-wool. The overcoats and the blankets are made of 65 per cent wool and 35 per cent reworked wool, or sometimes called shoddy; but shoddy, Mr. Chairman, is not as bad as it sounds. It is simply reworked wool of your clothing and my clothing, perhaps discarded, and put through a garnet machine and made into wool, which is just as useful as the best wool grown in this country for clothing purposes. We import for clothing purposes the wool which we need, the long staple or combing wool, the very best adapted for our Army uniform cloth, and we get those wools from South America, Australia, and some of the colonies of Great Britain, and we have on hand to-day in our encampments enough clothing to provide for 233,000 men going into various cantonments within

the next 30 days, and I think that is a splendid record. [Applause.]

I want just to refer incidentally back to my old home town of Dedham and say to you that while the average quota under the draft provided for but 70 men, Dedham has sent out to the war in various capacities 400 men. [Applause.] The noble and self-sacrificing mother of one of the boys from Dedham, the boy being only 19 years of age, a volunteer, fighting in the line, a corporal, read a letter from him to me a few weeks ago, in which, after relating interesting incidents of his career in France, he concluded with this statement. "Mother, I am proud to tell you I was wounded to-day." [Applause.] Through our Commander in Chief we have called to Washington many well-known men in business and industry from all walks of life, and they are giving their services to this country gratuitously. Among others the names of Schwab, Baruch, Stettinius, Eidlitz, Hughes, Taft, and Davison, of the Red Cross are doing yeomen work, and all glory to these gentlemen who have sacrificed their business and have come to the assistance of the Government with their wide experience, brains, and intelligence in this time of emergency.

And we need all this civilian strength, this civilian brain, and we also should secure the best military geniuses we can find in our country to win this war. The boys are crying for a certain great military genius, and I hope some day in the near future we will have Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in Europe to help our Army there win the war. [Applause.] In one great accomplishment alone, as the originator and the incorporator of the Plattsburg camp, he has made his name immortal in history, and the alumni, 50,000 strong, who have gone out from summer military training camps and have been commissioned are crying for Wood to go over, so that the firm will be Pershing, Wood & Co. A splendid testimonial was paid to Gen. Wood in Kansas only a week or ten days ago, when the legislature passed a resolution, signed by the governor, commending Wood for what he had done for the division at Camp Funston in instilling into his men military training, discipline, and the love and respect of the men for Wood the soldier and Wood the man.

We will have to pay our toll in France. Great Britain has paid a tremendous toll, as is evidenced by 500 cemeteries located from the French coast away almost to the front line, where 450,000 of the best blood of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, and Canada are buried, and where the wooden crosses shining in the sunlight and gleaming in the moonlight show the tremendous toll that Great Britain has paid in this war. We may expect to have our casualties come forth within the next week or ten days by the scores and the hundreds and even the thousands. But already we must pay a splendid tribute to the women, to the aged women of France, women who sent out their sons to the war, and who are already marking the graves of the few hundred American soldiers that have died "over there." [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Storage and shipping facilities: For inland and port storage, including all necessary buildings, docks, tracks, handling, and other facilities for Government supplies, including rentals and purchase of land, the hire of employees, and for all other necessary expenses, $143,603,037.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT], in charge of the bill, to suggest the purposes for which this sum is being carried.

Mr. DENT. I will say to the gentleman that it would take some time to name all the purposes, but the general purpose, of course, is the erection of buildings to supply depots at embarkation points and points in France where soldiers are to disembark and where the cargoes are to be disembarked.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is aware that permanent and temporary construction of this character have always been carried in appropriations in the sundry civil bill and have not been carried in the military bill, where appropriations have only been in the way of repairs and improvements of buildings.

Mr. DENT. Yes. This is a new item in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Kentucky yield to the gentleman from California?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. I am under the impression, although I have not looked it up lately, that the appropriation for $1,500,000, which was made in about 1906, for the construction of Army transport docks and the warehouses at San Francisco, was carried in the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. That may or may not be true, although I would want to see the record before I admitted it was true. But while that is one instance that is doubtfully recited, I could call the gentleman's attention to dozens and dozens that have always been carried in connection with the sundry civil bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to make this general statement to the committee. The Committee on Appropriations has no desire at this time to be captious about its jurisdiction. This is a time in the history of the affairs of America when men must forget anything that is personal to them or to their work in the furtherance of the object that we all have a common interest in. And yet it is important that, pending a better arrangement touching jurisdictions of committees and the method of procedure in this House, there should be preserved in a broad general way the jurisdictions that belong to various committees. And the reason for that is in order that we may have a complete record of what we are doing. We are necessarily appropriating great sums of money without the fullest investigation, but the time will come when the records of those appropriations and the purposes for which they were made and the reasons given in justification of them will be very important in the checking up of the activities of the various departments of the Government, and the bringing about a return of the normal peace conditions of the Government.

Now, the deficiency act of March 17 carried an appropriation of $100,000,000 for this purpose, with a contract authorization of $50,000,000 more. From what I have understood by informally talking with Gen. Goethals, who has the expenditure in charge, they want not only the amount of money that is now being carried here but they want $50,000,000 more to make good the contract authorizations that they were given the right to incur. I am not going to make on behalf of the committee a point of order, but I am not going to let the matter be carried without the assertion of the right, the exclusive right, of the Committee on Appropriations to deal with this subject matter in order that the records may show that the carrying of it here is not to be taken as a precedent or to be used as a precedent in determining the jurisdictions that belong to respective committees hereafter.

For my own part, I hope that one of the benefits that will come out of the power conferred upon the President in connection with the Overman bill will be such a reorganization of the departments from an administrative standpoint as will do away with a great deal of the confusion that is occasioned now; and that as an incident to that, the Congress of the United States will have the courage and be willing to give the time to bring about a real and entire reform touching jurisdictions of committees of the Congress.

I hope that one of the good things that will come out of this war, and which will bring great relief, will be a modern method of transacting business. I want to say what I have so frequently said to the House, that the fault is by no means confined to the legislative branch of the Government, but that the legislative branch can never completely remedy the matter until there is an actual reform initiated on the part of administrative officers. I am not prepared entirely to state, although I think I know pretty accurately, the experience the Committee on Military Affairs is having in connection with appropriations, because I try to follow the estimates that come to every committee of this House in order to have some general idea as to what is being demanded in the way of appropriations; but I can say, speaking for the Committee on Appropriations itself, that the carelessness with which many estimates are sent to the House is beyond any possible excuse. And I have made that protest so pronounced to some of the administrative officers who are responsible that I hope we are going to have a marked reform in that regard.

Now, I want to repeat that in my judgment the committee ought not to have carried this item. I am not at all certain that it was because of any desire on their part; I am not at all sure that it did not result from just some of that looseness of estimating of which I am speaking. But I assume that they are familiar with some of the purposes that are intended to be carried out by virtue of this appropriation, and I suggest to them, inasmuch as they have got it in here, that unless I am very much misinformed as to the situation $50,000,000 more is being asked for by Gen. Goethals in connection with this work.

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

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. DENT. I will state to the gentleman very frankly that I am inclined to believe that we ought not to have carried this item. But in a $12,000,000,000 bill, $143,000,000 is quite liable to slip by, and it did slip by me in this case. I am glad the gentleman is not going to make a point of order.

Mr. SHERLEY. I am frank to say that I am sure not only the gentleman from Alabama but the ranking Member on the minority side, has shown a disposition in connection with those matters belonging to that twilight zone lying between the two

committees, to meet and consult in a spirit of perfect fairness. I am not making this statement with the idea of taking anybody to task, but simply for the purpose of keeping the record straight as we go on, and in the hope that incidentally they may impress upon the War Department the necessity of a more intelligent survey of the estimates in connection with the rules of the House of Representatives and the laws upon the statute books.

I withdraw the point of order. [Applause.]

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. KAHN. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the interesting statement made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] carries with it certain useful information for the House. Unfortunately two committees of the House are called upon to pass upon appropriations for military matters. The Committee on Appropriations has charge of fortifications. The seacoast artillery is all manufactured from money voted by the Committee on Appropriations. In the past—and I do not know whether the practice continues as much to-day as it did—the officers of the War Department would frequently bring an estimate to the Committee on Military Affairs, and, if it was turned down, they would go with the very same estimates to the Committee on Appropriations. I think the gentleman from Kentucky can bear me out in that statement.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think that is true, except that I would reverse the process. They were usually turned down by us and then they went to you and got the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. KAHN. That is immaterial after all. They generally went to the Committee on Appropriations to get in a deficiency item, and that committee considered their deficiency bill after the Army appropriation bill had passed. That is, if there was an appropriation made in the military bill this year and they did not have money enough they would go to the Committee on Appropriations in the following session with the new items and try to get the money from them.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. They had another fine place where they could play both ends against the middle, and that was in the Field Artillery, which was cut in two, the jurisdiction for one part going to our committee and the jurisdiction for the other part going to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KAHN. Exactly. I fully appreciate the spirit in which the gentleman has acted in this matter. It is patriotic. It is broadgauged. It is thoroughly commendable. But I want to call to his attention the fact that in preparing this bill we found a number of paragraphs where the War Department had gone before his committee with deficiencies, and his committee put new language in the paragraph. We had no notice of that at all.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think the gentleman will find that any changes that were made were so incidental as to be negligible, because the one thing that the committee did, and did it at the expense of great trouble, was to carry a lot of divisions that were in the Army bill into the deficiency bill so that you might check them up afterwards.

Mr. KAHN. I want to say to the gentleman that I asked officers of the War Department when they came before our committee and gave us the estimates whether there was any new language in the paragraphs, and on a number of occasions they said "Yes." I said, "Has it been in the law?" They said, "Yes." I asked, "Who put it into the law? Did this committee?" They said, "No; we got it into the law under the act of June 15 or October 6, which came from the Committee on Appropriations."

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, there may have been a few instances of that.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, the comparison of the new law with the former law shows that new language was inserted. And I say frankly the new language was necessary and was properly inserted.

But I submit that great good can be accomplished in this House if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would invite the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to come to the hearings when the Committee on Appropriations is considering military appropriations.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman tell me when the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs will be able to attend to his own hearings if he attends mine?

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, recently when the matter of an increase of the salary of the clerks and civilian employees of the Government was taken up by the gentleman's committee, he invited the chairman and the ranking member of all the appropriating committees to meet with him in the consideration of the subject. They did meet with him, and the increase recommended was in accordance with the unanimous report of those various chairmen and ranking members. So that there is no difficulty about it if we just go about it in the right way.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman from Kentucky has not only gone much further than the suggestion of the gentleman from California, but he went much further some time ago. The gentleman from Kentucky made to the House the suggestion of a program for centralizing appropriations nearly 10 years ago and has lost no opportunity in the 10 years last past to urge upon the House the necessity of the centralization of all appropriations, and this without regard to himself, because both he and his predecessor, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at that time, Mr. Fitzgerald, offered to resign their places and forego any personal honor that might be supposed to come as the result of this consolidation. But they were met at every turn with ambitions of men who were either chairmen or prospective chairmen of committees and who objected to losing any of the power that they thought belonged to them. I do not say that unkindly, but I say it in the interest of historical accuracy as to what has happened in connection with the proposed centralization of appropriations. Now the suggestion made is practical only to a very slight degree. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] will bear witness that I have endeavored, wherever it was practicable, to keep in touch with him concerning appropriations at this time. The work that was done in connection with the deficiency appropriations last year was work that had to be done under the rules of the House by the Committee on Appropriations, because the gentleman's statement as to the jurisdiction of that committee is notable for what it leaves out rather than what it includes. The Committee on Appropriations has and always has had jurisdiction of the deficiency estimates of all the departments of the Government, and it is because of this that only at that one committee's table does there come a survey of all the expenditures and requests for appropriations of this Government and that there is any sort of check kept upon the governmental expenditures as a whole.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. How does the gentleman define a deficiency in the providing of materials of war in war time? Is it not simply a new and original appropriation?

Mr. SHERLEY. Oh, no. If the gentleman will look at the decisions, he will find many pages of decisions in connection with what constitute deficiencies.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. In time of war, for war supplies and material?

Mr. SHERLEY. Some of them in time of war, when we were at war, and some of them in time of peace, when we were at peace.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. How can you make an original estimate, when you are providing in war time for the destruction that takes place day by day?

Mr. SHERLEY. What the gentleman is stating is that inasmuch as the department may not be able to foresee, therefore the rule of deficiencies ought not to exist. There may or may not be some logic in that position. It has nothing to do with the present jurisdiction of the committees.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. It is not a question of being able to foresee. There is nothing to be foreseen. It is the expenditure for warfare day by day that nobody estimates anything about, but simply expends what he has on hand.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not agree with the gentleman at all. I think that argument has been the basis for very loose estimates and looser appropriations and that we are getting to the point where we ought to know something about details and estimates of appropriations. But all of that is aside. The only value of this discussion, if it have a value, is to emphasize the need that there is for a complete revolution in our method of doing business, both by the departments and by the Congress. I hope the time is shortly coming when all of the appropriating committees as such will be unrecognizable, including the Committee on Appropriations. Whether that involves my personal fortunes or not is a matter of the utmost indifference; but there must come a modern method of appropriating, and it must have a new fundamental factor in it altogether aside from committees. The Congress of the United States never can undertake to check up by question and answer all of the activities of government in spending these huge sums. What is needed is not only a centralization of appropriations but there is needed a separate audit that will be responsible to the legislative rather than to the administrative branch of the

Government and whose work shall be available to some committee created for the purpose of checking up expenditures that have been made. [Applause.]

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

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I hope the day is fast approaching when the last suggestion of the gentleman may be made a real fact. I am in hearty accord with the suggestions he has just enunciated, and I trust that we will soon be able to formulate some plan by means of which we will have greater efficiency in appropriating the money, and less conflict of jurisdiction in committees, and more certainty and assurance of knowledge obtained from the audit which the gentleman has just outlined.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, there is only one way to accomplish this, and we are going to talk for weeks and do nothing unless that one way is adopted.

Mr. MADDEN. Let us do it.

Mr. SHERLEY. This Congress, or this House if it can not get action otherwise, has got to pick out 5 or 6 or 7 or 10 men whom it believes in and give them the job of making a reorganization of procedure, and then when they come in here, unless they do a most foolish piece of work, the House, as a whole, must have the highest sort of legislative courage, and that is self-abnegation, and must accept their work. If they bring in a program here, and everyone who happens to have thought about the thing for 20 minutes at some time or has had some one make a suggestion to him, undertakes to deal with it, you will never get anywhere; you will get a hotchpotch. I have been waiting until public opinion was sufficiently strong to get this sort of attitude of mind on the part of the membership in this House.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SMALL). The time of the gentleman has expired.

By unanimous consent, Mr. LONERGAN was given leave to extend his remarks on the pending bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Barracks and quarters: For barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, magazines, administration and office buildings, sheds, shops, and other buildings necessary for the shelter of troops, public animals, and stores, and for administration purposes, except those pertaining to the Coast Artillery; for construction of reclamation plants; for constructing and repairing public buildings at military posts; for hire of employees; for rental of the authorized allowance of quarters for officers, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when ordered to active duty, on duty with the troops at posts and stations where no public quarters are available; of barracks or authorized allowance of quarters for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available, including enlisted men of the Regular Army Reserve, retired enlisted men, and members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps when ordered to active duty; for grounds for cantonments, camp sites, and other military purposes, and for buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by troops, for use as stables, storehouses, and offices, and for other military purposes; for the hire of recruiting stations and lodgings for recruits; for such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes and for officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War; for wall lockers in permanent barracks and refrigerators in barracks and quarters; for screen doors, window screens, storm doors and sash, and window shades for barracks, offices, and quarters, and for flooring and framing for tents, and for the National Guard when called or drafted into the service of the United States, $175,000,000.

Provided, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or quarters to officers or enlisted men: *Provided further*, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster Corps shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee therein shall receive a salary of more than $150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That in time of war, or when war is imminent, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to rent or lease any building or part of building in the District of Columbia that may be required for military purposes.

Provided further, That the following-described part of the naval reservation at Bishops Point, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, is hereby transferred to and placed under the control and jurisdiction of the War Department for use for military purposes: Beginning at an iron bolt driven in the coral at the northwest corner of the Bishops Point Naval Reservation, and running thence with the north line of the reservation by true azimuths and distances, as follows: First, azimuth 293° 49′ 430 feet to a concrete monument; second, azimuth 23° 49′ 375 feet to the high-water line, and thence along the high-water line to the point of beginning; containing three acres, more or less: *And provided further*, That there is hereby reserved to the use of the Navy Department a right of way over the said military reservation from the remaining portion of the naval reservation on Bishops Point to and upon any landing which may be built from the shore of the military reservation to water of sufficient depth to permit naval launches to moor alongside the said landing.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. ANTHONY: Page 42, line 8, after "$175,000,000," insert the following:

"*Provided*, That where practical so to do no work be done or contract made under or by authority of any provision of this act on or under a percentage or cost-plus basis, nor shall any contract be let involving more than $1,000 until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contract, and all contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids."

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is intended to convey to the War Department the desire of Congress that future contracts be awarded as far as practicable on a business basis. It is intended to do away, wherever possible, with the so-called cost-plus contracts, which undoubtedly have resulted in waste and extravagance, and the heads of most of the important bureaus say that they should be done away with. The language of the amendment is almost a duplicate of the language used in the deficiency bill to restrict expenditures in the $60,000,000 appropriation for housing, except that I recognize that in the military construction and in the award of contracts for military supplies there may be certain emergencies where it is desirable to waive practical business methods and adopt the cost-plus basis for a contract. The way is left open for the department, if confronted with an emergency, to use that system, but it conveys the direct information that it is our desire to do away with the cost-plus system, which is by many considered an unwise method of expending public moneys.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. I will.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I did not get the entire reading of the amendment, but I understand from the gentleman's statement that it does not absolutely bind the War Department to a prohibition of the cost-plus system?

Mr. ANTHONY. No; I use the words "where practical so to do." I ask for the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SMALL). The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. DENT. It is entirely new legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest that it is pertinent to inquire whether it reduces the appropriation.

Mr. DENT. How does it reduce the appropriation? It adds to the appropriation, as far as that is concerned. It requires advertisement for competitive bids. How can it reduce the appropriation where it requires competitive bids?

Mr. ANTHONY. The purpose of the amendment is along the line of economy. Undoubtedly it will tend to a reduction and economy in the expenditure of public funds. I understood the gentleman from Alabama to have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman from Kansas and I do not generally misunderstand each other. I stated that I was in sympathy with the purpose of the amendment; but I would like to think over the proposition, and it occurs to me that in war times it might not be proper to handicap the War Department.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the gentleman understand that the language has been modified by using the words "where practical so to do," so that there is no rigid limitation?

Mr. DENT. I think that makes it practically meaningless. However, Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw the point of order.

Mr. SHERLEY. I renew the point of order, and I do it for this reason: I am in thorough sympathy with the gentleman from Kansas as to what he desires. I believe that, speaking by and large, contracts, particularly those that are made on the cost-plus system, result in extravagance, and at times in gross extravagance. I think they should never be entered into except as a last resort, but I do not believe that you can pass a hard and fast rule such as this without crippling the department.

Mr. ANTHONY. But the language has been changed.

Mr. SHERLEY. There is carried in the housing bill a provision which provides that the $50,000,000 shall be expended only under competitive conditions such as are set out. There was carried in the deficiency bill that has just passed section 7 of that law, amending it so as to get away from the restriction of the law in contracts of $1,000 or under. But section 7 carried in the deficiency bill applies only to the appropriation for the housing—$50,000,000. Now, it is perfectly manifest that you might with wisdom put a provision of that kind on that sort of an appropriation and yet not be able with wisdom to do it as to all appropriations in connection with the Army.

I do not quarrel at all with what the gentleman seeks; I am in hearty sympathy with him, but I submit to his own good judgment that it is not practical to say that in every instance money shall only be expended under competitive bidding.

Mr. ANTHONY. I modified the language that is used in the gentleman's deficiency bill by using the words "where practical so to do," recognizing the fact that in a military emergency it might be very necessary for the department to proceed at once under the cost-plus system. With that modification it leaves

the amendment not binding at all, and the reasons advanced by the gentleman from Kentucky are not applicable.

Mr. SHERLEY. I am indebted to the gentleman's remarks in respect to the language of his amendment. I was in conversation with the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] and was unable to ascertain the exact reading of it, but from what the gentleman had said to me earlier in the day in conversation I assumed that he had put a hard and fast provision there. If the matter has elasticity in it, I have no objection to it, because I am in sympathy with the purpose of it.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported. I think some gentlemen have not heard it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the amendment.

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

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. DENT. I would suggest to the gentleman from Kansas that in the second paragraph, where he provides for competitive bids, he should repeat his language "when practical so to do."

Mr. ANTHONY. I used there the words "where circumstances may permit," which, I think, cover the contention of the gentleman.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the words "where circumstances so permit" ought to follow the word "contract" several lines above instead of where it is written. As it reads now it is—

Nor shall any contract be let involving more than $1,000 until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contract where circumstances so permit.

I think it would read smoother and clearer if it provided as follows:

Nor where circumstances so permit shall any contract be let—

And so forth.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have no objection to the change.

Mr. DENT. I would suggest that the gentleman use the same language "where practical so to do."

Mr. SHERLEY. It does not fit in there.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think it accomplishes the purpose the way it is now. I am willing to accept any reasonable amendment.

Mr. SHERLEY. It is hard to make a smooth reading on the floor, but I suggest the gentleman amend his amendment by inserting after the word "contract," where it occurs the second time, the words "where circumstances so permit," and that said words be eliminated after the word "contract" where it appears the third time, and I ask the Clerk to read it as modified.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "contract," where it appears the third time in the amendment, strike the words "where circumstances so permit," and after the word "contract," where it appears the second time in the amendment, insert the words "where circumstances so permit," so that the amendment as modified would read as follows:

"*Provided*, That where practical so to do no work be done or contract made under or by authority of any provision of this act, on or under a percentage or cost-plus percentage basis, nor shall any contract where circumstances so permit be let involving more than $1,000 until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contracts, and all contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids."

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us will agree that the language can be improved upon, and I realize the difficulty of hastily preparing or amending amendments on the floor so as to properly perfect them, but the bill will go to conference, and as we are agreed on what we want to do, I shall not now object. My original objection, as I stated in my opening sentence, was against absolutely tying the Government, and it was necessary that the point of order be immediately made if it was not to be lost.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be so modified.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. This amendment applies to the entire act. It does not apply to the section only to which it is attached.

Mr. SHERLEY. I understand that.

Mr. DOWELL. Should it not follow at the close of the bill in a separate section? In that event gentlemen can take time to prepare the amendment as they desire.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think it would be in better form, but, after all, the form of it can be worked out very much better off the floor than on it, and I am quite sure that the Senate will take notice of this debate, and that it will be worked out so as to carry out the views we all have in mind.

Mr. ANTHONY. Of course, it is the understanding that the widest latitude be permitted the War Department, and the purpose of it is to convey the desire of the House that these contracts be let to the lowest bidder, where practicable. I want the amendment to convey that information.

Mr. SHERLEY. I agree with the gentleman's purpose, and inasmuch as it is not hard and fast I think it is a desirable thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a suggestion for unanimous consent, that the gentleman from Kansas withdraw that for the present and offer it at the close of the bill where general legislative matters are considered, if it is satisfactory to him.

Mr. ANTHONY. I shall withdraw it with the understanding that the chairman of the committee offer it at the close, if that is agreeable to him, for I may not be present.

Mr. DENT. I am willing to offer it after we put it in shape, but I hope the gentleman from Kansas will draw and reshape it.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the amendment be withdrawn at this stage. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOBECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LOBECK: Page 42, line 8, after the figures "$175,000,000," insert:

"*Provided*, That the amount of $250,000 of the above amount appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the construction, including plumbing, heating, lighting, and cold storage, of a warehouse upon the site of the quartermaster's depot, at Omaha, Nebr."

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. LOBECK. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment, and I do not think it is subject to the point of order, because, to my mind, it is a limitation of expenditures. The need of additional quarters at the Omaha Quartermaster Corps depot are well known. Col. Grant, the commander in charge of the quartermaster department at Omaha, who has been there for a number of years, has made a request of the War Department for an additional building to be built there. Col. Grant has been in the Quartermaster Service of the Army many years, and probably knows the necessities of additional buildings at Omaha better than anyone. I have received a statement from the Quartermaster General of the Army, dated May 28, 1918, of the amount of tonnage which has been handled at the Omaha depot since the declaration of war, and I find that it amounts to a total of 176,000,000 pounds. The classification of this tonnage is as follows: Subsistence, 105,000,000 pounds; other supplies, 71,000,000 pounds. The floor space used and the amount of rentals are as follows: The Government property at the Omaha depots covers 122,955 square feet, so there is no rental on that space, but Col. Grant has had to rent outside of the Government-owned property a total of 54,579 square feet. Of this 15,059 square feet a patriotic firm of Omaha rented a building to the Army at a dollar for six months, so the Government practically has had free use of this. Something had to be done to shelter the Government's supplies and this firm came to the rescue. For 20,000 square feet the Quartermaster Corps pays $1,000 per month—I understand that is for cold-storage purposes—and 10,000 square feet, 10 cents per square foot per month of space actually used; 9,520 square feet, at 60 cents per square foot per year. Summary: Government property, 122,955 square feet; private property rented, 54,579 square feet. There is ample room owned by the Government there for an additional building with railroad trackage. The railroad tracks are so located that there is an admirable space for a cold-storage plant on the first floor of the new building asked for by this amendment, so a cold-storage plant under the main floors can be easily maintained. There is much perishable product bought and secured by the Quartermaster Corps in the neighborhood of Omaha. Omaha at the present time has been made a zone for the Quartermaster's purchases for the western half of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and the contiguous territory, and it will not only be necessary now, during the war, but after the war this new building will be needed. During the last year a large amount of Army supplies could not be housed, and much of the purchases were housed on the outside with tarpaulins to cover over them, and every precaution used to protect the supplies. I can assure the Members that Col. Grant did everything to protect the sup-

plies from the elements. He is built that way. I brought the need of a new building to the attention of the committee, and the committee, while they appreciated the necessity of an additional building at the Omaha Quartermaster Corps depot, felt that a special amendment for a building would cause other amendments to be offered; and their idea was to make the Army appropriation bill general in its scope, therefore they did not wish to make any special amendments or provisos throughout the bill. But I believe it is necessary to have this additional building to protect Army supplies and offer the amendment in good faith.

Now, so far as Omaha being a good point to buy supplies for the Army, it is one of the best points in the country to buy merchandise and subsistence. In conversation yesterday with Mr. Charles H. Pickens, of Omaha, the president of one of the largest mercantile and manufacturing concerns in the Middle West, he stated that he had been bidding on Government supplies for over 40 years—competition from everywhere—bidding for supplies to Army forts all through the central and western portions of the United States, and the bids for Army rations from Omaha averaged 19 cents per ration, whereas the average throughout the country by other bidders per ration was 21 cents. Omaha is a large railroad center, one of the best in the country; the transcontinental lines go through Omaha, with railroads radiating therefrom. The Army must purchase much of its needed supplies in the Missouri Valley country. Omaha can do its share, with its manufacturing output in 1917 amounting to $327,721,546, consisting in part of—

Alfalfa products	$3,500,000
Bags and bag-factory products	3,525,000
Bread and bakery	1,350,000
Butter manufactured	11,011,925
Coffee	1,334,000
Flour and mill products	6,217,319
Furnishing goods, ready to wear	2,022,000
Boots and shoes	1,500,000
Harness and saddles	514,000
Macaroni	1,040,000
Milk	1,800,000
Packing-house products	191,718,000
Smelter products	59,997,165
Soap and soap products	7,400,000
Structural steel and iron	2,615,783
Sirups and preserves	500,000
Tanks, stacks, drums, etc	876,334
Tents and awnings	336,948

All of which, with other manufactures, is called upon by the Army for supplies. I might add that live-stock receipts at Omaha for the year was 7,565,830 head. It is one of the great horse markets of the United States, and the grain receipts amounted (at Omaha) to 66,462,100 bushels. All of which shows that Omaha is in the center of a productive country, where the Army must look for and get supplies.

Therefore I hope, in the interest of economy and the protection of the necessary Army supplies, that it may be cared for at the Omaha depot. I hope the committee will adopt my amendment, and that the Chairman will overrule the point of order. I appreciate and thank the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. DENT, and his associates for their courtesy to me in this matter.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I hate to insist upon the point of order in a matter of this kind because I am sure the gentleman's statement is entirely accurate, but I do not think matters of this kind ought to be put in an appropriation bill, and for that reason I shall have to insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama makes the point of order. Does the gentleman from Nebraska care to be heard?

Mr. LOBECK. No; I stated a moment ago I thought it was a limitation on the appropriation, and I leave it to the Chairman to determine, as he is more familiar.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think it carries a limitation in a legislative way, and therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. LOBECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I have voted for every bill which has been presented to Congress for the winning of this great war. I have given the administration every support, both as ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the floor of the House, which my ability affords. I shall vote for this bill providing $12,041,000,000 for the Army and the prosecution of the war. This sum is so great it staggers the imagination and is impossible of human conception.

It provides for an army of 3,000,000 men, with all those things which go to make it effective and powerful. It provides for thousands of aeroplanes and the men to properly operate them. It pleases me in that it is the clearest announcement of all the bills which have come before us that America is living up to its pledge of all its men and resources if needed for the prosecution of this war.

The winning of the war is the great question confronting the American people. All other questions in comparison sink into insignificance. It is a matter which will determine the construction of the maps of the world and the status of civilization. It will demonstrate whether or not the world is to be governed for democracy or whether autocracy shall stalk its hideous form throughout the future years. It means peace and happiness to all the people or a world in arms.

We have made wonderful progress from a peace status to a war basis. Our enterprise and organizations are rapidly demonstrating to the world that we can be a fighting people as well as a business people. The great shipyards of my city are working day and night in the construction of ships to carry the American soldiers and those products necessary for their equipment and support and for the prosecution of the war on the battle fields of Flanders. Only the other day one Knight, a colored riveter of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Baltimore, drove 4,875 rivets in a single day, establishing a world record for himself and the shipyard. The pictures in the lobby outside this Hall, taken at midnight at the Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co., show the activities at that shipyard to be as great at midnight as midday.

The people of my city are active and energetic in supporting all measures for the prosecution of the war and for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers abroad and in the cantonments of the country.

We people of Baltimore have our entire attention focused upon the winning of the war. It is the one great question confronting us. We realize that success of the war means everything to our great Republic. Our people are determined, no matter what it costs, to see that success perches upon the American banner and the banners of its allies.

The members of the Committee on Military Affairs in the formation of this wonderful appropriation bill, the largest in the history of our country, the largest that has ever appeared before any legislative body in the history of the world, have performed with exactness a great work. I am told that if one could begin counting silver dollars at the birth of Christ and worked 10 hours per day from then until now he would not have completed 1,000,000,000.

The committee in the preparation of this great measure demonstrates to Congress and to the American people that it is composed of experienced men well versed in military needs. Long experience is a wonderful asset to Congress and to the Nation. It is this experience which means everything in a great conflict of this kind. It is like the experience of a great general, such as our Gen. Pershing in command "over there." Who would for a moment dare even suggest the removal of this soldier of experience to place in his stead one without experience, because he happened to be a good fellow, a friend, or associate? So it is with the various men of this great legislative body; their experience is a golden asset to the American people. Speaker CLARK in an address said that—

> A man has to learn to be a Representative, just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

The President of the United States in his address a few days ago, realizing the importance of every man being on the job in this crucial time, said:

> The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. [Applause.] We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. [Applause.] There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial programme must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance programme or our ship programme or our munitions programme or our programme for making millions of men ready. These others are not programmes, indeed, but mere plans upon paper, unless there is to be an unquestionable supply of money.
>
> That is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences. Politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanations or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed. I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them. There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats

upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage. If lobbyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage, the light will beat also upon them. There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that can not be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. [Applause.] There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable.

I am advising you to act upon this matter of taxation now, gentlemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they impose just as well and with as clear a perception of the obligations involved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in sharing with you the responsibilities of such a time. The world never stood in such case before. Men never before had so clear or so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will begrudge the work to be done here by us no more than the men begrudge us theirs who lie in the trenches and sally forth to their death. There is a stimulating comradeship knitting us all together. And this task to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed under favorable influences if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting and care nothing at all for what is being said and believed in the lobbies of Washington hotels, where the atmosphere seems to make it possible to believe what is believed nowhere else. [Applause.]

Have you not felt the spirit of the Nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win this war but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it. [Applause.] We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride. I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have said and all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty greatly and adequately done; when their only wish for America is that she may share the freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed; and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated and, counting neither blood nor treasure now that their final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act? [Applause.]

May I add this word, gentlemen? Just as I was leaving the White House I was told that the expected drive on the western front had apparently begun. You can realize how that solemnized my feeling as I came to you, and how it seemed to strengthen the purpose which I have tried to express in these lines.

I have admired the work of this session. The way in which the two Houses of the Congress have cooperated with the Executive has been generous and admirable, and it is not in any spirit of suggesting duty neglected, but only to remind you of the common cause and the common obligation that I have ventured to come to you to-day. [Applause.]

The sentiment is rapidly spreading for the retention in Congress of those experienced Members who have supported the administration in the prosecution of the war and are in accord with the principles and doctrines laid down by the President, the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy. As evidence of this I quote from an editorial of the Baltimore News of May 10, 1918, headed "The Less Politics the Better," which says:

It is not possible to do away with elections because the Nation has a war on its hands, but it is possible to devote the minimum of time and attention to political maneuvering and wirepulling. The patriot who seeks office merely because he wants a job is doing both his party and his State poor service. This is one time that the man who is in should be left in unless there is imperative reason for making a change. * * * Col. George Harvey in the North American Review is urging that a political truce be declared for the duration of the war, and that the present Members of Congress be returned without any contest at all either for the nomination or election.

Only recently in an editorial, May 28, 1918, the Baltimore Sun, in commenting upon President Wilson's message, said:

ADJOURNING POLITICS.

"Politics is adjourned," said President Wilson in his address to Congress Monday. "The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanations or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and distinterestedly performed. I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them."

Is the President right? Is politics adjourned? Was the President stating a fact or expressing an ideal? The answers to those questions depend upon the temper and opinions of the American people. If they feel with the President that politics is adjourned, then politics is adjourned.

In using those words the President, we believe, was not merely phrasing a glittering and pleasing generality; he had, we believe, something concrete and definite in mind. Our own idea as to that definite and concrete thing is this:

So far as possible, there should be no contests in the primary or general elections of this year, but every Congressman who is a candidate for reelection and who has proved his patriotism and faithfully supported the work of the war in office should be returned without opposition.

For those who have not faithfully supported the work of the war politics is not and should not be adjourned. The fights against both the nomination and election of these men should be made just as hot as is necessary to defeat them. But the men who have stood by their country, who have supported the war measures vigorously and sincerely, should be reelected without question.

We have faith that the great mass of the American people will adopt this attitude and will bring about a fulfillment of the President's prophecy that the elections will go to those who think the least of politics.

I have dwelt upon these matters for the purpose of showing that the sentiment of the country approves the splendid record made by this Congress of experienced legislators in their support of the administration; that they approve of its efforts upon broad, comprehensive, and enlarged plans, so that there can be no underrating of the task set before us; that they approve the appropriations of such magnitude as will put in the field a large army, which will render success assured; that all other questions are viewed with dismay except the prosecution of the undertaking with the greatest rapidity commensurate with preparation for the winning of the war, the greatest conflict the world has ever known.

I wish in conclusion to congratulate the committee upon their splendid work and adequate legislation. The country will applaud and the winning of the war by ample force and war munitions made easier.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I desire to address the committee for a few moments in the interest of historical accuracy. It is now universally recognized that the success of the selective-draft act has been primarily due to the fact that its administration has been placed in the hands of the State and local civilian authorities. Mark Sullivan, of Collier's Weekly, was among the first to give wide publicity to this supreme virtue of the draft law. On June 23, 1917, in his "Comments on Congress," he said:

MARK SULLIVAN'S EDITORIAL IN COLLIER'S.

Anyone who will read the draft bill closely or will search his recollection of the details of registration and draft which we are just passing through will discover this fact, a fact of the most fundamental importance, although utterly inconspicuous: At no point does a soldier come to a citizen and say "Come"; at no point does a military authority say to a civilian, "Come, you; take orders from me." This is conscription in the odious sense, and this is the thing which doesn't happen in our case. The administration wrote the bill and laid out the process so that at no place does the Army *take* a man from civil life; it is always civilians *sending* a man to the Army. What happens is that a group of civilians say to a man, "We have examined the circumstances of all the persons in our community, and we designate you as one best fitted to go and serve us; that is, to serve the civil population as a soldier." The board of civilians who make this designation are the local civil authorities, who have been elected to the offices they hold by the very voters whom they now survey and designate—the neighbors of the men drafted. And if the drafted man does not agree that his designation was a proper one or believes that he should be exempted, he has a chance to lay his reasons before the fellow civilians who have designated him. Finally, if the local board still insists on his designation, he has an appeal again to civilians. At all points it is *civilians choosing* a man from among themselves and *sending* him to serve them in the Army; at no point is it a case of *soldiers taking* a man. The subordination of the Army to the civil population is maintained. A loose or careless or hurried handling of our emergency by a man intent on quickness and expediency might have lost us a good deal.

Thus far Mr. Sullivan is absolutely correct in his appreciation of the merits of civilian tribunals, but he then goes on to attribute this most wise plan to the President:

The writer of this paragraph does not happen to know whether or not Mr. Wilson personally wrote or dictated the conscription bill. But it is certain that this feature of the fundamental structure of the bill is an emanation from Mr. Wilson's mind, a mind so well grounded in the principles of democratic society that it just naturally works right without being conscious of it. The bigness of this it is hardly possible to exaggerate, yet it passes merely as part of the day's work.

In the Philadelphia Public Ledger of May 16, 1918, there appeared an article entitled "How a great democracy created its Army," by William H. Taft, which gives credit for this legislative masterpiece to another individual. In discussing the origin of the selective-draft act, Mr. Taft says:

PRESIDENT TAFT'S COMMENTS.

Without abating in the slightest the credit of those who put through the bill, it is not too much to say that the real inventor of the system, the man who has done more than any other one person in the Government practically to carry it out, is Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the United States. * * *

When we declared war and the question of the proper method of raising an Army was before the War Department, the General Staff was consulted and so was the Judge Advocate General. They both submitted plans and Gen. Crowder's was adopted; and the action of the administration in adopting it has been triumphantly vindicated by the result. * * *

In devising the mechanism needed, Gen. Crowder showed his broad vision and complete confidence in the self-governing capacity of the American people. He called for the voluntary action of State, county, and city officials and for the formation of committees of unofficial persons to execute the law. Through these agents, in a marvelously short time, nearly ten millions of men, between 21 and 31, were registered. Exemption boards, 4,500 in number, and district boards, 200 in number, with the duty of selection and examination, were created, and the amount of free and valuable service rendered by them speaks volumes for the patriotic spirit of their members. * * *

Now, I not only respect but sincerely admire the greatest of our living ex-Presidents. From the day he left the White House to this hour he has deserved the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens everywhere. Since the declaration of war he has given to the limit of his time, his strength, and his great ability in the cause of victory for our arms. Under his persuasive leadership the most far-reaching compact in the history of American industry has been made. For the duration of the war the leaders of organized labor have agreed to abandon the right to strike, and the leaders of organized capital have recognized the justice and expediency of collective bargaining. Always constructive in his statesmanship, not one word of faultfinding or unfair criticism has escaped from his lips. Both during the war and long after its close our people will mention with pride the patriotic service of William Howard Taft, a true American. [Applause.]

I know that Mr. Taft would be the last man to bestow credit where credit is not due. It is easy to imagine how he fell into this error, particularly when praising one with whom he served in the Philippine Government. But now let us see who it was that is really responsible for the use of local civil tribunals to determine the men to be selected to do the actual fighting in this war.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION.

Early in April, 1917, the Secretary of War sent to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs the original draft of the selective-draft act which, Mr. Taft says, was prepared by Gen. Crowder. Nowhere in this proposed bill is any mention made of tribunals or boards whose duty it would be to enforce the provisions of the law. The President is authorized to utilize all Federal or State officers, but beyond that no intimation is given of how citizens are to be selected for military service. On April 9, 1918, the Secretary of War made a statement before the Committee on Military Affairs in support of this bill and the record shows that he was accompanied by the Judge Advocate General. Beginning on page 61 of the hearings the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. SHALLENBERGER, made this statement and inquiry:

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Referring to the third section of this bill, which, as the chairman said, was discussed the other day, you have referred several times, and I think it is a very essential point, to the manner of the selection of those men. As I remember it, you stated that it was contemplated that something like 48 per cent, at least, or a large proportion of them, would be exempted for one reason or another. Now, in the application of that exemption there would have to be a tribunal to determine the questions that will arise in the administration of the law. Has the department determined whether this tribunal shall be a civil tribunal or a military tribunal?

Secretary BAKER. That has not yet been determined.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You understand, of course, that some nations—Germany, for instance—has a military tribunal, while England has a civil tribunal to administer the law. Furthermore, you know, no doubt, that in Argentina, and, perhaps, in some other countries, there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction about the fairness of the administration of the law in making the selections. The matter presents difficulties that will make for a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I did not know whether or not you had determined that vital point.

Secretary BAKER. I have heard of the criticism of the Argentine administration of the law. This bill places at the disposal of the department or the Government all the administrative and executive agencies of every State, including, doubtless, the smallest administrative units in the State. Undoubtedly some system will have to be devised for a fair and public determination of those matters.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But that has not yet been determined by the department?

Secretary BAKER. No.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think we will be asked about that on the floor and that the matter will be very fully discussed. If the department has determined upon its policy——

Secretary BAKER (interposing). We have determined our policy, but not how it will be administered. Those details have not been worked out yet.

On April 11 the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General were again before the committee. I read from page 117 of the hearings:

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to suggest, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary BAKER. There is only one other thing. There has been some question raised as to just what was done in Great Britain on the subject of conscription, and Gen. Crowder has kindly found for me the military-service act of the British Government, and I would like to read perhaps just enough of it to make the question clear.

Mr. CALDWELL. How much of it is there?

Secretary BAKER. It is not very long; only two or three pages.

Mr. KAHN. I think we would like to hear it.

Mr. CALDWELL. The only thing I had in mind was whether or not it would not be well to put the entire act in the record.

Secretary BAKER. I understood that to be the purport of your question.

Mr. GORDON. Is that the latest act which they have passed? The first act was passed in January, 1916, and the last act was enacted in May.

Secretary BAKER. My impression is that this is the act of January, 1916.

Gen. CROWDER. This is the act which set in force the conscription in 1916. It is the first of the acts. We have not the series of acts here.

Secretary BAKER. On the back of the act appears the indorsement, "Ordered by the House of Commons to be drawn on the 6th day of January, 1916."

Mr. GORDON. That was the original act.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And it has been considerably amended since then.

Secretary BAKER (reading):

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, as follows:

"1. (1) Every male British subject who—

"(a) On the 15th day of August, 1915, was ordinarily resident in Great Britain and had attained the age of 18 years and had not attained the age of 41 years; and

"(b) On the 2d day of November, 1915, was unmarried or was a widower without any child dependent upon him—

"shall, unless he either is within the exceptions set out in the first schedule of this act or has attained the age of 41 years before the appointed date, be deemed as from the appointed date to have been duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the war and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve."

* * * * * * *

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The second schedule, Mr. Secretary, shows the constitution of the tribunal in which this is administered, and that is the question I asked you about.

Secretary BAKER. Shall I read the second schedule?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the one I asked you about yesterday.

Secretary BAKER. I will give you the substance of it, and will ask you, Governor, to follow me and see if I leave out anything that ought to be in:

"There shall be a military-service tribunal for each local registration district under the national registration act of 1915 in Great Britain, or for any division of any such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district, consisting of such persons, not less than 5 and not exceeding 25 in number, as may be appointed for the purpose by that authority.

"2. There shall be appeal tribunals, acting within such areas as His Majesty may appoint, consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

"3. Tribunals may act through committees appointed by them, consisting wholly or partly of members of the tribunal."

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The act I have before me says there shall be a local tribunal. It does not say a military tribunal at all.

Secretary BAKER. It says a military-service tribunal in the act I have. There are two other provisions:

"There shall be a central tribunal for Great Britain consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

"5. His Majesty may, by order in council, make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of the military-service tribunals, the appeal tribunals, and the central tribunals; and, so far as provision is not made for procedure by those regulations, the procedure of the tribunal shall be such as may be determined by the tribunal."

Then there are two brief sentences on the subject of appeal:

"1. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the military-service tribunal and any person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the army council may appeal against the decision of the military-service tribunal to the appeal tribunal of the area.

"2. Any person aggrieved by the decision of an appeal tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the army council, may, by leave of the appeal tribunal, appeal to the central tribunal."

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In the copy I have before me in every case where you have read "military-service tribunal" this says "local tribunal."

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Secretary, did you read all the subsequent acts to the act of January, 1916?

Secretary BAKER. That is the only one I have, Mr. GORDON.

Mr. GORDON. There have been two subsequent acts—one of January 27, 1916, and then one enacted in May.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put both of them in the record.

Secretary BAKER. Gov. SHALLENBERGER has copies of both of them, and I will ask him to submit them for the record, because this is the only copy the War Department has, so far as I know.

(The papers referred to follow:)

"GREAT BRITAIN.

"Military-service acts, 1916 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 104).

"An act to make provision with respect to military service in connection with the present war. [27th January, 1916.]

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, as follows—

I omit the first part of the act.

"SECOND SCHEDULE—CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS.

"1. There shall be a local tribunal for each local registration district under the national registration act, 1915, in Great Britain, or for any division of any such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district, consisting of such persons, not less than 5 and not exceeding 25 in number, as may be appointed for the purpose by that authority.

"2. There shall be appeal tribunals, acting within such areas as His Majesty may appoint, consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

"3. Tribunals may act through committees appointed by them, consisting of members of the tribunal.

"4. There shall be a central tribunal for Great Britain consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

"5. His Majesty may by order in council make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of the local tribunals, the appeal tribunals, and the central tribunal; and, so far as provision is not made for procedure by those regulations, the procedure of the tribunal shall be such as may be determined by the tribunal.

"Regulations made under this provision shall contain instructions to the local and appeal tribunals given with a view to securing uniformity of decision and practice amongst the several tribunals.

"Any order in council under this provision may be revoked or varied by any subsequent order in council, and any regulations made under any such order shall, as soon as may be, be presented to Parliament.

"6. If any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of local tribunals, or otherwise in relation to the operation of this act with respect to local tribunals, the local government board, or, as respects

Scotland, the secretary for Scotland, may take any appointment and do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the establishment of those tribunals or for securing the full operation of this act with respect to those tribunals.

"APPEAL.

"1. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a local tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the army council, may appeal against the decision of a local tribunal to the appeal tribunal of the area.

"2. Any person aggrieved by the decision of an appeal tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the army council, may, by leave of the appeal tribunal, appeal to the central tribunal."

* * * * * * *

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Secretary, if it should develop, as it appeared from those two bills which you and I have submitted, that the British Government has rescinded its original declaration providing for a military tribunal and has changed it to a civil tribunal, would not that indicate that it is a matter of serious importance?

Secretary BAKER. It might well be, and I have no objection to that character of tribunal. I am indifferent on that subject so long as it is a tribunal that can act with swiftness. Certainty and swiftness are what we desire.

The Judge Advocate General will examine into that other question as soon as he gets the President's proclamation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. All that I have quoted from the hearings demonstrates that neither the Secretary of War nor the Judge Advocate General had given any serious consideration to the question of how the draft tribunals were to be constituted. The gentleman from Nebraska, however, had devoted much thought and study to this question. He was quick to see the advantage of what Mark Sullivan calls "a fact of the most fundamental importance, the bigness of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate." Mr. SHALLENBERGER offered an amendment to the bill as drafted by the War Department which the Military Committee was glad to accept, so that when H. R. 3545 was reported to the House it contained the following proviso, of which he is the author:

CIVILIAN CONTROL FIRST PLACED IN THE LAW.

Provided, That the President is authorized and empowered to constitute and establish throughout the United States tribunals for the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the terms and provisions of this act, together with such regulations as he shall prescribe and determine necessary for its administration. A majority of the members of each tribunal shall be citizens of the United States not connected with the Military Establishment.

When the selective-draft bill was under discussion in the House on April 28, 1918, this colloquy occurred:

Mr. DEWALT. The only provision in the bill in reference to the selective mode is that which is contained on page 9, stating that the board shall be constituted and established by the President, and that a majority of the members of each board shall be citizens of the United States not connected with the Military Establishment.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes; and that amendment to the bill was put in on my motion. I asked the Secretary of War how these boards were to be constituted. I learned that there are 900 or more of these boards operating in England, and in my opinion, from the best information I could get, there will have to be several thousand boards operating in the United States. The Secretary of War could not assure me that these boards were to be civilian boards, and so I offered the provision that at least a majority of them should be civilians. I have since learned that in England every member of the local board is a civilian. In that country—a kingdom fighting for its life—the people are so insistent upon subordinating the military to the civil department of the Government that they have provided that every man who decides upon the right of a man to go to war or stay at home shall be a civilian.

* * *

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Could we not rely upon Army officers to be more free from prejudice and favoritism than any other class?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I do not think so; not upon a question of this sort. I think this plan will be accepted much more willingly by the country if the tribunal is a civil body.

HISTORY OF THE PROVISION IN THE SENATE.

The War Department draft of the bill was likewise introduced in the Senate without any provision for the establishment of local and district boards, which corroborates the fact that no one in the department realized, in the beginning, the importance of creating such boards. On May 28, a week after the House bill containing the Shallenberger amendment had been reported, the Senate agreed to an amendment to its bill which was offered by Senator KELLOGG of Minnesota. The Kellogg amendment is as follows:

The President shall make rules and regulations to carry out the terms and provisions of this section and provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption or partial or limited exemption and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft. There shall be created under the direction of the President local tribunals in the several States or subdivisions thereof, composed of the members of the local civil government, to decide all questions of exemption under this act, and also all questions arising under the draft for partial military service or for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under the rules and regulations aforesaid, and shall also provide for an appeal tribunal.

The Senate struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and inserted its bill as one amendment. The entire subject matter being in conference, it was possible for the conferees to work out the details of the law as we now know it.

SHALLENBERGER AMENDMENT FIRST IN HOUSE BILL.

In view of the approval given to the Shallenberger amendment by the House Committee on Military Affairs and because of the favorable action taken by the House and the Senate, the War Department was, by that time, fully alive to the merits of his proposal. I have no doubt but that the Provost Marshal General assisted the conferees in working out the details of the last half of section 4 of the selective-draft act. But to say that any administrative officer conceived this plan is not correct, as I have demonstrated by the testimony taken when the War Department first presented this matter.

Far be it from me to detract in any way from the excellent record made by the executive branch of the Government in the administration of the draft law. The officials of every degree have performed wonders of work, but surely there is glory enough to go around without assigning credit for wise legislation where it does not belong. The country has a right to know, and history should record, that the members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives have not blindly accepted every departmental suggestion, but have acted with courage and intelligence on many notable occasions. If time would permit, I could mention numerous exhibitions of the same kind of statesmanship by other members of the committee, but in view of the wide publicity that has been given to claims of authorship for the local and district board provisions of the selective-draft act, I thought that it was due to the House that the credit for the origination of this legislation be given to one of its most able and distinguished Members, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. SHALLENBERGER. [Applause.]

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to testify to the splendid work that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SHALLENBERGER] performs on the Committee on Military Affairs. But I want at this time to say that the Provost Marshal General, who is also the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, in my opinion is one of the most efficient officers in the Army of the United States. [Applause.] He has repeatedly appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs and made valuable suggestions to that committee. Almost invariably the committee has been glad to follow his advice and suggestions. During the days preceding the passage of the selective-draft law I know that officer worked from 15 to 18 hours a day in perfecting the rules and regulations that the law provided. He was in communication with every governor of every State in this Union as early as the beginning of April, 1917. The selective-draft law passed this House on April 27. By April 23 he had sent to the governor of each State all the necessary forms and blanks for putting the law into effect. After the selective-draft law was passed, his work became still more onerous, and he performed it in a manner that drew the commendation of everybody in this country whose commendation was worth having. We were particularly fortunate, in my opinion, that we had in such an important administrative office a man of the legal attainments and constructive ability of Gen. Crowder. Ever since then, in trying to work out legislation for the improvement of the selective-draft law and the elimination of possible mistakes, he has been at his desk at all hours, morning, noon, and night. You can find him at his desk in the War Department at 8 o'clock in the morning, and you can find him at his desk in the War Department late into the night of the same day. I believe that an officer of that character is worthy of all the praise that can be bestowed upon him. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I realize, as the House does, that it would be not only impossible but presumptuous for me to try to add anything to the testimony to the character and efficiency of the Provost Marshal General that has been so eloquently expressed by my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN]. But perhaps the House will indulge me for a moment in pointing out a small but significant incident in the career of Maj. Gen. Crowder, which early gave promise of his great capacity for such a Herculean task as this which he has been called upon to perform, and has performed so ably that he is to-day one of the foremost military figures in the story of this generation. And it showed the temperament, it showed the inclination, it showed the industry, and the always high-spirited purposes of an officer in the United States Army many, many years ago, before anybody but the officer who paid him and his immediate superior had much idea that he wore a uniform at all.

Years ago when Enoch H. Crowder was a junior lieutenant in the United States Army, and that Army was so small, as many of us remember, that it was scattered up and down our country in little one-company posts here and there, largely out on the

plains and down in Texas; he, like many other officers of his grade and in his time, found that there was for long intervals precious little for an active-minded military man to do. And while he was stationed at one period in an obscure post in the interior of Texas he found there by chance some old Government prints which told the story, in the old-fashioned, "pub. doc." style of the day, of the draft that had been invoked during the Civil War. It interested him, first, for its historical value and, next, because, as a military man, he was never losing any opportunity to prepare himself against the possibilities of the future. Bear in mind that he was then a junior lieutenant in the line, and probably in his most hopeful fancy never expected to reach the great responsibilities of a national character he is now discharging with such signal distinction. He spent days and weeks in the study of the official returns and reports of that old Civil-War draft, and he made up his mind then that sooner or later as this country developed and its military necessities grew correspondingly the time would come when the policy underlying a selective-service act would of necessity be adopted by this Nation.

So years and years ago, years before many men who sit on this floor had become qualified legal voters, this young officer of the Army began to develop his idea of a national policy upon which a selective-service act would be based.

He studied the matter of conscriptive military service from time to time during all the intervening period, and I dare say it may be stated with all fairness and due regard for the truth that he was perhaps the only man in the United States who was undertaking such a systematic and methodical study of that subject during that time. He continued it up to the recent day when, all at once, to the benefit of a great Nation, which during all its 140 years nearly had relied upon the volunteering system as its means of national defense, he was through his industry and foresight prepared to come forward in the emergency with the groundwork of the great fundamental system of what we know to-day as the selective-service law. And it might also be said, if it were not a somewhat fantastic paraphrasing of the myths of the classic days gone by, that the selective-service principle and policy, at least, sprang, armed cap-a-pie, from under the helmet of Enoch H. Crowder, just as the poet tells us a great contribution of wisdom personified sprang full-armed from the brain of the master of Olympus. [Applause.]

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alaska offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SULZER: Insert, page 44, after line 16, the following:

"*Provided*, That hereafter, so long as the construction and maintenance of 'military and post' roads in Alaska, and of other roads, bridges, and trails in that Territory shall remain under the direction of the Secretary of War, he be authorized to submit such estimates for the consideration of Congress as are, in his judgment, necessary for a proper prosecution of the work."

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I realize, of course, that this amendment is subject to a point of order, but I trust the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs will not insist upon the point, and for this reason: The War Department has been the agency through which the principal pioneer work of the Government in Alaska has been performed. In the early days of 1898, during the Klondike rush and the rush to the early gold fields of Alaska, the War Department was there as the principal representative of the Government in the maintenance of law and order. It is the agency which has constructed and maintained the telegraph and cable systems of Alaska, that provided communications between the different camps and settlements, and in doing all this splendid work, Mr. Chairman, the War Department has rendered a most notable service to the people of that Territory and to the people of the country, not only in performing their military duties, but in rendering aid and assistance to those who were in a perishing condition, rescuing many out of the cold and snow, in giving of their supplies, in providing medical relief in the hospitals which they constructed and maintained, and in innumerable other ways rendering assistance which could not have been rendered in any other way or by any other agency.

The War Department led the way in the pioneer work throughout Alaska. Its activities have not been confined to a few months of travel and observation during the summer season, for its agents have been on duty at all times, in and out of season, in summer and winter. In their performance of duty the agents of the War Department have paid their toll of life and have undergone unutterable hardships.

When the law was enacted in January, 1905, creating the Alaska Road Commission it was recognized by Congress that the War Department was the proper agency to undertake and carry on the work of building the roads and trails and bridges in the Territory of Alaska; but for some reason of which I am not aware, when the Alaska Road Commission was created there was no provision made in the law authorizing appropriations by Congress for the vigorous prosecution of the work, the law simply authorizing the road commission to use a percentage of the license funds collected in Alaska.

The commission and the War Department have struggled against the most tremendous difficulties in their work of endeavoring to build roads and trails and bridges throughout a Territory 600,000 square miles in extent. They have had tremendous obstacles to overcome, and they have had very limited appropriations to carry on the work which Congress gave them to do. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no provision in the law by which they could obtain appropriations, Congress has continuously, every year since the commission was created, appropriated certain sums of money, notwithstanding the fact that the items were subject to points of order. Some years the point of order was made and some years it was not made. Either in this House or in the Senate these items were put in, and appropriations varying in amount from year to year have been made for over 12 years.

The Alaska Road Commission has constructed over 1,000 miles of wagon road, 650 miles of winter sled road, and over 2,300 miles of trail, and has expended for all purposes a total of $3,969,611.23 to June 30, 1917, of which sum $2,265,000 has been appropriated by Congress and $1,704,611.23 has been provided by the people of Alaska through taxation. The work of the commission has covered all parts of the Territory, from Ketchikan to Nome, from Prince William Sound to points north of the Arctic Circle.

Officials representing many departments of the Government having activities in Alaska have commended the work. There came to my attention only this morning this document entitled "Soil reconnoissance in Alaska, with an estimate of the agricultural possibilities," by Hugh L. Bennett and Thomas D. Rice. On page 177 I find the following comment:

There is some summer travel over the Valdez-Fairbanks Road, but little freight thus far has been handled over this road this season. This road was constructed by the Alaska Road Commission under the direction of officers of the United States Army. The Alaska Road Commission is made up of two line officers and one engineer officer. Col. W. P. Richardson has been president of the commission since its inception. It represents a remarkable piece of work, particularly in view of the obstacles to road construction—the remoteness of the region crossed from points of supply, the large number of swift streams, some of which are dangerous glacial streams that had to be bridged, and the unfavorable road material and poor drainage conditions encountered in many places. There are long stretches of this road, which extends over 400 miles into the interior, that are so good that automobiles are enabled to make a high rate of speed at any time of the year. The writer went from Chitina to Fairbanks over this trail with a small automobile the latter part of August, 1914, under the most unfavorable conditions that have been known since the road was completed. An abnormally heavy rainfall had caused formidable slides, much damage to causeways and bridges, and had brought about a very soggy condition of the roadbed in places where both topography and character of material have militated against good drainage. It is true some exigencies had to be met on this trip; nevertheless good time was made, some two weeks or more having been saved in reaching the interior by this route. Under normal conditions automobiles make the trip easily. During winter mail for the interior is carried over this trail and some freight is distributed along the road and even carried to Fairbanks. The road houses are nearly all stocked with sufficient supplies during winter for the needs of the following summer.

The road commission, cooperating in some instances with local citizens, has constructed a number of good roads in the mining districts, notably in the Fairbanks district. Good wagon and automobile roads run from Fairbanks to Ester, Fox, Dome, Golden City, Olness, Meehan, Cleary City, Chatanika, and other points along the mining creeks. There is a good road from Hot Springs to Eureka. Trails for dog sleighs, which carry considerable freight during the winter, lead in many directions through this region.

With the extension of the mining and agricultural interests to other parts of this region, additional wagon roads will have to be built from time to time.

This tribute is from agents of the Department of Agriculture, and was made in 1914, and of course covers but a small portion of Alaska where work has been performed by the board of road commissioners. It is but fair to say, however, that the Valdez-Fairbanks Road, or what is now called the "Richardson Highway," is the principal military road built by the commission. This great highway, extending from the coast to the interior, has been vastly improved since the above report was written. Automobiles have recently made the trip of 400 miles in 30 hours, running time. I journeyed on this road in the fall of 1916 in a Cadilac automobile, carrying seven passengers and their baggage. There was no particular discomfort, and this trip is one of the most scenic that can be found in the world. Words can not describe or the imagination conceive of the beauties and the grandeur of the scenery that may be viewed from this great highway, which will ever stand as an enduring monument to the patience, courage, and splendid achievements of Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson. And I want to take this opportunity of

paying my respects to that officer, who, from the time of the organization of the road commission until a few months ago, acted as chairman of the board. No more able, conscientious, or hard-working officer was ever detailed to the Alaska field by the Federal Government. To use his own language, in his last report to the War Department—

The board, without precedent in the history of the department in the way of organization and methods of accounting, and without adequate funds to work with, at the outset found itself confronted with a problem the magnitude of which was little short of discouraging. It would not be easy to conceive a greater variety of difficulties to overcome from a physical viewpoint in a work of this character, or more vexatious phases of the "human equation" to deal with, than have come before the board in this work.

Gen. Richardson, Alaska's general, and the other Army officers of the board were given active commands with the colors shortly after the United States entered the war, and their experience in Alaska will give them many advantages in fighting the enemy. And in their new work go with them the well-wishes and Godspeed of all patriotic Alaskans.

With the departure of Gen. Richardson and his associate officers from Alaska the management of the affairs of the Alaska Road Commission was placed in the hands of men thoroughly familiar with the work, who, acting under the orders of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, are now going forward in an entirely satisfactory manner.

It has been the history of the United States and Canada in the development of the pioneer sections that they must have adequate railroads and wagon roads. Their development has only been commensurate with the road and railroad improvements. First, there must be trails and roads to feed the country adjacent to the navigable streams and waters, then railroads, and, finally, a network of wagon roads over which to haul the tonnage for the railroads.

On the great American plains and in Canada the development was slow until railroads and wagon roads were built. But note how speedily these areas grew once the miner and the farmer had the facilities for getting their products to the market, and to obtain in return the manufactured articles, clothing, and supplies for their families.

Had they not been assisted by the Government in the building of these roads, areas that are thickly populated now would be, as they were for many years, the home of only a few of the more hardy pioneers still struggling for existence, and not a land of well-to-do and happy families.

So it is in Alaska. Great stretches of territory that are now sparsely settled would have prosperous farmers and miners and other residents if they could be furnished a means of getting their products to market and of receiving in return those articles which they would have to have but which they could not produce themselves.

Alaska must have a network of wagon roads to feed the great railroad which the Government is now building in the Territory and to feed the railroads which will be built in the future. But it must have more. It must have roads built and maintained from the rich mining camps to the great navigable waterways over which such a large portion of the freight of the country travels to-day, that the Nation may be enriched by the gold and other metals of which it is so badly in need.

And it is because of these latter roads that it is impracticable to have the road building and the railroad construction carried on under one head, as might be urged by some. The two organizations have two important, separate, and distinct functions to perform. The railroad constructors must furnish the means of transportation to a large area of territory, but the wagon-road builders must aid a vastly greater area. The War Department still seems to be the best agency to carry on this work, both from a military and an economic point of view. The department has gained a wide knowledge of all the intricate conditions to be met in the different parts of the Territory, has developed a splendid organization, and has the best means of obtaining satisfactory results.

The building of adequate roads is, as I have said, of the greatest importance in the development and settlement of Alaska, in placing the resources of the Territory at the disposal of the Nation, and in building up the great volume of trade between the States and Alaska, which, we all fondly anticipate, will continue to grow with rapid strides. Everyone knows that a new country must have roads in order that the settlers may obtain the communication and transportation necessary to conduct their affairs.

Mr. Chairman, it is very gratifying to know that this bill contains an appropriation of $100,000 for roads and trails in Alaska, and that a point of order has not been raised against this item. I appreciate this action on the part of the House, and I know that the people of Alaska appreciate it, and that it will serve a splendid purpose. But the amount is small for a work so great, and I regret the appropriation is not much larger, for the need is very great. However, I realize that the committee has done its best under all the circumstances.

In the past the funds provided were limited, and the fact that the road commission could never be certain that the appropriation would be made has been very unsatisfactory and has greatly handicapped the work. Supplies can not be obtained or crews engaged for the season's work until the appropriation bill is actually passed. This necessitates a delay in starting work, and often the better part of the season is thus lost. Most of the work is done during the months of June, July, August, and September, but in order to make the most of this short season, crews must be started for interior points in April and supplies must be freighted in during the winter months. These supplies must be contracted for during the months of November and December.

A continuing appropriation of $500,000 per annum for a number of years would accomplish much greater results than it has been possible to accomplish under the conditions existing in the past. I trust that some provision having this end in view may be found acceptable.

The demands for roads and trails from all sections of Alaska are most insistent. The pioneers who are seeking out and producing the gold, copper, silver, lead, tungsten, antimony, tin, chrome, and other metals; the farmers who are turning a wilderness into green fields dotted with homes; the fishermen who in many places need better communication in order to handle their product more expeditiously; the transport of the mails, and many other needs all cry out for roads. This work is of a permanent value and every dollar invested by the Government will return many fold.

In administering the public domain in Alaska the Government has pursued a different policy than that which brought about great development in the States. The Government has largely retained title and the local taxing power of the people has been very limited. It has therefore been necessary for the Government to provide the necessary facilities which, under different conditions, might have been provided by local taxation.

Alaskans have been doing everything in their power to aid in winning the war. They subscribed 247 per cent of their quota to the last liberty loan, and they desire nothing that will in any way handicap the great purpose of the Nation at this time, but we must not forget that when our victorious soldier boys return from the war we must provide opportunities for them, and Alaska can be made to offer those opportunities in a splendid manner if adequate provision is made to render the great resources of the Territory available to early and proper development.

The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to relieve the War Department and this commission from the embarrassing situation of having the responsibility of carrying on a great work under an act of Congress while not being able to submit estimates for appropriations to adequately carry on that work, and therefore all this amendment seeks to do is to authorize the Secretary of War to make estimates to Congress for proper appropriations for this work. I therefore earnestly hope that the amendment will be adopted and that the chairman of the committee will not insist upon his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Alabama on the point of order if he desires to be heard.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, there has been some controversy as to whether this appropriation in the Army appropriation bill was not subject to a point of order. When the gentleman from Alaska submitted his amendment, as I understood it, it was to correct that proposition. There has been some objection to the Committee on Military Affairs making appropriations for roads in Alaska. But I do not see any objection to the gentleman's proposition legalizing what we have been doing all along, so I will not press the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: For payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army that have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, from time to time, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That settlement of such claims shall be made by the Auditor for the War Department, upon the approval and recommendation of the Secretary of War, where the amount of damages has been ascertained by the War Department, and payment thereof will be accepted by the owners of the property in full satisfaction of such damages, $30,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I make the pro forma motion in order to say that I have just returned from a visit to the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads, Va., and that while there I met citizens from Newport News and Norfolk, Va., who, when they learned that I was a Member of the House of Representatives, expressed the opinion that this Congress had been "pretty easy" in that it let the Government be "worked" for a fancy figure for the site of the old Jamestown Exposition. They laughed and chaffed and joked over the fact that while that site had been hawked around for $300,000, and had, in fact, been sold at bankruptcy sale for a much less sum than that, it had finally been unloaded onto the Government as a "war necessity" for a cool million of dollars. That sale is still a matter of pleasantry in and around Norfolk, and while but a few of the citizens divided the "swag," all of them, so far as I could learn, seem pleased that the great sum was poured out in that community.

It strikes me that, having "worked" the Government, they should at least be kind enough to refrain from telling Members of Congress how "easy" they were. I was inclined to flare up at the statements made. I reminded those whom I met that the House had refused to pay this price; that our Naval Committee had turned it down; and that we stood by the committee until appeals came down from the Cabinet that the purchase of the Jamestown site at a million dollars was an absolute and immediate war necessity. If my memory serves me correctly, the promoters of the scheme insisted upon $1,200,000, but after one or two losing votes here they generously threw off $200,000 and accepted $1,000,000, which probably was three times too much—certainly one-half too much. It is useless to complain and criticize now, but I have felt that it was my duty to tell the membership how certain citizens of the Chesapeake Bay cities feel about our "liberality." I believe that the Committee on Military Affairs has exercised much diligence in an effort to protect the bill now under consideration, and I beg to assure all of the Members of the House that it behooves them to scan closely all of the appropriation bills, and to be everlastingly on watch for propositions of this kind. The President has called attention to profiteering. It is certain that outrageous and indefensible profiteering is going on all along the line. And here is a fine sample of it. Other localities have given valuable sites to the Government. Pierce County, the most populous county in the district which I have the honor to represent, bonded itself for a debt of $2,000,000 to buy and give to the Government a great tract of 80,000 acres of land for war purposes. The two transactions stand out in vivid contrast. I am sorry that my visit on Memorial Day to that beautiful home for the veterans at Hampton Roads was marred by hearing brag and blow of how the Government had been "stung" for money in these fearful days of war. How can we expect to get at the small profiteers and penny grabbers when such things as the Jamestown deal are pulled off and forced through an unwilling Congress. Here in the House we have stood by and let things like this go through under the guise of war necessities. We must not do it again. It is not too late to cut down these bills. It is time to quit throwing away money like water. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Medical and Hospital Department: For the manufacture and purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including gas masks, motor ambulances, and motorcycles for medical service, their maintenance, repair, and operation, and disinfectants, and the purchase and exchange of typewriting machines for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships, and transports, and supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about the military posts in the Canal Zone: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, select types and makes of motor ambulances for the Army and authorize their purchase without regard to the laws prescribing advertisement for proposals for supplies and material for the Army; for the purchase of veterinary supplies and hire of veterinary surgeons; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals, of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, of applicants for enlistment, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for, for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Nurse Corps (female), and of cooks, and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men, and to render other professional services from time to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the enlisted force of the Medical Department; for the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.; for advertising, printing, binding, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, $267,408,948.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS: Page 51, line 17, at the end of the paragraph insert as a new paragraph the following:

"The Secretary of War may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, provide for the employment of civilian medical service, including care and subsistence in private hospitals, for officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, on leave of absence or furlough, or otherwise absent with leave from the status of duty: *Provided*, That it shall be impossible or impracticable for the Medical Department to furnish the necessary medical treatment and hospital care, and that the disabilities necessitating such service shall have originated in the line of duty."

Mr. DENT. I reserve a point of order on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simply to permit the payment by the Government of the cost of treating a soldier on furlough when he is in a private hospital as a result of illness or injury received while on duty. The amendment has the sanction and express approval of the War Department and of the Surgeon General.

On the 6th day of March I introduced the following bill (H. R. 10522):

The Secretary of War may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, reimburse officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees in the Military Establishment for actual disbursements for treatment in private hospitals and services by civilian physicians while on furlough: *Provided*, That the disability necessitating such treatment or service originated in the service and in line of duty.

The Committee on Military Affairs referred that bill to the War Department, and in the course of time, under date of March 26, the Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Benedict Crowell, reported back to the committee as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of House bill 10522, referred to me with the request for any information relating thereto in the possession of the War Department.

Many Surgeons General have in the past frequently urged the equity of the assumption by the Government under some circumstances of medical expenses of officers and soldiers incurred while for the time being in the status of absence with leave from duty.

It is, of course, impossible to see whether our Medical Department will be able to handle efficiently all disabled men. It may be found necessary to accept the services of private hospitals and civilian physicians during the course of the war. If the employment of such private services is placed within the control of the Secretary of War it is assured there will be no unnecessary expense incidental to such service.

I notice, however, that the bill provides for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees in the Military Establishment for actual disbursements made by them. It would be preferable were the services paid directly from public funds rather than to have the payment made in the first place by private individuals and claims then made over against public funds.

I therefore recommend the following legislation in place of the bill as submitted.

Then follows the draft of the amendment which I have just offered, and which has been read from the Clerk's desk.

There are a great many cases where extreme hardship results from the present law. A soldier is taken ill in camp. He is not seriously ill at the moment. He applies to his company commander for a furlough. He goes home on furlough. It then develops that he has contracted pneumonia or some other serious illness. He has to go to a private hospital and to incur charges for his medical and hospital care. Under the law, although that illness was incurred in the service and in line of duty, there is no way by which he or his family can be reimbursed by the Government for the expenditures which have been necessitated by his military service. The Surgeon General has repeatedly recommended to the Congress—I have the list of the recommendations in my file here—that it should be possible, under suitable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War, for these payments to be made. As the law now stands, it is an extremely arduous and, I think, entirely indefensible burden which is imposed upon the soldier and his family to meet these frequently very heavy and burdensome expenditures. I have sought to get a hearing upon this bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, but its time has been very much taken up with the consideration of the appropriation bill. In consultation with the chairman of the committee, he suggested that it might be one way to raise the point for me to propose this exact amendment to this bill. I hope that under the circumstances he will withdraw the point of order and allow the amendment to be retained in the bill.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I will state to the gentleman that the idea that he has is a good one, but I do not believe we ought to handicap the War Department with too much

legislation in this bill. That is the only real objection I have to it. I do not know what this will open up, and we ought at least to have a little more information from the War Department and their views upon the subject before we put it into the appropriation bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Will there be an opportunity for me to present this before the Committee on Military Affairs at some reasonably early date?

Mr. DENT. If the gentleman will pursue me, I will promise him that he shall certainly get a hearing within the next week or 10 days.

Mr. ROGERS. My pursuit has been very insistent, but unprofitable up to this time.

Mr. KAHN. The committee have had more important business before them.

Mr. DENT. I will state to the gentleman that if he wishes I will undertake to get him a hearing some day next week.

Mr. ROGERS. That is satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers another amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS: Page 50, line 17, after the word "contract," strike out the proviso down to and including the word "furlough," in line 19.

Mr. ROGERS. Just a word on that amendment, Mr. Chairman. I think it perhaps accomplishes the purpose of the previous amendment which was ruled out on the point of order, and yet is not open to the objection suggested by the chairman of the committee that it is loading down the appropriation bill with new legislation. I think if that proviso as it stands in the bill as reported by the committee were eliminated it would leave with the Secretary of War discretion to permit these payments in worthy cases.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I hope that amendment will not be adopted. I think the committee ought to be able to go into that question independently. This certainly does keep them from employing physicians and nurses and paying expenses in private hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Engineer School, Washington, D. C.: Equipment and maintenance of the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C., including purchase and repair of instruments, machinery, implements, models, and materials for the use of the school and for instruction of Engineer troops in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land mining, pontoniering, and signaling; for purchase and binding of professional works and periodicals of recent date treating on military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects for the library of the United State Engineer School; for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, and boats; for pay of civilian clerks, draftsmen, electricians, mechanics, and laborers; compensation of civilian lecturers and payment of tuition fees of student officers at civil technical institutions; for unforeseen expenses; for travel expenses of officers on journeys approved by the Secretary of War and made for the purpose of instruction: *Provided*, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances; and to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Engineer School by the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for other absolutely necessary expenses, $30,000.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The next item carries an appropriation of $135,000,000 for the engineer equipment of troops, which I presume is to be spent very largely on the other side of the water.

Mr. KAHN. And also a great deal on this side for training material for troops.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am in favor of the item and of all appropriations for the Engineer Department, because I appreciate the value of that department to the Government in time of peace as well as in time of war. But I do not want the opportunity to pass without calling attention to the large appropriations for the Engineer Corps for a variety of purposes, not including the construction and development of waterways in this or in foreign countries. It seems appropriate now to say that while we have a great deal of harsh criticism in the United States of the work of United States Army Engineers on river and harbor improvements—a paltry appropriation of $21,000,000 being carried in this year's appropriation bill—yet we can pass an appropriation of $135,000,000 for the purpose of equipping engineers without a word of dissent. Just what practical results we get from it I am not going to discuss, but I would like to see a little more work done by the engineers of the United States Army in the upbuilding of waterways for our naval and Army craft, as well as for the merchant marine in the United States.

It may be a matter of some information to the House, apart from the Military Affairs Committee, that an engineer regiment is being formed now for the purpose of facilitating the movement of traffic on the canals in France. I happen to know of efforts being made to gather together boatmen and bargemen, men familiar with the movement of vessels on inside waterways and canals in the United States, for immediate service on the waterways of France.

The United States engineers in France evidently realize the value of canals and inland waterways in France, and they are using them to the full, as the French Army has used them to the full. But there are rumors abroad now, some published in the newspapers this morning, of the imminence of the submarine danger along the coast of the United States. We have had three or four reports that captains of large ships, some of them British captains, have seen submarines around the islands of the Caribbean Sea and on their way up the Atlantic coast. Some of them have been reported as approaching the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Are we prepared for an invasion of this kind?

For many years I have called attention to the military importance, the strategic importance, if you please, of opening up our waterways along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly of connecting up the two great bays—the Delaware and the Chesapeake—which would also connect the navy yards along the Atlantic.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. Does the gentleman think that if Congress should get busy and get the intercoastal canal finished up it might be of some use within six months or a year?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think so. I think Congress and the departments ought to get busy. I have been endeavoring to get Congress to get busy for more than 10 years. Congress has made a move in this matter, and there is now in the Engineer's office, unless it has emerged from that office into the Attorney General's office, authority for condemnation proceedings with regard to the particular canal I have been speaking of. But that is not the only reason I wanted to discuss this matter of the engineers. I wanted to call attention to the ease, the great ease, with which enormous appropriations may be made in bulk in both the Army and the Navy bills without objection, while trifling appropriations for river and harbor improvements seem to stir up the entire country to a spirit of revolt and denunciation. Is not this a retrograde policy?

If misfortune should ever come to the country because of the failure of any of the departments or of Congress to act on the advice of those who have been advocating the improvement of the inland waterways for the purpose of defense, the burden will not rest on those who have called attention to the matter. But is it not strange that men will find fault, that newspapers will go into paroxysms of fright and indignation, at the suggestion that two and a half millions be spent to take over an important connecting link in the waterways of the Atlantic coast, when, in one instance, without notice to Congress, the departments can spend $7,000,000 for a picric-acid plant and in another $4,000,000 for another picric-acid plant? I read from the Star, published in Washington:

Contracts have been let by the Ordnance Department for two picric-acid plants, one to cost $7,000,000, and to be located at Brunswick, Ga., and the other to cost about $4,000,000, to be located at Little Rock, Ark.

Can anyone tell us how these things are brought about without comment? Who in this House ever heard of the project of erecting a picric-acid plant to cost $4,000,000 at Little Rock? Have we had any discussion as to the wisdom of appropriating and spending $7,000,000 for a picric-acid plant at Brunswick, Ga.? You have heard something about inside waterways, something about the wisdom of taking over the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, or the utilization of the Cape Cod Canal; but who has informed this House about the expenditure of $7,000,000 for a picric-acid plant at Brunswick, Ga.?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to call to the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] that in peace times before we entered the war, in the fiscal year 1918, this item called for an appropriation of $1,174,000. The war has made it necessary to appropriate $135,000,000 for this item.

The Clerk read as follows:

Engineer operations in the field: For expenses incident to military engineer operations in the field, including the purchase of material and a reserve of material for such operations, the construction or rental of storehouses within and outside the District of Columbia, the purchase,

operation, maintenance, and repair of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such expenses as are ordinarily provided for under appropriations for "Engineer depots," "Civilian assistants to engineer officers," and "Maps, War Department": *Provided*, That when to the interest of the Government, funds appropriated under this head may be used for the purchase of options on material for use in engineer operations in the field, $892,000,000.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I presume under this paragraph carrying $892,000,000 the engineers would have authority to put boats upon canals in France.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. They have the power here specifically to provide motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and in France just now barges are used to a large extent for the purpose of moving troops as well as to carry supplies and move them from one point to another. I think this is highly commendable, because while we are sending horseflesh abroad to carry our men and railroad material and railroad constructors to build railroads, it is entirely consistent that we should apply some of the great resources of the country to the utilization of the waterways of France, if it facilitates the purposes of the war. But suppose for a moment that the seat of action should be removed from France and transferred to the United States. Suppose there is some truth in the suggestion that submarines are hovering along the Atlantic seaboard. Suppose it is possible or probable that some new *Deutschland* may enter the port of Baltimore, as the original *Deutschland* did a couple of years ago, and our waterways in the United States are not ready to transport our troops or to transport our supplies from point to point. Suppose, having built up the waterways of France and helped to improve those of England with the resources of the United States, it should be found when the war develops upon our own frontier that we are unable to take advantage of our waterways because we have persisted in neglecting them.

It may be that military experts know about this subject more than I do; it may be that some of them have thought this thing over carefully and are thoroughly well prepared to meet the question, but I call your attention to the fact that some years ago when we sought to have the Secretary of the Navy send a few small craft through one of the canals from one navy yard to another along the Atlantic coast he was unable to do so because there was not sufficient depth of water to accommodate the boats. He sent them out into the open sea and they were driven by storm, and great damage occurred to the property of the United States; if I am not mistaken some lives were lost. On one occasion, a little more recent, we undertook to have some vessels of the Navy enter one of the ports of the United States up yonder in New England, but those battleships could not approach nearer than 7 miles of that city. I recall, too, that when the Secretary of the Navy came to a great convention in the cities of Albany and Troy, several years ago, we undertook to have one of the small vessels, one of the smallest of the torpedo boats, sent up the Hudson River to dock at the city of Albany. She did, and when she docked there she docked so successfully that upon the arrival of the Secretary of the Navy she had settled in the mud and was unable to move stem or stern. It might have been necessary for that small boat to pass through the Erie Canal into the Great Lakes. It may be that the day will come when vessels will have to be passed from the Great Lakes to the ocean.

The railroad control board is undertaking to meet the Erie Canal situation by putting barges on to carry grain from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, and the Shipping Board is putting on some barges to brave the open sea in times of stress. They are making a start, but I suggest that in the event of war upon our own shores we would have to speed up on our inland waterways or we would not be prepared for such an emergency.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rose just to cast my eye about to see if the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, is present. If he is not present, the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] will have to go unanswered. [Laughter.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordnance service: For the current expenses of the Ordnance Department in connection with purchasing, receiving, storing, and issuing ordnance and ordnance stores, comprising police and office duties, rents, tolls, fuel, light, water, and advertising, stationery, typewriters, and adding machines, including their exchange, and office furniture, tools, and instruments of service; for incidental expenses of the Ordnance Service and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance stores; for publications for libraries of the Ordnance Department, including the Ordnance Office; subscriptions to periodicals, which may be paid for in advance; and payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance; and for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $30,000,000.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. It will probably be remembered that when the regular minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], was last in attendance upon the House, he made a few remarks with reference to war preparations, and among other things expressed the hope and the confidence that American genius would before this war closed invent something that might very materially assist in turning the course of it toward victory for this country and our allies. I have had occasion recently to take note of two inventions the nature of which I do not care to go into at this time, although I do not know that it is kept especially secret, but which are such that I believe when they come into general use in our armies will give a great advantage to the side that has the opportunity of using them. Possibly they may go further. Their effect may be revolutionary. My understanding is that the War Department has so far approved these inventions that it has made what might be called a trial order in connection with them. I think that the War Department might go further in this respect and very much further with reference to the matter of promising inventions in general. I presume that I, as much as any other man, have objected to, and indeed at times criticized, the expenditures where I thought there was likely to be some waste and an unnecessary use of the public funds, not only in connection with matters that were not directly connected with the war, but also with some that were in fact directly connected with the war. But I want to say now, and I believe that I express the opinion of every Member of the House, and if not I shall be glad to have any who takes the contrary view express himself, that I think the department ought not to hesitate in the least about spending money for the trial of these new inventions. It may be that after putting many thousand dollars into these new inventions to which I have referred an actual trial in the field may possibly show that they are no improvement over what we already have.

But if the order is not made larger than what they have given the contract at this time it will not be possible to make a sufficient amount to have any appreciable effect on the great conflict before some time next year. I want to say for my part, as I believe for the great majority of the House, that I think no one would object to a million dollars being used in the trial of promising inventions. I have had some occasion to bring matters of this kind to the attention of the various boards, and I have regretted to see a disposition, perhaps inspired by the fact they might think they would be criticized in case the inventions turned out to be failures, a disposition to be somewhat niggardly in making a trial of inventions which seemed to be very promising and which the boards to whom they were submitted considered likely to be of great use and advantage. The present situation on the western front at this time indicates that the lack of success on the part of the allies and the almost interrupted success of the enemy in recent months is largely due to the fact that in a scientific way, in an inventive way, Germany has always been somewhat ahead of the allies. I think that has been the case with reference to flying machines. It has been the case as to various devices which have been used with great effect in this war, and it is probably the case with reference to gases which have been used by the Germans with such deadly effect and at times with such dreadful effect in turning the tide of victory in their favor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. May I have one minute more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I bring this matter up at this time in the hope that all the officers of the department who are following any avenue of promising investigation may take a broader view with reference to the expenditures in that direction. I do not believe that there is any necessity for caution in that respect, and I do not believe that money can be considered as wasted even if it should turn out that some of the things that are being tried should not prove as effective as we might wish. There has always been, I think, somewhat of a tendency on the part of our Regular Army officers, and indeed those in the Navy, to view with skepticism new inventions which might come under their notice. It was the case in the Civil War, and I think it has been somewhat the case at this time, but I hope they will not be deterred in any way by the fact that Congress has been at times critical as to how it is spent, but, on the contrary, will use every dollar that is needed, if it be millions, to test the work of every invention that shows any promise of being of any help in this great conflict. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordnance stores, ammunition: Manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms and for hand use for reserve supply, ammunition for burials at the National Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., ammunition for firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders No. 70, Headquarters of the Army, dated July 23, 1867, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several branches, including National Soldiers' Home at Washington,

D. C., and soldiers' and sailors' State homes, $390,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts, or otherwise incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned in this item not to exceed $706,486,091, in addition to the appropriation herein and heretofore made.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Under this item in the bill I believe hand grenades are purchased. I think I owe it to the House to make an explanation, not of an error that I made in a previous talk to the House, but of a claim made by the Ordnance Department that was thought to be well founded at that time, which has not turned out to be correct. As I brought to the attention of the House the original claim, I think it is due the House to present the facts as they are in regard to the hand grenades.

As you know, the Mills grenade was used by Great Britain very successfully, but it was very dangerous to the men training with it and a great many lives were lost. So when we came to develop the hand grenade very properly we attempted to get as good a grenade and at the same time not have it so dangerous. This device was arranged on this grenade by which in addition to pulling the safety pin and releasing the lever, which had to be done in the case of the Mills grenade, there must also be a sidewise motion. After the safety pin was drawn, in addition to releasing the hand from the lever, which was all that needed to be done in the Mills grenade, there must be a sidewise motion bringing it around to one side in order to arm the grenade. In that way it was made safe for the man throwing it, but by the same token it was also made safe for the other fellow. It was found in actual practice that it was too safe, and the long and short of it is it has been discarded. They had already made several millions, probably two or three millions, of these Bouchon assemblies, but it is not all wasted, because they are able to saw off this handle and put on a new handle. All that is wasted is the labor of sawing off the old handle and the time and material used in making a new handle. This done we have a grenade just exactly as good and exactly as dangerous both to friend and foe as the Mills grenade. So we are back to just where we began in respect to hand grenades.

Now, we are developing another grenade, which I wish to show the House. It is the Wales grenade, that we hope is going to be superior to anything that has ever been developed. Grenades heretofore have been time-fuse arrangements. The one I hold in my hand is a time-fuse grenade, and the Mills grenade is also. After the lever has been released in that way [illustrating] the fulminate is fired, and 4½ seconds afterwards the grenade explodes. If you drop it where you are, it explodes in 4½ seconds, just the same as if it had been passed over to the enemy. In fact, grenades are all dangerous if they are any good. A man can not throw one far enough to get out of the way himself. In other words, he is in the danger zone himself as far as he can throw it if he is in the open where it might hit him.

We have been trying to invent an impact grenade, which has certain distinct advantages, and we think we have it in the Wales grenade. It has a double safety device. The safety pin must be withdrawn before it is dangerous at all. After that this chain must be drawn, and it has a pull about the same as a rifle-trigger pull—about a 6-pound pull. Taking the button between the fingers, the grenade is thrown like a baseball, holding on to the button. As the grenade leaves the hand it pulls the chain out, and when the chain is pulled out of the grenade the next thing it hits it explodes on impact. This is a very good feature in hand grenades, because it is very difficult to time the grenades accurately enough to make them explode at the right time.

This one explodes at the right time, because that is just when it hits, or it can be made to explode a certain time after the impact. In addition to the safety pin, which I have now removed, this chain must be removed. It is usually withdrawn in throwing, but I shall pull it out here. It is now what is called "armed," and if there were an explosive charge in the grenade it would explode when it strikes anything. If I should throw it just as far as I could, it would fire when it landed. If I dropped it at my feet, it would fire. [Mr. TILSON dropped the grenade into an empty wastebasket in front of the Speaker's desk, and the detonator fired with a loud report.] [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired. [Laughter and applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Small-arms target practice: For manufacture and purchase of ammunition, targets, and other accessories for small-arms, hand, and machine-gun target practice and instruction; marksmen's medals, prize arms, and insignia for all arms of the service; and ammunition, targets, target materials, and other accessories which may be issued for small-arms target practice and instruction at the educational institutions and State soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes to which issues of small arms are lawfully made, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, $75,200,000; *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts or otherwise incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned in this item not to exceed $84,073,725, in addition to the appropriation herein and heretofore made.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the Overman bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the Overman bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I make a similar request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California submits a similar request. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. OLNEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes a similar request. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I will state for the benefit of the committee that when we go back into the House I propose to ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken upon this bill may have the privilege of extending their remarks within a certain period.

Mr. LOBECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Chairman, the bill H. R. 12281, which we are now considering, the purpose of which is to appropriate funds for the maintenance of the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, carries a direct appropriation of $9,583,349,808.61 and an additional authorization of $2,458,332,801, making a total of $12,041,682,609.61, the largest amount of money ever appropriated or authorized in a single bill in any legislative body on earth. The sum is so large that it almost staggers the imagination of man. But our expenditures must be measured by our responsibilities at the present time, which are the heaviest, the most extensive, and the greatest ever assumed by any Nation from the dawn of civilization to the present hour. They are of such magnitude that the mind of man is not capable of fathoming their depths, measuring their height, or conceiving their extensiveness. But great as they are, they must be met and they will be met, for should we fail to meet and properly discharge them we would through such failure surrender the principles upon which our civic institution was founded and for which we live as a Nation—the principles for which our Puritan fathers said good-by to an oppressed people and braved the dangers of an unfathomed sea and an unexplored wilderness that those principles might be permitted to run their course and develop their virtues in the lives and the affairs of men.

Those principles for which our Revolutionary fathers defied the mother country and offered their fortunes, their blood, and their lives that they might be crystallized into the form of organized government for the protection, the benefits, and the blessings of their posterity and the generations to come after them, and should we of this day and generation fail to demonstrate the zeal and offer up the sacrifices demonstrated and offered up by our Puritan and Revolutionary fathers in the protection and for the perpetuity of those principles, the principles of religious and civil liberty, we would not be worthy to call them our fathers, but would, in our humiliation, be forced to hang our heads in shame amid the tombs where sleep their ashes. But we will not suffer humiliation or subject our posterity to the evil consequences that would follow our failure. But in a spirit of unanimity and by force of combined effort we will meet and discharge every responsibility that confronts us or may hereafter confront us in the prosecution and proper settlement of this war. For only its vigorous prosecution and proper settlement will insure our safety as a Nation and our

peace in the future, and the more effort we exert, if exerted effectively, the sooner we will win, and with less sacrifice of life than would be required by a long-continued war of less vigor.

I do not mean by that assertion that we will win immediately with all the effort of which we are capable. I have realized from the beginning that it would require both time and effort to win this war, and have so stated both on this floor and elsewhere, but I do contend, as I have from the day that we entered the war, that we should prosecute it in the most vigorous manner regardless of the present cost, for any effort to economize at this time on necessary expenditures would be false economy and result in extravagance, or have the effect of extravagance in the end.

There will, of course, be some extravagance and some waste of money in building up a great institution like our Military Establishment, especially when constructed as rapidly as it has been constructed and with such proportions as it contains, but considering as a whole the work which has been done in a little more than one year we are forced to regard the success of the movement as almost immeasurable.

The building up of our Military Establishment from what it was at the beginning of the war to what it is to-day would be like entering upon an unexplored continent in the wilds with nothing to start with but its natural undeveloped resources, and converting it into a land of modern cities and manufacturing establishments of every character within a period of one year.

This result has not been accomplished without mistakes or without duplication in some instances and omissions resulting in great disadvantage in others. But, as I have previously said, that could only be expected in so rapid a growth of so great an institution.

I for one did not believe when we started on this great program that there would not be mistakes, but, quite to the contrary, I expected mistakes to be made, but did all in my power in my humble and feeble way to safeguard against mistakes as much as it was possible to do so; and I will say in passing that I have observed that some who were loudest in the expression of their belief, when the war first started, that our military men were infallible, and loudest in their condemnation of Members of Congress, and especially members of the Military Committee who endeavored to guard against mistakes, have since been loudest in their criticism of mistakes, both real and imaginary, on the part of both the administration and the Military Establishment; and I am frank to say, Mr. Chairman, that that sort of conduct always makes me tired. I have no patience with an extremist who blows first hot and then cold in their judgment of their fellow men.

We should weigh the virtues and achievements of men along with their shortcomings and their failures, and if we pass judgment upon the progress of the administration and the Military Establishment in that manner we must concede that their success in preparing for the prosecution of this war has exceeded the highest hopes of even the most optimistic.

Mr. Chairman, much criticism has been indulged in during this debate with regard to the Aviation Section of the Army. Some of it is probably well founded, but much of it wholly without foundation.

About 10 months ago we provided the appropriation to increase this branch of the service. There are business men here who have built up business organizations from the ground and who know something about the time that is required to build up a private institution that does not compare in any way in size with this great institution. First, we started on such a large scale as compared with what we had ever figured on before that it almost staggered the country, and I think, and have thought from the beginning, that the task which those in charge mapped out for their first year was impossible, and this was probably one of their greatest mistakes, as their failure to accomplish it resulted in disappointment and disappointment brought criticism. They had first to find the men who could figure out the plans for this organization. Then they had to find the factories throughout the country that could manufacture the different parts. That could not be done in a day. It took time. After the different factories were located it had to be decided what parts should be manufactured by one and what should be manufactured by another.

All that took time, and then the material with which to manufacture airplanes had to be procured, most of which had to be taken in its raw state from the forests and the mines. I know that mistakes have been made. But would not mistakes have been made in a private institution of the same size? Therefore I think it is unfair to brand the whole proposition as a fraud, as some people seem to try to do because mistakes have been made in building up this institution which has come up like a mushroom almost overnight. As I say, of course mistakes have been made, because this institution was built up by men, and the man who would contend that mistakes should not have been made would also have to contend that human beings have reached a state of perfection where mistakes are impossible, and if I should contend that we have reached a state of that kind, the man who finds the most fault would be the first to take issue with me. We should not become spasmodic in these days, although you know the American mind is subject to that. First the American people as a class are indifferent on great problems, and our indifference oftentimes causes unnecessary delay. Our indifference toward preparation for the proper defense of our country caused us to enter into this war wholly unprepared. Then our next chief characteristic is our spasmodic tendencies after we become aroused. After the first spasm has passed we then settle down to a sane business determination to perform the duty before us, and that is the plane upon which we are standing to-day. These mistakes are being corrected by the men who have made them. I have seen no evidence of graft. If there is a man anywhere in or connected with the Military Establishment who has indulged in graft of any character he should receive the severest punishment; but the man who has honestly made a mistake should not be branded as some of these men have been branded by some of the papers and some of the people throughout the country. This great organization has probably expanded faster than any other organization that has ever been built up in this country under the Government or under private control. It was all an experiment. There were only a handful of men who knew anything about the service, and in view of that fact, together with the magnitude of the responsibility that was laid upon their shoulders, it is a wonder that even greater mistakes were not made than have been made. I have no objection, and I know that the honest men who are charged with mistakes have no objection, to an honest, unbiased investigation, and because of the criticism that has been heralded throughout the country I think it is due them and due the country that a fair, impartial investigation be made, so that men who have not grafted may be exonerated; and if there be any who have grafted the punishment should be meted out to them that they deserve. But the investigation should be conducted in a spirit of fairness, with only one purpose in view, and that should be for the betterment of conditions in the service and for the meting out of justice to everyone concerned. Probably all branches of the service have made mistakes, and you know as a rule we hear more about the mistakes of men than we do about their achievements or the good things they do, but if we weigh the success and the achievements of the Military Establishments along with its mistakes and failures the latter will fade into insignificance.

I can not refer, in my limited time, to the many shining achievements of the Military Establishments since the war began, but I hope that I may have the time to refer briefly to a few of them. First, it has builded an Army, and, thanks be to God, an Army of men and not of children, that surpasses in size and efficiency the highest demands made by the critics of the administration when the task was first begun. It has built up its technical units with men of the highest skill in their respective trades, which adds untold strength and efficiency to the whole establishment, and it has converted the Medical Department, which was small at the beginning of the war, into one of the greatest institutions of its kind that the world has ever seen.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Gen. Gorgas and the skilled and patriotic men who have labored with him in the splendid performance of that great task, and I may say in passing that no other branch of the Military Establishment appeals so much to the American people as does the Medical Department, which cares for and administers to our soldier boys—God bless them—when sick and wounded, and for that reason no other department finds so firm a place in the hearts of the people.

There is one other branch of the service in particular, the success of which I wish to refer to briefly, and that is the small-arms division of the Ordnance Department, over which we have just passed. The country is under obligations to that branch of the service for the magnificent work which it has done. The success of this branch of the service is a splendid illustration of the work of a man who is familiar with what he is doing. When the small-arms division took hold of its task at the opening of this war, under the management of Col. John T. Thompson, a man of practical experience, it had, so to speak, a broomstick to start with, but that department has attracted the attention of the press from one side of the country to the other.

I read from the editorial column of the Philadelphia Inquirer of March 11, 1918, the following:

One of the heads of the bureaus in Washington who will have no trouble in getting along famously with March is the chief of the small-arms division of the Ordnance Department, Col. John T. Thompson. This hustling expert left the Army a number of years ago to accept an offer from the Remington Rifle Co. He built the mammoth plant at Bridgeport, Conn., where the bulk of the guns made in this country for the British, French, and Russian Governments were turned out. Thompson returned to the Army when America entered the war, and is now smashing records for his own Government. Under his direction the Army is now getting rifles at the rate of 13,000 a day. This is a world record. According to War Department estimates, there are now more than a million and a quarter Springfield and modified Enfield rifles on hand. Consequently the Washington Government will have to direct Col. Thompson's energies to some other channel, or the Army will be buried under an avalanche of small arms.

And the Louisville Courier-Journal of March 26 said editorially:

PLENTY OF RIFLES.

When the German legions were pouring into France, a horde armed and equipped as men never before had been armed and equipped, the vanguard of an army of 12,000,000, according to figures which have been accepted as credible, young Englishmen were drilling with wooden guns.

When the war had been in progress more than three years, and when America had been drawn into the maelstrom, American recruits, some of them, began drilling with broomsticks.

* * * * * * *

The belaborers of Gen. Crozier and Col. Thompson, of the Ordnance Department, a short time ago, had their fling, and enjoyed it a great deal, but apparently there was no real cause for the perturbation about the inadequacy of the department; no reason for introducing the term "Crozierism" into the vocabulary of opprobrious terms. The Army and Navy Journal, in an article indorsing the type of rifle now being manufactured for the American troops, credits Col. Thompson, chief of the small-arms division of the Ordnance Department, "more than anyone else" with what it terms "one of the greatest accomplishments of the war, and perhaps the greatest single contribution we have made so far to the cause of the allies."

From broomsticks in May, 1917, to modified Enfields at the rate of 50,000 a week in March, 1918, with a larger developed manufacturing capacity, in a country whose firearms manufacturers outside of the Government arsenals made nothing but sporting rifles in 1914, is a record of which no American need be ashamed; an achievement which Col. Roosevelt, secretly and silently at least, must regard as "corking."

Also, the Arms and the Man of March 30 said in speaking of Col. Thompson:

He served in the ordnance branch in many capacities, including that of chief ordnance officer of the United States forces at Tampa, Fla., and that of instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point.

At the close of the Spanish War his work brought him in closer touch with small-arms problems, and he played an important part in the development of the Springfield rifle, model 1903, as well as in the development of the Army automatic pistol.

At the close of eight years of duty at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals he was detailed as senior assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, where among other duties there fell to him the task of supervising the methods of administration of ordnance establishments. During this service he prepared, at the request of the Chief of Ordnance, a paper on the "Art of Designing and Constructing Small Arms." This paper was presented before the International Engineering Congress in 1904. He was also selected to prepare the article on American small arms for the tenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. For a considerable time he served as a member of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association.

Following his retirement from active duty and before his return to Army service at the outbreak of the war with Germany, Col. Thompson was general ordnance engineer of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., and in that capacity supervised the construction of the new rifle plant at Bridgeport, Conn. Following this he was consulting engineer of the Remington Arms Co. of Delaware, Eddystone, Pa., and here he was of great assistance in increasing the facilities of that plant in order to carry out the enormous demands of Great Britain for the Enfield rifle, model of 1914. When this country declared war on Germany Col. Thompson was called into active service and was assigned to the task of redesigning and modifying the British Enfield, for which his wide experience and special training in rifle production has fitted him. This service resulted in making available several rifle plants which had been making this rifle for the British Government to carry out the extensive production program for the U. S. rifle, model of 1917 (modified Enfield), which is now so successfully being met. To Col. Thompson must go the larger part of the credit for the world-record production of the modified Enfield and for its general excellence.

And another prominent paper recently said:

The one redeeming light in the whole ordnance business is the production of rifles and cartridges—the best in the world—away ahead of time and in such quantities that manufacturing is now being checked, to release skilled labor for other pressing war needs. To Col. John T. Thompson, who quietly achieved the whole thing, the whole country, no less than the Government, owes a debt of everlasting appreciation and gratitude.

Mr. Chairman, we are proud of the condition that the small-arms division has put itself in, such a condition that it could even discontinue the manufacture of the rifle as a whole for the manufacture of repair parts that will be used in repairing the guns that are put out of commission by use on the battle field.

Now, of course, we did not have experienced men like Col. Thompson for every task to be performed, and therefore the same success and the same showing could not be expected. But while we criticize mistakes that have been made, I feel that it is only fair to call attention to remarkable showing that have also been made. You know, we are rather given to magnifying the mistakes and overlooking the achievements of men. But I contend that if it is right to criticize where criticism is due, it is also right to give praise where praise is due, and I am submitting these observations in a spirit of fairness to the man who has performed his duty and performed it well. So much for that.

Now, in the last hours of the consideration of this bill, I want to refer briefly to the splendid and nonpartisan spirit that has manifested itself in the committee in the preparation of this bill, and that is now manifesting itself in the House during its consideration. I want to say, first, for the minority, that at no time in the preparation of this bill have the minority members even shown a shadow of political play or an effort to take political advantage of any kind whatsoever. [Applause.] We have met our tasks, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as American citizens, performing a duty laid upon us, not by our respective political parties, but by our country, that is involved in the greatest war of all time. [Applause.] And I am proud to see the same spirit asserting itself in the action of the citizenry throughout the country. There are criticisms sometimes, no doubt, that are not justified, but I believe that the American people as a whole are thinking less of politics to-day than ever before in the history of the Republic, and that should be their frame of mind until this conflict is ended. Because this is not a political war; it is the war of the Nation, and it can only be won by the people of the Nation in one united effort.

The committee has studied the estimates submitted by the War Department, and it has been the intention and the determination of the committee to give to the War Department every facility necessary to the proper prosecution of the war. Some estimates may seem extravagant, but at the best it was only a guess.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FIELDS. I ask unanimous consent to continue for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FIELDS. We could not expect the executive officers to submit accurate estimates as to what they would need on many of the items in the next fiscal year, because time can only tell what the needs may be. If the war goes on, probably the next estimate will stagger the imagination of the American people. But whatever may come or whatever estimates may be submitted the Committee on Military Affairs of the House stands ready, on both sides of the aisle, to support the President and the War Department in the prosecution of this war to a successful conclusion. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Automatic machine rifles: For the purchase, manufacture, test, repair, and maintenance of automatic machine rifles, or other automatic or semiautomatic guns, including their mounts, sights, and equipments, and the machinery necessary for their manufacture, $237,144,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts, or otherwise incur obligations, for the purposes above mentioned in this item not to exceed $337,726,000, in addition to the appropriation herein and heretofore made.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, under this item of "purchase of machine guns" I wish to ask the indulgence of the committee for a very few minutes while I say a few words about machine-gun production.

I hold in my hand the so-called light Browning gun. I present it because comparatively few people realize that it is more a glorified rifle than a machine gun. I place beside it, in order to show the difference, a machine gun known as the Marlin aircraft gun, which is used in the airplane as a fusilage gun. We have given orders for a number of thousands of these, and they are in full production, so that they are coming in just as rapidly as we shall need them. There is no difficulty in securing all the Marlin aircraft guns we need, and of all the Lewis guns we need. Both are in full production and are coming right along.

Now, just a word as to what "production" means. So much has been said, founded on so little knowledge in regard to what "production" means, and about when an article is "in production," that I think an explanation is timely. We have even heard some talk of the "peak of production," seemingly without any idea of what "production" means. If you make one gun, that is production in a sense. You have made one. Our grandfathers would procure a gun barrel and then go to another man and get it "stocked." That is the way guns were made in those days. Our guns now are made by machinery. When they are made in large quantities they must be made by machinery, and in order to produce them in large quantities it is necessary to have the necessary machinery and the necessary tools. For certain operations it is necessary to have a large number of tools, because one operation may be performed very rapidly, and another operation, equally important and which must be done on each gun just the same as the other, can be done only

very slowly. Therefore, in order to produce the guns at a certain given rate you must have greater preparation for doing those operations that take a long time than for those operations which take only a short time.

It is just as if you had a flow of water through a pipe of a certain size, where the flow is very slow; the pipe will admit only so much water. If you wish to enlarge the stream and build part of the pipe ten times as big, but leave the diameter of the pipe elsewhere just the same as before, you leave it at the original capacity; you will get no larger flow than through the original small pipe.

The smallest place is sometimes called the "neck of the bottle." It is the slowest point of production. In order to enlarge the production it is necessary to produce more tools, jigs, dies, and other essentials of manufacture. It may then be found that at another point is the "neck of the bottle," and so on until it is found out exactly the number of machines, tools, and other appliances of all kinds necessary for an even flow and a maximum amount of production from each operation. That is what is called "the peak of production."

Now, as to the Browning gun, neither the light nor the heavy gun has reached anything like the peak of production. Both of them are being put into production from the manufacturer's standpoint. The light Browning gun is much further advanced than the heavy Browning gun. Both are now being made by machinery; not full production yet, understand. It is necessary to tool up a great many departments and for many operations in order to have them come through rapidly. We are trying to find out where the "neck of the bottle" is, in regard to the manufacture of light and heavy Browning guns, and are enlarging it from day to day. We are hopeful that we are going to have by the end of the year a full maximum stream of production coming in. We are hopeful that we will be able even before the end of this year to equip some of the divisions in Europe with the light Browning, those that now have to be equipped with a foreign type of gun, which is a great disadvantage, because it does not shoot American ammunition. Along with the shoulder rifle that shoots American ammunition they must use a machine gun that uses at present a different ammunition.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Would it be an advantage to assert the superiority of the Browning gun over the Lewis gun? The Lewis gun, I understand, is in production now.

Mr. TILSON. It is entirely different from the Lewis gun. The Lewis gun weighs about 26 pounds and is a portable gun, but you can not run and fight with it.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. What is the weight of that other gun?

Mr. TILSON. It is 15 pounds 8 ounces empty. It is a great gun for attack. It is something like a glorified rifle, as I said at the beginning, and it has this additional advantage, that it is not only automatic but semiautomatic.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have two minutes more.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. TILSON. I will try not to use it all.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes more.

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

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. LOBECK. How many shots will it fire?

Mr. TILSON. This fires 20 shots from this magazine. A larger magazine can be made to hold 40, but that makes more weight, and there is a disadvantage in that. This shoots 20 shots. It is not only automatic but semiautomatic.

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

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. Before you leave that magazine proposition, as I understand it, the soldier carries with him a certain number of those shot?

Mr. TILSON. The magazine?

Mr. TOWNER. Not the magazine itself, but the cartridges to put in the magazine. That is correct, is it?

Mr. TILSON. That is correct.

Mr. TOWNER. Now, can you explain to us how much of a motion and how long it takes to take out the expended cartridges and put in the new ones?

Mr. TILSON. The expended cartridges are gone. The shell comes out of this hole here [indicating], and the bullet goes out the muzzle of the gun. It is a simple matter to slip the clips right into the magazine five cartridges at a time. Besides, they carry extra magazines.

Let me explain the automatic and semiautomatic features. The machine is made full automatic by just changing a lever here; then by pulling the trigger and keeping on pulling every shot in it will go. Now, as to the semiautomatic, which is advantageous for certain kinds of service, you have to pull the trigger each time, making the motion indicated after you get the aim. So that the gun may be aimed a little more carefully; and as the expending of ammunition is sometimes a very serious matter, it is well to keep the gun, so far as possible, semiautomatic. It can be used quite rapidly in that way.

Mr. DICKINSON. The gun which the gentleman has in his hand is a light Browning gun, is it?

Mr. TILSON. The gun which I have in my hand is a light Browning gun.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Would the gentleman mind pointing that gun toward the other side for a little while? [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKINSON. What is the difference between that and the heavy Browning gun, and how is the heavy Browning gun carried or handled?

Mr. TILSON. The heavy Browning gun is not carried in battle. It weighs up toward 40 pounds, has a water jacket on it to cool it, and is used on a tripod. It is used in defensive positions, called "nests." It is a very rapid and very deadly gun. It can be held very steady on account of its weight and the use of a tripod.

Mr. DICKINSON. Is it carried just like the Lewis gun that we saw on the street last year some time?

Mr. TILSON. It is a little heavier than the Lewis gun. It is of about the same weight as the Vickers gun, takes the same place, and is used for the same purpose as the Vickers gun. When it is used on the ground, it also has a water jacket on it to cool it, because the cooling of a gun is a very important matter; but when it is used in an aeroplane, the water jacket is stripped from it. The heavy Browning gun is the one that is intended to be used for a fusilage gun in the air, with the water jacket stripped off. For the present we use this Marlin gun, which, as I said at the opening of my remarks, is already in production, and which synchronizes very beautifully; that is, it shoots between the propeller blades. The same is true of the heavy Browning gun, whereas no one has ever been able to synchronize the Lewis gun. Therefore the Lewis gun can be used only as a flexible gun on an aeroplane; that is, it is used as a free gun, to shoot in every other direction except between the propeller blades.

Mr. DICKINSON. I understand the gentleman to say that the heavy Browning gun is to be used on the aeroplanes?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; and on the ground. It is used on the aeroplanes without the water jacket.

Mr. DICKINSON. But these machine-gun companies are expected to use the heavy Browning gun?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; they use the heavy Browning and the light Browning.

Mr. DICKINSON. Both?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; these are the two guns they are expected to use.

Mr. DOWELL. Are the heavy Browning guns now being used?

Mr. TILSON. They are only being used for training purposes. The heavy Browning guns are not yet sufficiently in production to justify the arming of divisions in Europe with them.

Mr. DOWELL. Then, as I understand it, the Army has not been equipped either with the light or the heavy Browning gun?

Mr. TILSON. The Army has not.

Mr. DOWELL. What guns are they using?

Mr. TILSON. In France they are using the Hotchkiss gun, chambered for French ammunition, for the heavy work, and they are using the Chauchat gun, which weighs only about 3 pounds more than the light Browning. It is being used for an attacking gun.

Mr. DOWELL. Can the gentleman tell us when the Browning gun will be ready for use by the Army?

Mr. TILSON. That would be only an opinion of mine. The capacity for production is increasing so rapidly, as they increase the special tools, of which I have spoken so often, that I am very hopeful that long before the end of this year they will be able to equip any divisions they please with them, and

that by the beginning of the year we will be making all the light and heavy Browning guns that we shall need.

Mr. KAHN. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. KAHN. If I remember correctly, the evidence before the committee was that a great many of the light Brownings have been manufactured and are now in the hands of troops.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. KAHN. And the heavy Browning it was believed was being made at only one factory, and that the work in that factory had been materially delayed, but since then the committee have been informed that the heavy Browning guns are also being manufactured at the Westinghouse Co.'s plant and the Remington Co.'s plant, and that they are now coming into quantity production.

Mr. TILSON. It depends on what the gentleman means by a great number. I could, if necessary, give the gentleman the exact number that have been made of the heavy and light Brownings, but that is not necessary. The most important point is not how many guns we have to-day. The important point is how many guns per day are we going to be able to manufacture in the days to come. As I have stated, we have not enough of these guns as yet to supply the entire Army, and it would be unwise to attempt to supply a small part of the Army at once. In my judgment it will be much wiser to use these guns for training purposes in this country for the present, training the men who are going to use them in the time to come.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I want to ask the gentleman from Connecticut a question. In reply to the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] he said that a great many light Browning guns were now in use in France. What is meant by the expression "a great many"? How many does that cover?

Mr. TILSON. My answer to the gentleman from California was that it depends on what is meant by the expression "a great many." It depends on the viewpoint.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Can not the gentleman approximate that?

Mr. TILSON. I certainly could. I could not only approximate it, but I could give the exact number.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is there any reason why the House of Representatives should not know that?

Mr. TILSON. I have not thought it best to go into details as to the number. I will state to the gentleman privately, if he will come to me, and give him all the information I have. I have not felt as a junior member of the committee that it was my function to give out information supposed to be more or less confidential from the War Department and I prefer not to do it.

Mr. KAHN. How long does the gentleman think it will take to furnish every soldier who is called upon to carry a light Browning gun so that each will have one in his possession, at the rate we are making them now?

Mr. TILSON. At the rate they are making them now it would take two or three years, because as I have explained they are not in full production, but at the rate at which they are going to be able to turn them out a few weeks hence is another matter.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Does the gentleman think it proper to state how many machine guns of various kinds have actually been delivered to the American Army?

Mr. DENT. I hardly think so, further than what has been published in the report of the committee.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have read a further statement on the part of a member of the committee, and may I ask the gentleman whether that statement is accurate or not?

Mr. DENT. What statement?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I refer to the speech in the RECORD, on page 7776, which purports to give the exact number of machine guns so far delivered.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Whose speech is it?

Mr. LONGWORTH. A member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MADDEN. Was it the gentleman from New York [Mr. CALDWELL].

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CALDWELL].

Mr. DENT. I will state that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CALDWELL] has been here practically all the afternoon, but at the present moment he is out, and I think the gentleman ought to answer that question himself.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I asked the question of the chairman of the committee because I read two statements to-day, both apparently authoritative, coming from gentlemen who assume to know, and have no objection to stating publicly the number of machine guns actually delivered. I referred to a statement this morning with regard to the number of troops abroad made in a speech in Chicago in an article which I read. The chairman of the committee did not care to state, and I think quite properly so, what number he believed were abroad. In that paper from which I read this morning it is said that there are 100,000 machine guns actually delivered to the American Army.

Mr. MADDEN. And 1,000,000 troops abroad.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes; I referred to that this morning, and the members of the committee did not care to state whether that statement was exaggerated or not. I am now referring only to the statement that there were 100,000 machine guns delivered, and evidently the gentleman making it thought it was proper to state how many there were. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CALDWELL] goes with more detail into that matter, and specifies the different types of guns and the total number to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000. Now, I am a little in doubt whether I ought to ask the chairman of the committee which statement he believes.

Mr. DENT. I do not think the gentleman ought to ask.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Then I do not.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. I do not mind the gentleman asking me the question.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will ask the gentleman from New York then—and I assume, as he has published it, that he believes his statement is correct.

Mr. CALDWELL. On the date that I gave the information I am satisfied that the statement I made was absolutely correct. I will state, in addition to that, since the date of the information was acquired by me it is barely possible that the numbers I have stated have been substantially increased, and how much I do not know. The gentleman referred to in the other branch of the Government made his statement of the date on which he was speaking. He may have been absolutely accurate. I know the date that I took to make my statement from the statement was absolutely correct. I have been careful in all the statements I have made to take the figures that are not new enough to give the enemy any information or that he could benefit from. I have tried to take figures old enough so that we could be reasonably sure that the enemy knew all about them.

Mr. LONGWORTH. May I ask the gentleman when and where and from whom he acquired his information?

Mr. CALDWELL. I would rather not state that; but the gentleman may take my word as a Member of the House that I got information which I believed was true and that I felt justified in giving it to the House and to the country.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Was it information that was authorized to be made public?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes; it was given me with the understanding that I would make it public.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York if he took into consideration the guns in the possession of the United States Army in France—the machine guns?

Mr. CALDWELL. I think not.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman states now that the number mentioned by another gentleman in a public speech may be correct.

Mr. CALDWELL. If he included the number manufactured since the date of my speech and the manufacture of foreign countries that we are using, it is highly possible it is correct.

Mr. LONGWORTH. As I read the statement of the gentleman from New York, his statement was made on May 27?

Mr. CALDWELL. The gentleman will find that I stated that on such a date there had been delivered so many guns.

Mr. LONGWORTH. For instance, the gentleman says:

> We have 2,500 Colt, 2,500 Lewis, 3,400 Hotchkiss, 6,600 Vickers, of the heavy type, used only in the field. * * *
>
> Of the lighter machine guns, used for aircraft work, 16,000 of the Marlin synchronized type have been delivered up to May 1——

Mr. CALDWELL. The gentleman will notice that is some days ago. This is the 31st of May.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Did the gentleman intend to state, as nearly as he could, the number of machine guns delivered to date? That is what I want to know, because that is the appearance of his speech.

Mr. CALDWELL. The statement is very plain that I was making a statement as of May 1.

Mr. LONGWORTH. No; but the gentleman said "we have."

Mr. CALDWELL. The statement itself says May 1.

Mr. LONGWORTH. That refers to only one, the Marlin. The others were all under the statement, "We have 2,500 Colts," and so forth.

Mr. CALDWELL. I did not say "we have now." I said there have been delivered so many.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Oh, no, no.

Mr. CALDWELL. The gentleman will recognize it would be manifestly improper for me to give information that would give aid and comfort to our enemy, and the gentleman will certainly realize that no official statement or semiofficial statement of that character would be presented to this House as of up to the present minute. I have been careful in everything I have stated to this House to take figures of a date old enough so that I would not be giving information to our enemies. That is as plain as I can make it, and I think the rest of the House understands it.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I agree with the gentleman that it is unwise at this time for any public man to state under show of authority that there have been certain numbers of machine guns delivered to the United States Army. I regard it as even more reprehensible to state a number which by any possibility can be an exaggeration of a number actually delivered. This is no time for a public man to make any statement which will tend to lull the people of America into a fancied state of security. [Applause.] It was for that reason only that I called the attention of the House this morning to a public speech delivered by a Member of another body, in which he stated there are a million American soldiers in France to-day; that on December 1 next there would be a number equivalent to the entire British Army; and also made a definite statement as to the number of machine guns actually delivered. I trust that the gentleman to whom I refer did not say that. I trust that he was incorrectly reported.

Mr. DENT. I was going to ask the gentleman whether he is sure that the Senator from Illinois was correctly reported.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I only know what I read in the newspaper, but this I do know that there have been statements——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. This I do know, that statements have been repeatedly made by public men who the public at least believe know as to the accuracy of the facts they are stating, and these statements have been, as we all know, on repeated occasions grossly exaggerated, whether purposely so or not, and I repeat that the most indefensible thing to my mind that a public man can do in hours like these is to make statements to the American people which are exaggerated and which tend to make them believe that conditions are brighter than the facts justify.

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

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Is it not a fact that the statement by the War Department that we would have 22,000 aeroplanes by the 1st of July of this year is responsible in part for the feeling among the American people that the program has broken down.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Unquestionably, and that was what I had in mind. That I regard as the worst of all these misstatements. The people were given the right to believe, because it was stated upon the authority of those who were assumed to know, that on the 1st of July we would have 20,000 aeroplanes produced in this country and delivered in France, and it is just such statements as that that I complain of.

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

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. FESS. My colleague, were he at home, would find that the statement about our machine guns has been the subject of favorable editorials in almost every county paper in Ohio. I have been there and just came from there, and if the statement is misleading at all, it will certainly create a revision of opinion in due time, because it has been accepted as a statement of fact, and I simply rise to add that statement to the importance of what my colleague is saying. We are building up false hopes among the people and thereby a tremendous revulsion if we can not keep faith with them.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I agree with my colleague entirely. I sincerely trust that the gentleman to whom I have referred has been incorrectly reported. I have great admiration for him and a great liking for him, but if what he actually said is an overestimate, either in respect to the number of American soldiers abroad or the number of machine guns delivered, it amounts, as my colleague says, to encouraging false hopes in the breasts of the American people and at a time in our history when it is most dangerous to encourage such false hopes.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I know, of course, that an absolutely accurate statement of the accomplishments of this administration in carrying out the endeavor of the American people to do this thing in a great way is going to sit unpleasantly with a great many people in this country and particularly that branch of the people——

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the gentleman is justified in making a statement of that sort on the floor of this House. The attitude of the membership of the House has not been such to justify it, nor has the attitude of the people generally.

Mr. CALDWELL. And the many people to whom I refer are the people who have in season and out of season criticized the administration for what it has done or failed to do, who have one day set a figure that they thought was higher than the administration could reach, and when the administration reached it quickly have raised their "ante" within the next breath and claimed the administration should have done two or three times that much.

Mr. McKENZIE rose.

Mr. CALDWELL. No; I can not yield, I have not the time. When it occurs that this administration can prepare and take over 10, 20, and 100 times as many men and their supplies as anybody in the country or any of our friends or any of our enemies thought we could take over, then they say we are disclosing secrets that ought to be kept under cover, and if somebody makes a statement of fact that tends to create confidence of the American people in our institution that these critics have been trying to destroy, then that man is subjected to criticism here upon the floor of this House.

On the 4th day of last July I was in my home city, Forest Hill, L. I., and at that time I had just received a telegram from my secretary informing me that an inquiry of the War and Navy Departments disclosed we had under arms in defense of this country a little more than a million men. At noon that day I had lunch with a distinguished gentleman, who has been the severest critic of this administration, at which I announced that fact. We were in my home city, where he was the guest of honor, and sitting at a table with me among my friends. He sought to destroy confidence in me by saying to me he did not believe it and asking me how many soldiers I thought we would have in France in a year from that date. I replied a million. He then got up in the company and asked to shake hands with me as an optimist. Thank God, I am an optimist. I have confidence in the administration. I am satisfied that on the 4th day of July of this year we will have a million of the best soldiers in the world, clothed with the best clothing ever prepared by any people for its soldiers, armed with the best guns and shooting the best ammunition, and surrounded by the most moral influences that ever surrounded an army in the history of the world. They will carry our cause to victory regardless of the unfounded criticism hurled at this administration because it happens to be Democratic. [Applause.]

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word just to make this statement: I had hoped we could pass this bill this afternoon. It is now 4.30. It is not a partisan measure; it has not been a partisan measure before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and I am sorry that anything should be injected into this discussion that would make this any sort of an unhappy occasion, because we have all worked together harmoniously, and I hope from now on we will proceed to act in the same way, and we will not have any further trouble about the passage of this bill because I do not believe that there is a single Member of this House who is not willing to vote for this bill after the Committee on Military Affairs, composed of Republicans and Democrats, have carefully gone over everything we need with the War Department and have decided upon the amount that ought to be given. I am sure that if we will but get in a happy humor we can pass this bill to-night and adjourn over until Monday. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the pro forma amendment just for the purpose of calling attention to a demonstration and test made not long ago with one of the Browning machine guns. An officer took a belt that held 250 cartridges, displaced some of them by leaving several partly protruded, and also took a soft hammer and pounded three or four out of place, and then took the belt and twisted it around three or four times and laid it upon the ground and started the gun. He said that any other machine gun where the cartridges

were not put in place would jam when that place was reached; also that any cartridge that was in any way deformed would cause the gun to jam. This officer, with whom I am very well acquainted, and know precisely what I am talking about, started the gun in operation and it shot 250 times, righting all of those errors as it went along. He made the statement that this was the only gun made to-day that would do that, and when I spoke to him about the comparative efficiency of the gun, he said that if we had a sufficient number so that our men could be well supplied there is no doubt that a good report of it will be made both by the men and the gun. You will permit me to say that much in favor of the program. I have not had any feeling of criticism other than just what was suggested a while ago that I think it is very, very unfortunate to build up a false hope, a promise that we are not able to keep. That is the reason I introduced a moment ago a note that might seem to be adverse.

I agree with my friends that when we are rightly equipped—and you can not do it at once—and our boys are in line, there is one way that this war will end, and that is the right way. By the superior ability of American troops we will end this war. The troops that are now moving away from Berlin, that were promised they could be back home in three months after they started, will certainly go back when they are driven back by the force of the American Army. I do not have any doubt even in this hour of depression, when you read the headlines as to what is going on. I think without doubt we will be able to dispose of more Germans than they will of us, and that will ultimately end the war in our favor. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard: To provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the National Guard in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice and field and coast defense instruction, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the Regular Army, and there may be set aside from the funds apportioned for that purpose and allotted to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other proper expenses of such portion of the National Guard of said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia as shall participate in such encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice and field and coast defense instruction; and the officers and enlisted men of such National Guard while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or hereafter may be entitled to by law. To provide for camps of instruction for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War for the purpose, and may be located either within or without the State, Territory, or District of Columbia to which the members of the National Guard designated to attend said camps shall belong. Officers and enlisted men attending such camps shall be entitled to pay and transportation and enlisted men to subsistence in addition at the same rate as for encampments or maneuvers for field and coast defense instruction: *Provided*, That of this sum so much thereof as may be necessary is authorized to be expended for the payment of transportation of troops of the Regular Army in connection with joint camps of instruction of the National Guard: *Provided*, That of this sum as much thereof as may be necessary is authorized to be expended for the pay, transportation, and subsistence of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve as may be authorized by the Secretary of War under the law to attend encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises of the National Guard, $2,473,650.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken an active part in the debate on this bill, because I was anxious to see it expedited as much as possible, but on this provision for the National Guard I want to submit a few observations and call the attention of the House to the fact, with which perhaps you may be familiar, that of our magnificent Army now in the field at home and abroad about one-half million of the best-trained men are the product of the National Guard of the various States. [Applause.] In other words, that under the provisions of the act approved June 3, 1916, providing for the extension and for the federalization of the National Guard the result has been that this Government has found itself furnished with almost one-half million of the best troops that now represent it at home or abroad. It has been shown by the figures of the War Department, much to the surprise of many people, that the death rate and the disease rate is much less in the National Guard than in any other branch of the Army, the National Army having the highest percentage of diseases of different kinds, the Regular Army second, and the National Guard third. And, in fact, the figures are so low in the National Guard that it is a matter of a great deal of favorable comment.

Now, I am not calling attention to this purely out of the desire that many of us have had all these years to see the National Guard a great national force. I think you will be fair enough to say that those of us who have had the welfare of the National Guard at heart have been the first to take up with the National Army and have been the first to further every effort to augment the efficiency and numbers of the Regular Establishment. It is not merely a matter of pride. With me it was the matter of doing the best we could for the only existing volunteer organization which we had prior to the beginning of the war.

There has, however, been a feeling in the country, and shared by many officers in the National Guard, that there has been undue prejudice in regard to the officers of the National Guard. I am not satisfied that that prejudice exists. I am satisfied, however, that one provision in the national-defense act has been used to a greater extent than it was ever intended to be used, and it is another example of the fact that the machinery you once start in motion sometimes, in a general way, becomes so automatic in its workings that it does a great deal of harm. It is impossible, of course, in dealing with millions of men to consult the feelings and desires at all times of the individual. But there must be in institutions of all kinds some laxity and some flexibility, and they should take into consideration the human element in all things.

Section 77 of the national-defense act reads as follows:

SEC. 77. Elimination and disposition of officers.—At any time the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of any National Guard officer may be determined by an efficiency board of three commissioned officers, senior in rank to the officer whose fitness for service shall be under investigation, and if the findings of such board be unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the official authorized to appoint such an officer, he shall be discharged. Commissions of officers of the National Guard may be vacated upon resignation, absence without leave for three months, upon the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuant to sentence of a court-martial.

Under the circumstances that was rather an unfortunate wording. I speak of the one word "discharged." Because we have had numerous cases of splendid officers of the National Guard who, by reason of the reorganization of the Army units and the divisions, were compelled to take commands in a service with which they were not familiar. For instance, some of our best Infantry officers suddenly found themselves in command of a Field Artillery regiment. These men, thoroughly drilled, disciplined, and trained in Infantry matters, were sent to some technical school, and because of the fact that they were not able at their age in life to master the higher mathematics, integral calculus, and trigonometry, which are necessary to a thorough knowledge of the Artillery game, what was done? Instead of sending these men back to some other arm of the service or lowering them in rank and giving them a chance in the arm of the service where they really belonged, they were dismissed from the service, to which they had given their best years of study and preparation. They were proud of the fact that they had this training. They hated to go back home. And there was no use for their going back home, because they had been educated in the service and to good advantage. The lives of our young men depend on the good training of our officers, and I am glad to see this thorough training going on, but I do hate to see, under any general machinery put in motion, men not allowed to serve somewhere, but sent to their homes feeling that they are in a measure discredited in their home communities, men who have been willing and able and anxious to go into service and do their duty. I know of cases of this kind, where men have been transferred from Infantry to the Artillery, and have had to come home. They have said, "You can put me into any service in which you wish to enlist me." "You can place me in any rank that you want to give me." One man, a colonel, said, "I will gladly go as a lieutenant or as a captain, or I am willing to enlist in the ranks. I will shoulder a musket and go along with the boys in my organization."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CRAGO. I would like to have one minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAGO. There were some cases where men had slight physical disqualifications and could not stand the severe tests that were imposed for over-sea duty. What has happened to these men? They have been given 15 or 20 years' training. They have worked for years to acquire a knowledge of military science. Why should they not be assigned to these thousands of positions which have been suddenly created and filled with men who never took any interest whatever in military matters heretofore? These experienced men were sent back home. They would have made efficient men in the Ordnance and in the Quartermaster Departments and in other branches of the service. I doubt the wisdom of sending these men back home after they have given years of their lives to the service. I am deeply concerned about building up a great military establishment filled with highly qualified technical officers, but we need these men, anxious and willing to do their duty, more than we need men chosen from civil life suddenly and placed in commissions where they are lost and out of place.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an inquiry?

Mr. CRAGO. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Would the gentleman's committee entertain the advisability of amending the provision to which he has called attention?

Mr. CRAGO. My amendment would be along this line, that where an efficiency board found a man disqualified for the position he was then occupying they should make further inquiry as to his fitness for some other position, either in some other rank or in some other line of the service; and I think in that way there could be formed a reservoir from which men could be drawn to fill these places which are now being filled suddenly with men taken from civil life and invested with a captain's or a major's uniform.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Is the Committee on Military Affairs proposing or considering an amendment of that kind?

Mr. CRAGO. Well, I will say that we have been so busy during the consideration of the present bill that we have not had opportunity to give it much attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAGO. Very little attention has been given to this. I hesitated to make any objection, because I did not want to interfere, and I know the members of the committee did not want to interfere in any way whatsoever with the plan of the department in forming this great Army. But I asked The Adjutant General the other day if the Secretary of War really knew of the splendid men who were being separated from the service because of some slight lack of technical knowledge as found by an efficiency board. I think the findings of the efficiency boards have been unduly severe, both as to physical and mental qualifications.

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

Mr. CRAGO. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. Is it not true that some of these trained men are being commissioned in a new branch of the military service known as United States Guards?

Mr. CRAGO. I think that is so. That is confined, however, to service in the United States, and it is not very comfortable for a man who has held himself out in his local community as a military man to be sent back home and go into an organization of that kind. The colonel that I spoke of was met by an order on the train as his regiment was entraining for a port of embarkation.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield?

Mr. CRAGO. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Has any prejudice or discrimination been manifested, so far as the National Guards of particular States have been concerned?

Mr. CRAGO. I do not think there has been any prejudice against the States or against the National Guard, because I think that in most of these boards there has been a National Guard officer. I think the trouble has been that they have not taken into consideration sufficiently the human element.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman knows that Pennsylvania had a fine National Guard, manned by enthusiastic officers, many of whom served seven months down on the border of Mexico, and some of whom have been thrown out entirely by these efficiency boards, although the ambition of their lives was to remain in the military service.

Mr. CRAGO. I do not think most of them have been thrown out, but many of them have been. Entirely too many, in my opinion.

Mr. LOBECK. What has been true of the officers from the gentleman's State, whom he knows of, has also been true of Nebraska men who have served their full two years on the Mexican border.

Mr. CRAGO. It has been true.

Mr. LOBECK. Men who have forgotten their geometry and trigonometry and could not pick them up readily.

Mr. CRAGO. These men ought to have been given places in other branches of the service.

Mr. LOBECK. I know some of them were excellent men, and they ought to have been retained in the service.

Mr. STEENERSON. I should like to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on behalf of the other Members of the House, that we want to thank him for this explanation. It is a criticism that is quite general throughout the whole country, and I have been asked the reason for this apparent discrimination against National Guard officers. I have been unable to answer it as I would like to. Therefore I want to thank the gentleman for giving the explanation. It seems to me his view is correct—that it is in large part due to the wording of the statute; that they take it too literally—that he "shall be discharged." I hope the gentleman will cooperate with the members of the Committee on Military Affairs to correct that, so that we can utilize these men in the future.

Mr. CRAGO. There is just one way in which it can be corrected without additional legislation. It is in the power of the Secretary of War to commission these men, but the department does not seem to want to interfere with the rule which has been laid down.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. DIXON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On May 23, 1918:

S. 3935. An act to prohibit the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war, except as hereinafter provided.

On May 25, 1918:

S. 4409. An act to amend section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes"; and

H. R. 8696. 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, 1919.

On May 29, 1918:

H. R. 9715. An act extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Ashley County, Wilmot Township, State of Arkansas.

On May 31, 1918:

H. R. 4910. An act to authorize the establishment of a town site on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho; and

H. R. 5489. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

To provide for pay of property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, $26,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Reading Clerk calls attention of the Chair to the fact that in line 8, page 64, the dollar mark is omitted before the figures "26,000." Without objection, he will be authorized to make this correction.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordnance equipment for Home Guard organizations: For procuring arms, ammunition, equipment, etc., for issue and use in connection with Home Guard organizations, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 14, 1917, authorizing issues to Home Guard organizations, $2,500,000.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. There are several Home Guard organizations in the country that are in uniform but without small arms. I have had several applications from various units asking whether there is any possibility of securing these small arms for practice and use. Will this item supply that?

Mr. DENT. This item is intended to supply that as far as it can be done. This item is largely, necessarily, a guess as to how much they can supply to the Home Guard organizations. The War Department asked for $4,500,000, but on the showing they made, we thought $2,500,000 would be all they could possibly supply without depleting the regular organization.

Mr. FESS. Is there any source for obtaining small arms without this provision? Are the War Department giving any of this equipment to any Home Guard organizations at the present time?

Mr. DENT. If the gentleman will recall, at the last session of Congress we passed a provision authorizing the distribution of those arms that the Government had that were not necessary for use in the Regular Establishment, and those have been distributed.

Mr. FESS. They have been distributed?

Mr. DENT. They have been distributed, as I understand it, as far as the department have been able to reach the situation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. SLAYDEN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 11185) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That the appropriations herein made for the support of the Army and the National Guard are available for such printing, binding, and blank books as may be necessary in putting in effect the objects of the appropriations: *And provided further*, That hereafter printing, binding, and blank books required for use outside of the District of Columbia in connection with the support of the Army and the National Guard may be done or procured elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office when in the opinion of the Secretary of War such work can be more advantageously done or procured locally, the cost thereof to be paid from the proper appropriations.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I ask to return to page 21, line 4, where we passed an item by unanimous consent, for reserve veterinarians, $68,000. That is the only item in the bill that has been passed over, and we thought that perhaps there was some mistake about that. That item is just exactly as the committee approved it. It is the same amount as the appropriation that was made last year, and I understand that not one cent has been spent under it. So I think the committee acted wisely in making it $68,000 instead of $700,000 that was asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked to return to the paragraph referred to by the gentleman from Alabama, on page 21, beginning with line 4.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, the item on page 21, line 4, "Reserve veterinarians, $68,000," should stand as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will stand as reported by the committee. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, on page 70, line 7, the word "hereafter" was stricken out by the committee, so as not to make it permanent law, and I move that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 70, line 7, after the word "that," strike out the word "hereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 70, line 14, at the end of the paragraph, insert the following:

"*Provided*, That where practicable so to do, no work be done or contract made under or by authority of any provision in this act or under a percentage or cost-plus percentage basis, nor shall any contract, where circumstances so permit, be let involving more than $1,000 until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contract, and all contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The amendment was considered and agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to exchange a strip of land of about 200 feet in width, within the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and extending from Bush River to Magnolia, Md., and adjoining the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for a tract of land situated inside the limits of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and having an area of about 8 acres, upon the payment to the United States of such consideration, in addition to said tract of land, as the Secretary of War shall deem equitable.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This exchange of land seems to be within the Aberdeen Proving Ground, one fronting the Bush River and the other inside.

Mr. DENT. I will read a paragraph of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. owns a small tract of land lying inside the boundaries of the Aberdeen Ordnance Proving Ground just south of Magnolia, Md. The railway company wishes to secure from the Government a strip of land 200 feet wide, extending from the Bush River to Magnolia, Md., adjacent to the present right of way of the company, for the purpose of constructing new tracks made necessary very largely in order to take care of the Government traffic. This commission has made a tentative agreement with the railroad company for an exchange of the land now owned by the Government and desired by the railroad company for right of way for the strip of land owned by the railroad company inside the proving ground, the Government to receive, in addition to the tract of land owned by the railroad company, a cash consideration of $13,500.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Two hundred feet fronting on the river to go to the railroad is within the proving ground?

Mr. DENT. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And in consideration of $13,500 the Government is given land elsewhere. Will the gentleman state whether that is the ordnance proving ground? An effort was made to buy Kent Island, which failed, and a new site was obtained by the Ordnance Bureau for the purpose of a proving ground. What I would like to know is, if this is the proving ground which was thus obtained?

Mr. DENT. The letter of the Acting Secretary of War says that on February 20, 1918, Lieut. Col. John S. Dean, of the War Department board of appraisers, addressed to the Judge Advocate General the communication which I have read. This letter was submitted by the Judge Advocate General to the Ordnance Department, and under date of March 21, 1918, the Acting Chief of Ordnance formally approved the proposed transfer.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; the exchange had the approval of the department, but is this the ordnance proving ground?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think it is the proving ground for bombs and explosives by the Ordnance Department.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is this the ground that takes the place of the Kent Island site?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I can not answer that question.

Mr. KAHN. As I understand, this ground is along the Bush River near Aberdeen. The War Department found that the quantity of land that they had acquired there was not sufficient for carrying on experiments for the aeroplanes that are used in bombing operations. It was found that the test of the bombs was being held back by the fact that they had not enough land.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will ask the gentleman from California to yield before my time expires. This is an ordnance site?

Mr. KAHN. Altogether.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And what have aeroplanes to do with it?

Mr. KAHN. Because they are taking the bombs up in the aeroplanes for experimentation on that land.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Can the gentleman say how much ground there is in the Aberdeen Proving Ground?

Mr. KAHN. No; but I understand it is a very large tract.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And runs up close to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. KAHN. I do not think it does; my impression is that it runs along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Railroad is getting 200 feet front on the Bush River, as I understand. I want to know if the tract runs up to the railroad?

Mr. KAHN. I am not in a position to inform the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, among the soldiers thus far contributed by America to the allied forces in France, no single individual has thus far distinguished himself by more heroic deeds or received wider or more deserving recognition for them than Maj. Raoul Lufbery, the American ace, whose dramatic death in battle a few days ago attracted the attention not only of this country but of the entire world. His name and his deeds are worthy of commemoration. He is worthy of the place on our roll of national heroes, which he now fills. His spirit will live in the hearts of the other young Americans who will aspire to take up the work he left unfinished.

Maj. Lufbery's home, so far as such an adventurous, roving spirit could be said to have a home, was at Wallingford, in my district. At one time he was employed by the International Silver Co. at that place. His brother and other members of his family still live there.

It would be interesting and instructive if there were the material at hand to record here a worthy biography of this remarkable young man. Lacking such authentic material, I shall insert in the RECORD, under leave granted, a newspaper story written by a New York Sun reporter and published in that paper a few days before Maj. Lufbery's death. It is written in characteristic Sunday newspaper style, but from it may be gleaned much that will help to give an insight into the life and character of one who gave all and gave it heroically to his country's cause.

LUFBERY, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE—STORY OF KING OF THE AIR AS TOLD BY HIS BROTHER.

"Charles Lufbery had forgotten that he must go back to the factory at 1 o'clock and that he had no luncheon; for he was telling with affectionate pride all he knew of his brother, Maj. Raoul Lufbery, now famous as an aviator in France.

"He could not give a complete record, a 'dossier,' he called it, of his brother.' Indeed, nobody but Raoul Lufbery himself could do that, for his life has led him through many unknown, sunlit byways. And then Charles had not seen him since he was in Wallingford, Conn., 10 years ago.

"Charles served with the French Army from July 10, 1915, until he was discharged on March 23, 1917. And, would I believe it, once he was within 15 miles of where Raoul was stationed, but his commanding officer said they must go right on and so he missed seeing his brother.

"People in Wallingford say that Charles is of the same general appearance as his brother. He is slight, not more than 5 feet 8 inches in height, with straight, brown hair and sad, luminous brown eyes. He must have got this sadness in his eyes during those 19 days he served without relief in the trenches at the Battle of the Somme. And here he was unknown and undecorated, telling stories of his brother with more joy than if they had been his own.

FAMILY NEVER UNDERSTOOD HIM.

"Raoul was the member of the Lufbery family whom none of the rest ever quite understood, but for this very mystery and the quiet charm of his personality they loved him more than they did any of the others.

"'We were never surprised at anything Raoul ever did, and sometimes,' Charles said, 'when we were alone he was as good as a story book. But you could not get him to talk if there was company.'

"At that noon hour in Wallingford we sat in the kitchen of the little brown cottage. Noise from the factory next door came like a liberal pizzicato of basses in a Puccini opera. Lawrence, Raoul's sister-in-law, searched through boxes for old letters, while Marcel, the 9-year-old son, gallantly spun his top in the hope that somebody would look that way. Little moving shadows from the great apple tree were on the floor, and there was a scent, as ever in Connecticut in May, of wood smoke and flowers and ferny meadows.

"I do not know just what time of year Raoul Lufbery came to Wallingford, but it should have been May, and I think he must have stood there on the common, looking off at the wooded hills and taking deep draughts of the rustic air, when he said to himself that Wallingford should always be his home wherever he happened to be.

"He was in Connecticut only a year and a half in all his life. His father was American, born in New York City, and spent most of his life in Wallingford, and his mother was French. He himself was born 34 years ago in Clermont, France.

SELDOM WROTE TO HOME FOLKS.

"Just when Raoul learned to fly Charles didn't know, but certainly he did learn, and they were very glad, for now they could hear of him through the newspapers. He hated to write, and when he was in Wallingford he used to tell them that when they did not hear from him they would know he was dead. However, some said vaguely that he learned piloting in Indo-China, and his sister, Yvonne, knew for sure that the celebrated Maurice Pourpre was his teacher.

"And after that conversation you can understand that Maj. Lufbery had to take to the air, as he had exhausted everything land and water had to offer by way of adventure.

"'He was always ready to risk everything,' Charles said, 'and the moment's joy was all he wanted from it. Ah, he is splendid for an army! He could dress wounds or cook or comfort the wounded, and do all those simple things which so few know how to do at all. He ought to know them. He has made his living so ever since he was 15.

"'You know when he thought he might come home they talked of giving him a great banquet. Well, Gerve' (so they call him), 'if he should hear of such an intention beforehand, would slip home incognito. He wouldn't know what to do with a banquet.'

"'Yes,' Mrs. Lufbery said, 'but he'd manage that better than the girl in South Dakota. This girl wrote and wanted to know when Raoul would be at home and where she could send something she had knitted him. He'd be terribly worried over this; so I sent the letter to Yvonne. You see they all think I am his mother and I'd be so honored; only I hope I don't look so old.

"'He was never the one to be popular with girls, or men, either. He liked to be alone, and sometimes he would sit looking and say nothing.'

RAOUL ALWAYS MOST MODEST.

"Charles said that in Paris he had seen aviators splendid in their decorations and uniforms, the most admired men in the hotels. But Raoul wouldn't cut much of a figure among them; indeed, he'd sooner face 20 German airplanes than try, 'because he does not care much about how he looks.'

"As Charles talked, now and then he rocked the cradle where his baby son, 5 weeks old, was trying to sleep. This, if you feel like meeting so distinguished a person, is Raoul Francis Lufbery, godson of his illustrious uncle, the American ace. But the baby, unimpressed by his own importance and by the exploits of his godfather, wept as if he were in a game where Maj. Raoul held four aces, instead of being one.

"Just to show you what sort of family Lufbery came from: Julian, his oldest brother, Charles, and he himself all went to help France, although they are American citizens. Maj. Raoul, probably because he never did have a dancing master, is not one to put his best foot forward. His family are poor, but when you know them you understand that culture and hospitality are not the exclusive property of the rich.

"Now, Raoul got his taste for high adventure early in life. His mother died when he was about 6 years old, leaving the three brothers to their grandmother's care. According to all accounts, the lady found it the hardest work in life. For Raoul was always restless.

"Like a true Frenchman—or an American of the world, as he really is—he decided when he was 15 that he just could not live another day unless he saw Paris. So he left his grandmother and set off.

"He never saw her again. For when Charles was in France, he went to Clermont to see her, and found 'to my great sadness that she was dead, and we had not heard of it.'

"Meanwhile the boys' father married again. From this marriage they have four sisters, Yvonne, Marie Louise, and Germaine, nurses in Boston, and Berthe, who is married and with whom Raoul's father now lives in Yalesville, Conn. There is another brother, Rene, who tried to enlist in the Aviation Service last spring, with what fortune I do not know.

"Unlike most great men from the Provinces Raoul was unimpressed by Paris. It was well enough, he used to say, for people who liked the order of the city. But obeying the police, dining in cafés, toiling, and paying your rent wasn't his idea of life.

"Under some protection which was on hand to look after the interests of the future aviator he sailed for Algeria. But the voyage was a very hard one, and he fell ill upon arriving at Algiers. While in the hospital, he became a great favorite with the doctors and nurses, as he always did with people whom he came to know. And, having no prospects, they made him an orderly in the hospital. Here he stayed for two years.

"From there he went to Egypt, where he says to this day he'd like to settle if he was compelled to settle any place, because the climate is so congenial to a vagabond.

TOLD OF ENTERTAINING ADVENTURES.

"In Wallingford on Sundays and when he was not working in the silver factory he would entertain his brother and sister-in-law with tales of these early adventures which he remembered more vividly than any of the later ones.

"One night in Garrah, for the sake of his personal preference and also his purse, he decided to spend the night sleeping in the sand near a ruined castle.

"'Just as he is sleeping,' his brother said, 'he sees a man crouching with a knife in his mouth, waiting for a chance to stab him. Raoul had nothing to fight with, but he wrestled with the man, and the noise they made brought some soldiers from the patrol, and they both were arrested.

"The chief was very angry and threatened to send Raoul to torture and prison. But luckily Raoul had money and the other fellow had a bad record, and they released my brother.

"Even in Egypt the people respected the person who had money. But this dollar, and that's all Lufbery had, was exceedingly valuable, because by its means he got into the first military uniform he ever wore. It came about this way:

"After that escape the moonlit nights of Egypt lost their charm for our hero aviator. So he decided to go back to Constantine, Algeria. It was more French and less ungodly there. Accordingly he set out and he reached to the beginning of the desert, where nobody could travel without a guide, though the way was short, only about two days' journey.

"Here he met a young Canadian, also bound for Constantine, and presently a man with three donkeys put in an appearance. The man wanted the boys to help with the merchandise, but he inquired where they were going, and if they had any money. Raoul produced his dollar and the Canadian had about that much. The man took it all and they started.

WAYLAID BY A ROBBER BAND.

"They had traveled one night without adventure, resting during the day. But the next evening, just as they started, they were surrounded by a band of robbers. The owner of the

donkeys laid about him with a club and killed two of the thieves and the rest killed him and one donkey.

"When they saw that the two boys had no money they took their clothes, every stitch, and left some bread and water for them and the two remaining donkeys, which were too slow for the robbers' trade.

"By riding all night in the chill desert the boys reached a settlement of two houses early the next morning. The people said they had no food to give, but they purchased the donkeys from the boys, and let them spend the 5 francs to buy two grain bags from them.

"Lufbery, always quick to put to use what was at hand, cut a hole in the bottom of each bag for their heads and one in either side for the arms, and the two adventurers donned their costumes and set out for a barracks of the French Foreign Legion, which was about an hour away.

"When the soldiers saw the boys approach they screamed and howled. And, though the boys' sense of humor had been dulled by hunger and their own plight, they had only to look at each other to see what the joke was.

STRANGE OBJECTS TAKEN IN AND FED.

"Seeing that the strange objects were well disposed and so merry, also that they knew the French language, the soldiers took them in, fed them, and gave them some clothes.

"And this was the first time the future American ace had worn the military uniform. Of course it possessed great variety, and some of the garments were a trifle large, but one can not be too squeamish in the matter of attire right after coming out of a grain bag.

"Here Raoul and the Canadian parted and Raoul went for a while to Constantinople through Rumania and through Switzerland. After various unrecorded adventures he arrived at Fulda, Germany, where he worked for two years in a brewery. From the eternal dampness of the place he contracted rheumatism, from which he is never entirely free.

"While at Fulda he learned to speak and read German, but he became so ill of rheumatism that he had to be taken to a hospital. For a while after his release he taught gymnastics. With the little money he got from that he went to Hamburg. There he helped load a ship, for which he got the $40 necessary to pay his fare to America.

"The gymnastics set him up wonderfully, and he was skilled in athletics. The neighbors who lived downstairs in the house which his brother occupied in Wallingford could have told that, for he'd make a dumb-bell of a broomstick with two stones tied to the ends, and not infrequently one of these fell off and raised a great row downstairs.

"Some time in 1906 he reached America, where he thought he would find his family again, for though they had been separated there was a strong affection among them all. When he got to Wallingford he found that his father had sailed for France two days before; but Charles and his wife were there to welcome him. Yes, and the half-brother, Rene; and these two boys set up housekeeping on their own account in a concomitant red brick building called the Wallace Block, below the railroad station.

"Later he lived with his brother Charles. He was very eager to learn English, and went to a night school for a while. But he liked to be alone.

RESTLESS IN WALLINGFORD.

"Though he was fond of his sister, he got restless in Wallingford. He went to New Orleans, then to Mexico, and finally to San Francisco. In New Orleans he was in a bakery, but he wrote a gay card in French that he didn't consider this his life's work. From the White Palace Hotel, San Francisco, he wrote that he was a waiter there, and that it was somewhat better than putting raisins in bread, his former job. In the same year, 1908, he wrote from Honolulu, Hawaii. And then the letter from the Philippines, where he served with the American Army for 18 months.

"'And Charley' (his brother), he says in the same letter to Yvonne, 'is he still working in the factory? Has he now a small garden around his new house? I know it was his dream to have something like this when I left over there. He was also crazy for chickens. I hope he has all these things now and is satisfied. I wish so little could satisfy me.

"'Very often, generally in the evening, when I am alone studying or reading in my room, I think of my little sister Yvonne. I have a good idea that we are not separated forever, but that we are able to meet again one of these days.' But Yvonne has not seen him since.

"When I was asking where the Lufberys lived I spoke to a little girl who was coming back from school. No; she hadn't known the flier, but her sister knew his sister, Yvonne. With the true instinct of a gossip she wanted to tell me all she knew. Had I ever heard of a Frenchman named Guynemer (pronounced as one would pronounce it in Wallingford)?

"Well, he was dead now; but before he died he had killed a thousand Germans, and now the Lufbery girl thinks he was the bravest man in the world. But a while ago she wouldn't read anything about him. She said she couldn't bear him. The reason was this: He had had more glorious victories than her brother had.

JOINED LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE.

"According to Elliott Cowdin, Lufbery joined the Lafayette Ecsadrille when it was sent to the Verdun sector early in May, 1916. There were no letters to the Wallingford Lufberys about that. Only a postal card from Hongkong in 1911, saying that Raoul had a position in the Imperial Chinese Customs in Canton, 'which I like tolerably well.'

"But on December 27, 1917, now possessing the Croix de Guerre, the British Military Cross, the French Medaille Militaire, and the Legion of Honor, he wrote to his brother:

"'Now I am looking like a Christmas tree, medals all over my chest. The last one I was decorated with is a Montenegrin order with a ribbon, red, blue, and white. Though it has not the value of the French Legion of Honor or the Military Medal, I am awfully proud to wear it.

"'You certainly have heard through the newspapers about my commission in the American Aviation, but the truth is I have been appointed to that rank—major—a month ago, but I can not wear the uniform yet as the French are still holding my discharge.

"'I now have 16 official German machines to my credit, and many others unofficial. On December 2 I brought two of them down.

"'Well, how is everything up at the old Wallingford? I would like very much to see it again. Unfortunately, I must give it up for the present. I should like to organize some sort of a little flying circus for the Germans before I leave here.'

"But here it was 1 o'clock and the whistle had blown; so Charles Lufbery took his sandwiches and started back to the factory.

"'We're very proud of all Raoul's honors,' he said, with a certain wistfulness, 'but the best thing would be if America had a medal for great bravery and Raoul would win it, and he'd come back here and the President would pin the medal on.'"

The Clerk read as follows:

That the authority conferred upon the President by the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," is hereby extended so as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in said act and acts amendatory thereof the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained, and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until the same shall have been brought to a successful conclusion.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Chairman, may I for a moment direct the attention of the House to this last paragraph? There has been a good deal said in the press of the country about the size of the Army that the United States should raise or that it would be necessary for it to raise in order to win this war. This last section, Mr. Chairman, puts forever at rest the question of the number of men to be called for the winning of this war; the number is calculated and limited only by the amount of money appropriated and the number of men within the draft age. There will perhaps be some people who will look with a great deal of amazement upon the immense appropriation carried in this bill. When we stop to figure this we can hardly understand how there can be so much money in the world. Twelve billion dollars—just think of it, one hundred and twenty dollars and over for every man, woman, and child in the United States. When we passed the resolution declaring war against the Imperial German Government we pledged every man and every dollar and every resource of this country to the winning of this war. We are now simply apportioning the money into yearly allotments according to the needs of the Army.

The number of men that will be called will be dependent upon the amount of money that we appropriate here to equip and take care of them. Therefore, to those who may have been lingering under some shadow of doubt and wish to know, and that the enemy may know, we, without hesitation or reservation, say that the position of America to-day is that she proposes to furnish and equip enough soldiers to whip the Kaiser and everybody connected with him to a standstill, be the time long or short. [Applause.] I realize the fact that the House is weary; that we are now at the end of this bill; and that we want to pass it; and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to insert therein some figures and other data.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman resumes his seat will he yield for a suggestion?

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. In line with what the gentleman is saying, it might be interesting to know that in this bill we are appropriating 50 per cent more than the entire cost of both sides of the Civil War, and we are doing it unanimously.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I want to say, in reply to that, and want to say this on behalf of the chairman of the committee [Mr. DENT] and on behalf of the ranking Republican member [Mr. KAHN], that I have never seen so harmonious action in any committee as there has been during the entire hearings of the Committee on Military Affairs on this bill. There has been no discordant note in the committee during the preparation of this bill that in any way would indicate that there is anything in the bill that ought not to be there, or that there are things left out of it that ought to be in it.

The Republicans and the Democrats have voted side by side, and I want to say for the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and every Army officer who has come before us, that they have greatly assisted the committee in its labors, and have at all times been willing to show and make clear every item that is called for in this vast appropriation, all of which you will find set out in detail in the hearings, and no one has tried to withhold anything that should not have been withheld, except for military reasons, and I want to congratulate Mr. DENT and Mr. KAHN upon the magnificent manner in which they have handled this appropriation bill through the committee and through the House, and, following the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] a bit further, we can notify the Kaiser to-night that America is, as one man, out to get his scalp. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, on the 6th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the House of Representatives declared that the Imperial German Government had committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States; that its conduct toward our country and people had become so unjust, cruel, and barbarous; that it had so utterly disregarded the long-established rights of our people on land and seas, and had been so lacking in honesty and fair dealing as to constitute a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

President Wilson came before the Congress and delivered a war message that was heard around the world. In this memorable message he pointed to the many outrages of the Kaiser's Government against our people and country—his utter disregard of treaty obligations—his demand that we abandon our God-given right to traverse the seas or suffer the consequences.

A determination to continue at whatever cost his ruthless murderous submarine warfare—sinking all ships destined to belligerent or friendly ports, regardless of their cargo, whether composed of human beings or inanimate things, that dared violate his imperial order fixing a pathway across the ocean, decreeing that we must travel therein or die.

The President in his message among other things said:

> There is one choice we can not make; we are incapable of making; We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our Nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

In response to this message the Congress on this memorable morning passed the following resolution:

> *Resolved, etc.*, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of this Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

The adoption of this resolution is the answer of America to the Kaiser of Germany, that this country will call to arms its last man and spend its last dollar and fight to the last trench before our people will ever bow down to this most arrogant tyrant and deadly enemy of human progress, happiness, liberty, and civilization.

Mr. Chairman, your Committee on Military Affairs, of which I have the honor to be a member, have found themselves at all times in pleasant accord with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. I believe, sir, the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, should have a free hand in the conduct of this war, and I have not hesitated to vote into his hands, without restriction or limitation, all power and money he believed necessary to carry on this world-wide conflict to a successful conclusion.

The bill we are now considering, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, carries the stupendous sum of $9,583,349,808.61, in addition to which $2,458,332,801 is authorized.

I believe it can be safely stated that this is the largest appropriation ever reported by any committee of any legislative body on earth.

In the early months of the war there was some criticism for failure to furnish our soldiers with sufficient clothing. This was almost unavoidable, when you take into consideration the immensity of our new military program.

When war was declared we had a Regular Army of about 127,588 officers and men.

We now have, including the draft calls for April and May, an Army of 2,030,027, and the appropriation provides during the next fiscal year for an Army of practically 3,000,000 men, the pay for an army of this size being based upon an average pay of $2,313 per officer and $373.69 per man.

While in the beginning of such a huge military program some mistakes and delays may have occurred, yet on the whole I think our country is to be congratulated that after a little more than a year from the date of the declaration of war our Nation has constructed a wonderful Military Establishment.

The American people have come to realize as never before that we are living and passing through a crisis in the history of our country and the world which shall leave its everlasting impress upon the lives and character of the people of this Nation and of all other God-fearing, liberty-loving nations, large and small, throughout the world.

When war broke out in Europe our people looked on in sorrow and pity, hoping and praying that the fagots from the awful conflagration then consuming the Old World would not fall upon our shores.

For nearly three years President Wilson tried every diplomatic avenue consistent with the Nation's honor to save our people and country from the awful vortex of war, but to no avail. From the day the Kaiser began his merciless, murderous march through little Belgium he demonstrated to the world that he had begun a war of conquest against the nations of the earth, limited only by his power to take and to hold.

Nation after nation of the Old World has already gone down under the iron hand of this autocratic tyrant, and its helpless people are being made slaves of his cruel will.

Sirs, if there be one among you that doubts for one moment that if the Kaiser should be successful with his army in Europe he would withhold his hand from our land and country, let such, I beg you, now look and listen to the woeful message of the survivors of those vessels that have so recently been sent to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean just out from our own shores by those midnight assassins of the sea—the German submarine.

Even now, as we sit here in the Capitol of our Nation appropriating money to sustain our soldiers, the information comes that a dozen vessels have gone down just off the Jersey coast. This awful conflict has now come to our very door. It is no longer confined to poor, prostrated Belgium and bleeding France—it is everywhere.

I tell you, sirs, we are at war with a king crazy mad for world power, backed by a deluded and misguided people, whose desire for conquest knows no bounds. But I believe with all the power of my being that the days of this mad king are numbered and he can not pass them.

America has entered this war in defense of her national honor, to maintain her rights long established, and to avenge the deaths of her outraged people—and to make the world safe for free people to live in for all time.

We have joined our allies, Great Britain, France, and Italy, and our soldier boys, fighting side by side with their soldier boys, will bring this unprincipled autocrat to his knees. He will be held to a strict account for the murder of defenseless people, for sending men and women into slavery, for laying waste the land of Belgium and fair fields of France. He will be made to recognize the sovereign rights of the American people on land and sea for all time.

To accomplish all this means much sacrifice on the part of all our people. Will we make such sacrifice? Yes; a thousand times over, if need be.

The history of the American people from the day they took their place among the free nations of earth until now has been written page by page with the indelible pen of human sacrifice and self-denial—and whatever sacrifice may be necessary for those of us who remain at home to make to win this war will be freely made, whether it be in donations to the Red Cross, purchase of liberty bonds, payment of taxes, even to the last

dollar, all will be given to sustain our fearless soldiers who are willing to die if need be that the world may be free.

Mr. Chairman, the patriotic people of Texas are willing to do more than give of their substance. They are willing to deny themselves food that our soldiers and allies may have bread.

May I call the attention of the House to the fact that the people of the great State of Texas in early spring of this year fasted for 45 days as to wheat and flour, during which time they consumed no wheat and shipped all their wheat and flour out of the State?

I wish to read at this point a telegram from Mr. E. A. Peden, State food administrator of Texas, to Gen. John J. Pershing:

Gen. JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commanding General American Expeditionary Forces:

Entire State of Texas will consume no wheat until June 1 as a contribution toward winning the war.

E. A. PEDEN,
State Food Administrator.

To which telegram Gen. Pershing wired the following reply:

I assure you American Expeditionary Forces appreciate sacrifice by your great State toward winning the war. United States will win through sacrifices of men, money, and comforts, and troops already here will have opportunity through Army publication, Stars and Stripes, to know part of what largest State in Union is doing.

While we may find some consolation and comfort in the sentiment that runs through the beautiful lines of Gen. Pershing, yet who of us does not feel and know that the sacrifices we make here, whether we deny ourselves food and raiment or lay our last dollar upon the altar of our country, are exceedingly small when compared with those being made by our brave soldiers, sailors, and Red Cross nurses, who have taken their lives in their hands, given up home and loved ones, passing through a sea of death where ten thousand dangers lurk unseen, to meet the army of the world's worst enemy face to face on the field of conflict?

Mr. Chairman, the American soldiers are proving themselves in this war. To-day they are in the thickest of the fight. Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, and division after division are being hurled against the army of the Kaiser like the irresistible waves of a maddened sea. With fixed bayonets, clenched teeth, and a determination born of confidence in the eternal justice of their cause they are defying their enemy to do his worst. They are standing like an impenetrable wall between the enemy and their own country and challenging him to break through.

Yea, sirs, they are doing more than this. Even now they are moving like a mighty phalanx against the Kaiser's army and will drive his men back across the Marne and on and on back to their own soil, where they shall make an unconditional surrender and the Kaiser shall be made to right every wrong he has committed against outraged humanity.

The figures and data referred to are as follows:

EXHIBIT A.

Condensed memoranda relative to appropriations for support of the Army, fiscal year 1918–19.

Page of hearings.	Items in committee print.	Original estimate.	New estimate.	Amount of appropriation.	Amount of authorization.
1359	Contingencies of the Army	$300,000.00	$300,000.00	$250,000.00	
976	Army War College	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	
1360	Contingencies, Military Information Section	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	
1376	Expenses, military observers abroad	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
1378	United States Service School	82,810.00	82,810.00	82,810.00	
1319	Contingencies, Headquarters Military Department, etc	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
1383	Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
1067	Signal Service of the Army	1,138,240,314.77	1,039,488,103.77	990,250,812.47	
1121	Commercial telephone service, Coast Artillery	15,150.00	15,150.00	15,150.00	
	Maintenance Office of Provost Marshal General	None.	15,762,000.00	15,762,000.00	
1125	Washington-Alaska Military Cable Service	147,445.00	147,445.00	147,445.00	
192	Pay, etc., of the Army	1,003,934,176.40	1,589,950,745.14	1,587,318,495.14	
	Subsistence of the Army:				
28	Supplies, service, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps	298,405,655.57	830,557,393.00	830,557,393.00	
349	Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps	231,751,055.51	552,868,393.00	552,868,393.00	
413	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps	19,457,814.59	37,455,787.00	20,000,000.00	
428	Transportation of the Army and its supplies	954,189,015.72	1,251,592,903.00	1,532,698,103.00	
603	Water and sewers at military posts	19,735,546.00	70,565,605.00	70,565,605.00	
629, 628	Clothing and camp garrison equipage	1,832,515,023.63	1,230,190,989.00	1,230,190,989.00	
	Storage and shipping facilities	None.	143,603,037.00	143,603,037.00	
765	Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, etc	28,755,991.00	77,481,081.00	70,000,000.00	
799	Barracks and quarters	23,839,967.00	187,193,839.00	175,000,000.00	
937	Military post exchanges	1,217,512.00	2,994,955.00	2,994,955.00	
951	Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage	3,043,413.00	35,117,175.00	35,117,175.00	
1061	Alaska roads and bridges, etc	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
963	Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	4,233,833.00	4,233,833.00	500,000.00	
1190	Construction and repair of hospitals	25,000,000.00	83,653,612.00	60,000,000.00	
1204	Quarters for hospital stewards	83,190.00	63,630.00	63,630.00	
969	Shooting galleries and ranges	343,110.00	4,620,438.00	343,110.00	
976	Maintenance, Army War College	12,200.00	12,780.00	12,200.00	
980	Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps	100,015.00	100,015.00	100,015.00	
986	Claims for damage and loss of private property	10,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
988	Vocational training	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	
1149	Medical and hospital department	157,111,894.00	157,111,894.00	267,408,948.00	
1183	Hospital care, Canal Zone	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	
1183	Army Medical Museum and Library	30,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	
	Bureau of Insular Affairs	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	
1251	Engineer Department, engineer depots	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	
1252	Engineer School, Washington Barracks	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
1255	Engineer equipment of troops	135,000,000.00	135,000,000.00	135,000,000.00	
1262	Civilian assistant to engineer officers	115,000.00	115,000.00	90,000.00	
1264	Engineer operations in the field	892,000,000.00	892,000,000.00	892,000,000.00	
1280	Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	
1280	Military surveys and maps	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	850,000.00	
1287	Lithograph press, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
5	Ordnance service	25,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	
79	Ordnance stores, ammunition	399,000,000.00	1,036,488,991.00	399,000,000.00	$736,486,991.00
106	Small-arm target practice	75,200,000.00	159,273,725.00	75,200,000.00	84,073,725.00
119	Manufacture of arms	50,000,000.00	257,324,325.00	50,000,000.00	207,324,325.00
33	Ordnance stores and supplies	93,400,000.00	443,699,263.00	93,400,000.00	350,299,263.00
33	National trophy and medals, rifle contests	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
45	Automatic machine rifles	237,144,000.00	574,870,000.00	237,144,000.00	337,726,000.00
137	Armored motor cars	75,550,000.00	347,972,500.00	75,550,000.00	272,422,500.00
	Authorization for ordnance supplies	None.	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
986	Claims for loss of private property	7,800.00	7,800.00		
1299, 1312	National Guard, arming and equipping	366,500.00	366,500.00	6,450,150.00	
1049	Rifle ranges for civilian instruction	1,720,000.00	1,720,000.00	210,000.00	
1049	Civilian military training	6,018,060.00	2,640,000.00	250,000.00	
63	Ordnance equipment for Home Guards	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
1059	Reserve Corps, quartermaster supplies	2,135,671.00	2,788,096.00	2,788,096.00	
65	Ordnance stores, Reserve Officers' Corps	2,921,725.00	2,921,725.00	2,921,725.00	
1060	Quartermaster supplies, schools and colleges	84,505.00	81,505.00	45,505.00	
66	Ordnance supplies, schools and colleges	1,138,700.00	1,138,700.00	1,138,700.00	
	Claims	294.00	782.90		
	Total	7,732,914,061.22	11,771,607,347.86	9,583,349,808.61	2,458,332,801.00

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of appropriations for fiscal year 1918-19	$9,583,349,808.61
Total amount of authorization for fiscal year 1918-19	2,458,332,801.00
Total amount of appropriation and authorization 1918-19	12,041,682,609.61
Fiscal year 1917-18:	
Total amount of appropriations from all sources	5,248,654,299.49
Total amount of increase over fiscal year 1917-18	6,793,028,310.12

EXHIBIT B.

	Apr. 1, 1917.	June 5, 1917.	Sept. 1, 1917.	Jan. 31, 1918.
Officers:				
Regular Army	5,791	6,341	7,022	7,452
National Guard	7,612	8,389	12,945	13,803
Reserve Corps				39,717
National Army				2,879
Staff				62,129
Enlisted men:				
Regular Army	121,797	190,068	308,145	493,105
National Guard	174,008	228,425	350,225	430,554
Reserve Corps				74,750
National Army				480,850
Total officers and enlisted men	309,208	433,223	678,337	1,605,239

EXHIBIT C.

	Regular Army.		Reserve Corps.		National Guard.		National Army.		Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers	44						199		243	
General Staff	79				59				138	
Adjutant General's Department	46		62		62		221		391	
Inspector General's Department	29		11		31		27		98	
Judge Advocate General's Department	32		101		35		43		211	
Quartermaster Corps	315	13,075	1,939	15,993	44		5,027	89,431	7,325	118,499
Medical Department	1,195	48,385	25,252	20,000	2,327	20,223	1,895	25,910	30,669	114,518
Engineers	321	62,838	4,997	15,000	760	24,466	977	35,277	7,055	137,581
Ordnance Department	102	4,450	3,535	1,000	25		847	42,785	4,509	48,235
Signal Corps	158	75,581	12,281	26,567	255	6,761	649	12,837	13,343	121,746
Bureau Insular Affairs	2								2	
Chaplains	142						389		531	
Professors	7								7	
Cavalry	1,579	25,762	30,860		49	1,790	23,620	1,536	75,458	29,088
Field Artillery	997	40,389			3,603	86,330		53,185		179,904
Coast Artillery Corps	1,434	49,689			819	19,000				68,689
Infantry	3,813	140,176			8,684	252,455		156,522		549,153
Depot Brigade								70,437		70,437
Miscellaneous		44,332			153	927		23,043	153	68,302
Total	10,295	504,677	79,038	78,560	16,905	411,952	33,894	510,963	140,133	1,505,152

In addition to the above there are the following officers not on active duty: Adjutant General's Department, 4; Judge Advocate General's Department, 2; Quartermaster Corps, 78; Medical Department, 6,645; Engineer Corps, 40; Ordnance Department, 85; Signal Corps, 27; line officers, 1,314 (Reserve Corps).

This table does not include the men accepted on the recent call to the draft, which was for 150,000 men, who were to report between April 26 and April 30, nor the last call for 233,742 men, who will report between May 25 and May 30.

In the National Army line officers are not commissioned in the several branches of the line, but simply in the National Army.

Classification of the Reserve Corps line officers has not yet been completed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 16, 1918.*

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUNN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 71, after line 18, insert the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the appropriations in this act shall be available for salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or any other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop-watch or other time-saving device a time study of any such employee between the starting and completing thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premiums or bonuses or cash rewards to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant."

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. LUNN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the Taylor stop-watch system for speeding up. This amendment is the same that has been in the appropriation bill for the last four years, word for word. I do not know how many members of the Military Affairs Committee were present when it was for some reason or other stricken out of this bill. I was absent at the time. I have talked with a number of them just now and find that they have no objection to its going back, and I would like to suggest——

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

Mr. LUNN. In just a moment. I would suggest that we request the individual opinion of the majority and minority leaders, because I do not want at this late hour to inject anything that will cause this splendid spirit of unity to be marred. I have reason to believe that neither of the gentlemen will oppose. I am sure that there has been no request on the part of the Secretary of War that this be eliminated. I do not believe there will be anything gained by it; I believe rather that such action might arouse an unfortunate spirit that would not be aroused if the law is made to conform with the regulations heretofore adopted.

The Army bill for the past four years has contained the substance of my amendment, and there is no reason for change at this time. The splendid spirit of loyalty on the part of America's workers should not be impugned by an inference that they need prodding by a stop-watch speeding-up system.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUNN. I will yield now.

Mr. BLACK. The gentleman stated that he did not know whether or not the Secretary of War opposes this amendment. Does not the gentleman know that when this same amendment was proposed in 1916 that Secretary of War Baker addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House protesting emphatically against the adoption of an amendment of this kind?

Mr. LUNN. I could not answer that, not being a Member of the House at that time. I will yield to the gentleman from Colorado and request him to answer.

Mr. BLACK. I will read it when I get the opportunity.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, it is true the Secretary of War did write such a letter. It was written before the United States went into war, and after the United States went into war the same Secretary of War, as president of the Council

of National Defense, issued an appeal to the legislatures and the business men of this country pleading with them not to remove any of the safeguards which had been thrown around labor. The last declaration from the Secretary of War, which, if I have the opportunity, I will be glad to read, is the one which should carry weight with the House.

Mr. BROWNE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman from New York has the time.

Mr. LUNN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROWNE. I would like to say in connection with what the gentleman from Colorado says that if the bill is left just the way it is now the Secretary of War could prohibit time study and premium system if he so desired, so if the Secretary of War is in sympathy with labor and desires to do so there is nothing in this legislation to prevent him, but by passing this legislation we practically handcuff the Secretary of War and prevent him from doing what he wants to do.

Mr. KEATING. If you do not adopt this limitation you then wipe off the statute books one of the safeguards which have been thrown around labor in this country, and to that extent you violate the appeal made by the Secretary of War and the Council of National Defense.

Mr. BROWNE. I want to ask the gentleman from Colorado if he does not impute to the Secretary of War this fact, that the Secretary of War will do something that organized labor and the labor people will not like?

Mr. KEATING. I have not the slightest idea that the Secretary of War will approve the Taylor system. I have too much respect for his judgment to imagine any such thing as that.

Mr. BROWNE. Then why does not the gentleman leave it within the discretion of the Secretary of War?

Mr. KEATING. My own view of it is that if you knock out this limitation it will be heralded by the forces which have been clamoring for its elimination as a victory for the Taylor system. All the departments of the Government will be besieged to install it. That may lead to great unrest among the workmen of the country.

Mr. LUNN. If there was to be any extended debate, I would not want to yield all of my time. There is no reason why we should stir up agitation on this, and I think it would be far better if the amendment could be accepted by the leader of the minority and the leader of the majority and we could finish up the bill. I would like to ask the chairman——

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, it is true that this proposition was submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee has rejected it on several occasions, but uniformly it has been put in the bill on the floor of the House heretofore. I have forgotten how many times the proposition has been submitted on the floor of the House in connection with the Army appropriation bill. I had hoped that it would not be injected into the bill at this time, but in view of the fact that it has been carried in the Army appropriation bill for a number of years, and in view of the fact that this very House has put the same provision in the naval appropriation bill, and the matter is now pending, as I understand it, with some difference of opinion between the Senate and the House on that subject, I think in order to expedite matters that I will withdraw my reservation of a point of order and ask that the amendment be agreed to.

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

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order.

Mr. PADGETT. Will the gentleman yield a moment? This provision was in the naval appropriation bill, and it contains two subjects—first, the prohibition against the use of the time watch, and, second, an inhibition against the payment of bonuses and rewards for excess service or greater production. The Senate amended the provision by striking out the last subject and leaving the first one, so that, as the Senate amendment is now, there is a provision against the use of the time watch, and they strike out the inhibition against the payment of bonuses and rewards. Now, that Senate amendment will be brought to the House for a separate vote, and if the House sustains the Senate upon that matter, why the two bills can be adjusted later on.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield before he takes his seat?

Mr. PADGETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. As the matter has been amended by the Senate, the whole proposition now stands between heaven and earth, with a fair chance of being defeated, does it not?

Mr. PADGETT. The matter stands that both Houses have agreed to the prohibition against the use of the stop watch, and the Senate has amended the House provision striking out the inhibition against the payment of cash rewards and bonuses, and that will come to the House for a separate vote.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The matter is so compromised and must be so voted on as not to give a fair expression upon the question raised by the gentleman from New York. So, Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania renews the point of order. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. LUNN] on the point of order.

Mr. LUNN. All I have to say, Mr. Chairman, is that it has been in the appropriation bills for the last four years. It is not new legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. That exact language?

Mr. LUNN. The exact language. It went on in the Sixty-third Congress, and also, I believe, in the Sixty-fourth. It is the identical language used in the bills heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman recollect at what point of the bill it was offered?

Mr. LUNN. I think at the end of the bill, but we can verify that. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. My recollection is, confirmed by several gentlemen around me, that it was put on in the ordnance paragraph and not at the end of the bill.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Chairman, I have the exact place it was put on. It was put on on January 22, 1915. Mr. Deitrick, of Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the military appropriation bill, on page 52, after line 14, of that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman read the language?

Mr. BROWNE. The language is as follows:

On page 52, after line 14, insert the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made in this bill shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and the completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this bill be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant, and no claim for services performed by any person while violating the proviso shall be allowed."

This memorandum that I have just read says, "On the military and naval appropriation bills, 1916," and "January 22, 1915."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule. The Chair is necessarily bound by precedent, and the precedent just quoted is binding. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BLACK rose.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. BLACK. I rise to oppose the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair begs to state that the ruling which he has just made is made upon precedent and does not represent, as a matter of parliamentary law, the views of the Chair.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be concluded in 30 minutes; no; say 20 minutes.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Ten minutes!

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have made a motion to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that all debate close in 30 minutes.

Mr. DENT. I make it 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. In 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. How is the time to be controlled?

The CHAIRMAN. You can not take a Member off his feet by a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. A Member can not be taken off his feet by a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NOLAN. How is that 20 minutes to be apportioned? I am not trying to take the gentleman off his feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized. Is there a desire to agree upon the control of time?

Mr. DENT. I do not ask for the control of time myself. I thought it would be left in the control of the Chair.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Since the question is left open again, I ask for five minutes of that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK] for five minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] for five minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] for five minutes, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] for five minutes.

Mr. DENT. Does that exclude the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING], who wanted time?

Mr. NOLAN. I would be willing to surrender my time to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman from Colorado wanted five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests that gentlemen agree upon time now.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that of all other times now is the most inopportune to adopt any provision of law which would have a tendency to obstruct and delay the Government of the United States in its efforts to speed up the production of war essentials. I had hoped that no Member would propose an amendment of this kind to the military appropriation bill, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. LUNN] has come forward with one which, to my way of thinking, can have no other effect than to tie the hands of our Government and prohibit it from using well-known and well-established systems of efficiency in its arsenals and munition plants.

His amendment reads as follows:

> That no part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device, a time study of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

This amendment has been properly termed the antiefficiency amendment.

I do not assail the motive and good intention of any member who advocates and supports it, but I do seriously question his judgment.

During the Sixty-fourth Congress this same proposition was championed by Mr. Tavener of Illinois, then a Member of the House, and it was generally referred to as the Tavener amendment.

I voted against it then, as I shall vote against it now. In my opinion it was unwise for Congress to adopt it in time of peace, and it is certainly inexcusable now, when we are calling upon our people everywhere to speed up production in every proper and legitimate way.

In this morning's newspapers is featured an appeal from the President to the people of the United States, and in which appeal, among other things, he says:

> The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. * * * I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war.

Is it not a strange bit of irony that on the very day that this appeal is published to the world the House of Representatives is about to adopt an amendment which will say to those officials who are in charge of our Government arsenals and munition factories that they are prohibited from using well-known and tested methods of efficiency in the production of war materials so urgently and sorely needed at the present time?

I have heard it said that America is awake; but surely it is not awake enough, or else an amendment of this kind would not be adopted. I would be ashamed to go back home to my constituents and say to them that we are asking you to overcome your shortage of labor on the farms and in the fields by working longer hours and by calling upon the women and children to help, but that while asking that of you we, the House of Representatives, are willing to adopt an amendment which such men in authority as Secretary of War Baker and Chief of Ordnance Gen. Crozier say will limit and retard the production of war essentials in our own Government factories.

I have no fight to make on union labor. I not only recognize the right of laboring men to organize and bargain collectively but think that it is wise for them to do so.

But that does not prevent me from opposing the demands of some of those who claim to be their leaders and spokesmen when I think they are wrong, as I certainly do think in this particular case. They look just like any other citizens to me—no more, no less. And in a time like this I do not see why they should be accorded consideration over and above that which is accorded the average citizen.

We have said to the wheat farmer, it is true, that in time of peace you would be permitted to sell your product at whatever price it would bring on the open market, but now the exigencies of war make it necessary that you make some sacrifices for the good of the whole Nation, and therefore a price will be fixed on your wheat—which is the fruit of your labor—and you must sell at that price, notwithstanding a much greater one would probably be obtained if the markets were left open and free.

We have said to the sugar growers of the South and the West the same thing, and I have heard no complaint from them.

But when we come to a proposition of this kind, in rush some gentlemen and at once raise the hue and cry that the standards of union labor must not be disturbed; that everything must go on just exactly as in time of peace.

Well, up to the present war we had an established method of recruiting armies, did we not? It was the volunteer system and had been the historic policy of this Nation for a hundred years; in fact, was the deep-rooted system of the Anglo-Saxon race, but we changed it and adopted the selective draft because of the realization of the magnitude of the task which confronted us and the grim determination which we had to meet it adequately.

But when a proposition arises involving some contention of those who claim to speak for union labor, certain gentlemen at once get active and say, "Hands off; hands off."

I think the situation has been admirably expressed recently in the following language:

> I think this question of putting labor continually, in the passage of these bills, between the accomplishment of efficiency and the accomplishment of victory for our country is the greatest libel and the greatest slander that has ever been laid at the door of American labor. There may be some overzealous representative of the interests of labor who thinks that he must stand at the door and ring the bell whenever labor is called on to make a sacrifice, trying to prevent the sacrifice. So far as I am concerned, I believe that the great body of American labor is just as willing to make its sacrifice for the purpose of this war as any other class of citizens in the United States.

WHAT IS THE NEED FOR THIS AMENDMENT ANYHOW?

I think I would be just as willing and just as anxious to prevent any worker for the United States Government from being the victim of injustice and oppression as would the gentleman from New York, who has proposed the amendment, or as would any Member who has advocated it in debate.

The Committee on Military Affairs, after their long consideration and hearings on the bill, have not recognized any necessity for incorporating any such provision as this in the measure. Are we to assume that this great committee has been indifferent to the rights of labor? No. The simple truth is that there is no necessity for this amendment, and not only is it not needed but it will be positively harmful, not only to the Government, but also to those who labor in Government plants. Have the gentlemen who are championing the adoption of this amendment cited us to any evidence where any Government employee has ever been mistreated or wronged or oppressed in any way by the efficiency system which existed in Government plants prior to the adoption of such an amendment?

No such evidence has been cited, and I make bold to challenge the production of it. If gentlemen who are advocating this amendment know of any such facts, it is their duty to acquaint the House with them. They have not produced them because none are available.

The truth of the matter is this efficiency system was working admirably, greatly benefiting the Government and also the employees, when Congress stepped in at a former session, and, over the protest of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, adopted the same amendment as the one we are now discussing.

ATTITUDE OF SECRETARY BAKER.

In this connection let me say that at the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress Secretary Baker wrote a letter to Speaker CLARK on this subject, and it was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Military Affairs. This letter is dated April 20, 1916, and, among other things, says:

> The wages paid to our operatives at the Watertown Arsenal as a flat rate, irrespective of their response to the time system, is the current rate of the community for similar work, and in addition to that premiums are offered, not large but large enough to stimulate continuous and faithful activity. So far as I know, there is not a case on record at Watertown since the introduction of this system of a nervous breakdown or physical exhaustion due to excessive work nor is it claimed that the operatives in that plant, protected as they are against long hours by a wise eight-hour provision, are in any sense driven or hurried beyond a fair and safe limit.

Secretary Baker also states in his letter that each employee of the Watertown Arsenal working on premium jobs receives on an average $10.66 as premiums in addition to his daily wage.

The Secretary of War further states in his letter:

> The legislation which is being urged upon Congress is advocated by organized labor, which is opposed to the system intended to be prohibited, for the essential reason which is embodied in the charge that it is a speeding-up system. I can not understand this charge as having any other meaning than that the work required of the em-

ployees by the system is unduly severe. Of the truth of this charge in the practice of the system at the Watertown Arsenal there is no evidence whatever, but there is a great deal of evidence the other way. There is no complaint of overwork at the arsenal and no workman has been discharged because of failure to meet the requirements of the system.

The Secretary further says:

To prohibit the system, of which the record shows undoubted advantages both to the Government and to the employees, because of a charge unsupported by evidence or even by any attempted evidence, for there has been no effort to prove overwork at the Watertown Arsenal, seems to me to be most unwise.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

At the hearings on the Tavener bill, H. R. 8665, a bill with identical purpose as the amendment now under consideration, Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the Committee on Labor and testified, and the substance of his testimony is printed in the views of the minority submitted in House Report No. 698, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, from which I take the following:

The testimony of Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, before the Labor Committee demonstrated that premium and bonus systems have been in use in Government arsenals for many years, to the satisfaction of both management and operatives; that time studies in connection with the premium systems have been in operation in the Watertown Arsenal since 1909; that such system has never been used to "speed up" workmen by ascertaining the fastest time in which work could be done, and declaring it a standard of service; that every charge of alleged overwork has been investigated, and that "we have never found a man at the Watertown Arsenal who has said he was overworked." (Hearings, p. 159.) That accidents, instead of increasing under application of the system, have been less among those engaged under premium or bonus payments than among those engaged in day labor; that since the fixing of work under scientific management has reached appreciable proportions there has been annually a steady decrease in the cost of production to the Government, accompanied by a steady increase in the earnings of those working under the system; that effort to stir up opposition to the system has been evidently stimulated from the outside by organizations opposed to the principles of the system itself, but efforts to abolish it have been met with spontaneous expressions from the workmen of desire to continue under the premium and bonus systems, and that their own social welfare had been advanced by their larger earnings. Finally, that the right to pay premiums or bonus to workers in Government arsenals is regarded by the officers in charge as an essential means of stimulating meritorious increase in production if national self-defense at any time demands such increased production.

Patriotism, it is true, may supply a sufficient incentive to many employers and employees, but the right to insure increased reward for better service by premium or bonus is the only certain means of obtaining necessary increased production.

OPINION OF HON. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS ON THIS ANTIEFFICIENCY AMENDMENT.

I assume that no one will dispute that Associate Supreme Court Justice Brandeis has always been recognized as a friend of union labor. Before his appointment to the Supreme Court he expressed his views on this subject in a letter to the Efficiency Society of New York City, dated January 21, 1916, and, among other things, he said:

Referring to the proposed congressional legislation to prohibit the introduction or use of time study and premium payments in Government establishments:

In my opinion any such restriction upon the conduct of Government establishments would be highly inadvisable. The purpose for thus proposing the legislation is doubtless one which all of us would approve. Increased efficiency ought not to be purchased at the expense of health and other qualities essential to good citizenship and the general welfare, but no one can doubt that increased efficiency is essential to the public welfare, that we have not yet learned how best to secure that efficiency, and that the most important element in securing efficiency is the knowledge of facts, to the ascertainment of which time study is a means.

To prohibit time study and premium payment is as crude a method of affording to the workingman proper protection as the proverbial "burning of the house to roast the pig."

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that, if the House of Representatives is determined to "burn the house to roast the pig," the present hour, of all times, is the most inappropriate one in which to do it, because at no time in the history of our Republic has it been more important to speed up the production of war essentials than at the present hour.

THE USE OF TIME STUDY IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

A good deal of misinformation exists as to the use of the stop watch in time study of a given piece of work. Some gentlemen seem to think that it is used in the hands of a task master to speed the worker beyond his limit of endurance. The Government of the United States has never so used it, and, what is more than that, there is no danger whatever of its being so used. On this particular phase of the matter the minority report, to which I have heretofore referred, states:

The stop watch is used principally as a laboratory instrument. It is seldom used in the plant by a foreman standing over the workman timing him. It is used by way of experimenting in taking the operation that is to be performed and making a laboratory study of it before setting the time or determining what is a reasonable time in which to do or perform the operation. It is also extremely necessary to use the stop watch in deciding upon which of many methods is the best method to be used. As one mechanic illustrated, he took, for example, "the planing of a surface of iron or steel." There are four ways by which this may be done: It can be done on the planer, on the milling machine, or it can be done on the surface grinder or on the shaper. How is the manufacturer going to know which is the best method to employ without experimenting on it in the laboratory? The method to be used varies with every kind of material and every different shape of article.

All systems of scientific management that I have read anything about require that some time study be made of factory production in order to have efficient management. Therefore this amendment is sufficiently broad to condemn all of them. Likewise all such systems hold that the bonus or premium is essential as a part of the system as a reward for well-directed effort on the part of the employee. The adoption of this amendment prohibits the payment of such bonus or premium. So to sum up the whole matter this amendment can mean nothing else except a direct blow at Government efficiency, and in the light of the showing which has been made for it it has not a single leg to stand upon.

CONCLUSION.

While our allies are fighting with their backs to the wall against the unspeakable "Hun" and our own brave men are filling up the thinning ranks for the purpose of stemming the onrushing tide of Teutonic savagery, many of them at the price of their own lives, it is getting high time that everybody in this country was putting his shoulder to the wheel to speed us on the way to victory.

It is a broad statement, yet a true one, that America's first great victory will be won when the personal advantage and the personal privilege of each of us have been submerged in unselfish devotion to the common cause.

Capital and labor can well afford to defer their quarrels to another day, if, indeed, it is ever necessary to again renew them with the bitterness which has often existed in the past.

Mutual concessions must be made and criminations and recriminations should be abandoned in face of the common danger which threatens us from a common foe. For if Germany should win this war none of the rights of capital would be secure, and the rights which labor now enjoys, the best and most liberal of any nation in the world, would be thrown into the scrap heap and industrial slavery dictated by Prussian masters would rise to take their place.

Whatever class hatred there is—which has grown up in this country, much of it, under the nuturing care of demagogic agitators—should be forgotten, and the man who seeks to revive it should be looked upon as a public nuisance and be condemned by public opinion accordingly. No more democratic army was ever raised by any nation than that which is now battling for the honor and liberty of the Republic.

The son of the millionaire is fighting side by side with the son of the farmer, the miner, the artisan, and the mechanic. There is no distinction of honor and no difference of hardships. There should be none. There must be none.

Shoulder to shoulder and man to man they are fighting the world's greatest battle for democracy.

And, Mr. Chairman, when the storm and quake and withering fire of battle shall have died away, "when the shouting and the tumult dies and the captains and the kings depart," may this democratic Army return in triumph, bearing palms of victory with them, to take up again the happy and contented pursuits of peace.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we ought to face an amendment like this and not run away from it. It is a serious matter to the Government. In times of war I do not believe we should hamper the President of the United States, especially with respect to the largest war appropriation bill ever passed by any parliamentary body. We appropriate about $12,500,000,000 here. The money is given freely in taxes and loans from the people. Both sides of the House are united and harmonious in their desire to pass the bill in order to strengthen the work of the President in prosecuting the war. Yet just as we propose to put the finishing touches upon it we are asked to say, "Provided, Mr. President, you will operate the factories and the workshops just as we tell you to do."

There was a strange performance in the House a few days ago. I believe it was the first time such a scene has been enacted since this war was declared. We were passing an Agricultural appropriation bill, and we came to the largest item in it—an item for $6,000,000. Then came a surprise amendment and the House actually voted that the President might apply the $6,000,000 to the purposes of the war in the encouragement and conservation of the food supply, provided he first enacted prohibition in the United States. We had heard many pledges on the floor from both sides of the House, in which the speakers asserted their absolute and unqualified confidence in the President of the United States. They declared their absolute and unqualified desire to be found "standing by the President of the United States," and one of the boasts made by some of the

gentlemen was that they did not propose that it should be said of them back home in their districts that they had cast one vote here that would interfere with the President, he whom we recognize and support as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, in the prosecution of this war.

Why, gentlemen, Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, who may have his spokesmen here this afternoon, has indicated his desire to work with the President of the United States. He has preached it from the housetops, and so have the other labor leaders of the country. They have expressed their desire to work with the President.

Since this war began wages have gone up, just as the cost of living has gone up. Workmen have contributed generously of their labor to the common cause of prosecuting the war. But now comes the greatest war bill of them all, and strangely enough it comes on the very day that the Director General of Railroads has found it necessary to issue a public statement calling upon striking workmen over yonder in Alexandria to play fair with the Government. Mr. McAdoo, speaking for the Government and the President, has been obliged to say to those who would impede the war's progress that the cause of the Government must be supreme. Take up the morning paper and read the statement of Mr. Director General McAdoo. It is a call to workmen to be loyal to their flag. He tells the strikers that they are obstructing the war, and that the Government must rise superior to their personal wishes. Do we want to take issue with that proposition?

It is most untimely to come into this House when we are passing the greatest war bill of all the war bills and say to the President, as this amendment proposes to do: "Mr. Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, you may have this $12,500,000,000, but you must abide by the rules of the union in the various workshops or the war must stop."

Take the responsibility those of you who desire to vote for this amendment at this particular time. With you I value and appreciate the services of labor, but for one I am not willing to tie the hands of the President in these war times by this hamstringing amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. NOLAN and Mr. KEATING rose.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I will yield in favor of the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no Member of this House has the slightest desire to "hamstring" the President of the United States in the prosecution of this war. This amendment will not have that effect. The best evidence that it will not is that it has been on all the appropriation bills for four years. It is on the appropriation bills now. The Government of the United States is now transacting business under this limitation. It is the recognized rule of conduct in the Government workshops of this country, and no responsible official of this Government is asking that it be changed at this time.

The gentleman from Texas read a letter from the Secretary of War written more than a year ago, before we entered the war, written within two or three weeks after he became Secretary of War, and written probably at the suggestion of Gen. Crozier, a gentleman who, when the great test came, did not prove efficient himself. But the gentleman from Texas is not prepared to produce any paper to-day from the Secretary of War showing that he is demanding the repeal of this limitation.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. No; I have not the time. The gentleman had five minutes and did not present to the committee any later word from the Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter I inserted in the RECORD two or three days ago, declared that the amendment did not prevent the establishment of efficiency in the workshops of the Navy, that as far as he was concerned he had no objection to its retention.

What is the attitude of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States? As I said a few moments ago, when the gentleman from New York was good enough to yield to me, the Secretary of War is president of the Council of National Defense, and one of the first things he did after we declared war was to assemble the members of the Council of National Defense, and they adopted an appeal to the legislatures and business men of this country to "maintain the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of workers." That appeal went out all over the country and had a splendid effect.

The President of the United States, addressing the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, confirmed the position of the Council of National Defense in the following memorable letter:

I take pleasure in replying to your letter of June 1. I think it would be most unfortunate for any of the States to relax the laws by which safeguards have been thrown about labor. I feel that there is no necessity for such action, and it would be a slackening of the energy of the Nation which will increase all the time, and besides it is unfair to labor itself.

Now, the main object in urging the retention of this limitation is to preserve the existing harmonious relations between labor and the Government. No nation engaged in this war is in such a happy position concerning its labor problems as the Government of the United States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania referred to some little tuppenny strike out in Alexandria affecting two or three hundred men. In some of the belligerent countries thousands and tens of thousands of men have gone out on strikes.

To-day, in the month of May, the month of strikes, you have fewer men affected by industrial troubles in this country than you ever had at a similar period in any year during the last quarter of a century. [Applause.] I appeal to gentlemen in this House not to assist some labor hater to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. We should retain this provision and thus keep faith with labor.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Assuming that the letter read by the gentleman from Texas from the Secretary of War states his position on this subject before we entered the war, what is there about the entry of the Nation into the war that should affect that?

Mr. KEATING. The Secretary of War has been managing our military affairs for more than a year. Does not the gentleman know that if the Secretary of War had found this limitation restricted output or interfered with the prosecution of the war, we should have the Secretary of War and the President himself here demanding the removal of the limitation?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I do not think so.

Mr. KEATING. If the gentleman does not, he does not understand our Secretary of War, who would not permit anything to interfere with the prosecution of the war.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I assume that the Secretary of War has not changed his opinion overnight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope this amendment will be added to the bill, so that the law will be left as it has been. I am opposed to a stop-watch system. I have seen it at work. I do not think it adds to efficiency. I have the honor to represent a district which is heavily engaged in work for the Army, for the aviation service, and for the shipping service. More than 10,000 soldiers are in there working not only in the mills but in the woods. We have put soldiers in with workingmen and have had no trouble. We have solved that problem, and are delivering the goods. I want no stop watch held on either soldiers or workers. I believe each class is equally patriotic. In my district, since the United States entered this war, we have by united effort delivered 22 ships. The neighboring district, represented by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER] has delivered another 20 ships, and the district of my neighbor on the south [Mr. HAWLEY] also a large number. We have solved our labor problems and settled our differences. Why open them up? I do not think we will have other labor problems, even if you vote this down; but I believe that it is unwise to do unnecessary damage to labor at a time when it is patriotically performing its duty, working hard, and asking for neither bonus nor premium. Find a way to stop profiteering, great and small, and labor will be fully content with the wage it receives; but now everything goes up in a spiral—wages, fuel, food, rents, and clothing all in an endless chain, and the situation can not be helped by holding a stop watch on one link of that chain. Go down with me to one or two of these departments here in Washington, in overcrowded, overheated, sweltering rooms, and see girls working for the Government under the penalty efficiency system, and you will vote every time against it. It gets nowhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LUNN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUNN) there were—ayes 52, noes 53.

Mr. LUNN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. DENT and Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 63, noes 58.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House, with amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee, 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. 12281, and had directed him to report the same back to the House, with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? [After a pause.] If not, the Chair will put them en gross. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand a division.

The SPEAKER. All those in favor of passing the bill will rise and stand until counted.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin (interrupting the count). Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that while the House is dividing that motion is not in order. The gentleman can make it right after the Chair has announced the count on the division, but he can not stop the division by a demand of that sort.

The SPEAKER. That is correct, but the Chair fears it is too late now.

Mr. SHERLEY. I insist upon the division.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of taking the vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] One gentleman has arisen, not a sufficient number.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I simply want the RECORD to show that the vote is unanimous.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill. All those in favor of the passage of the bill will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-nine gentlemen in the affirmative. Those opposed will rise and stand until counted. [After a pause.] No gentleman rises in opposition to it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin (interrupting the count). Mr. Speaker, I am told—and I did not know it until just this moment—that a number of gentleman have gone away, supposing there would be no roll call, and I withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin withdraws his point of order. The bill is passed unanimously. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. DENT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken on this bill may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection.

Mr. HAMLIN. Reserving the right to object, there are quite a number who were not permitted, on account of the rush for time, to speak on the bill, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that every Member of the House be permitted to extend his remarks if limited to this particular bill.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair never did put the original request, and that was that gentlemen who spoke on this bill should have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES], the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Utah [Mr. WELLING], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ROMJUE], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BEAKES], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FARR], the gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRAY] ask unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think unless these requests are limited to five legislative days I shall object. If these gentlemen all ask to extend their remarks within five legislative days I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not make the request and the Chair can not modify it.

Mr. WALSH. I ask unanimous consent to modify these various requests by making it within five legislative days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts tacks on these requests the proposition that they be limited to five legislative days, and, taking the original requests in conjunction with this amendment, is there objection?

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the amendment.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects without the amendment, and the gentleman from Iowa with it, so you are all objected to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock Monday. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12280. An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

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

S. 3799. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leaves of absence were granted as follows:

To Mr. FISHER, for one week, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. DRANE, for 10 days on account of official business.

To Mr. MCARTHUR, for to-morrow, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the tacking on I put on these requests in view of the desire of the gentleman from Iowa to get even with me for objecting to his extending a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these gentlemen who asked to extend their remarks in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned to meet on Monday, June 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting copy of a communication from the chairman of the War Industries Board, submitting an estimate of appropriation required by the War Industries Board for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 1142), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. JONES, from the Committee on Reform in Civil Service, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 141) amending the act of July 2, 1909, governing the holding of civil-service examinations, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 612), which said joint resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Miss RANKIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 933) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain land to school district No. 9, of Sanders County, Mont., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 613), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 11479) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Nat W. Fant, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No 614), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12240) granting a pension to Scott Colegate, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Miss RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 12334) appropriating money for the use of the tribal council of the Flathead Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12335) to regulate the citizenship of married women; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 12336) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse officers, enlisted men, nurses, and civilian employees in the Naval Establishment, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for certain disbursements while on furlough necessitated by disabilities originating in the service and in line of duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 12337) to authorize the establishment of a bureau of farm-risk insurance in the Agriculture Department; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 12338) to amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended by the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULZER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 298) extending to the Territory of Alaska the same rights and privileges as are accorded the several States under the act of February 23, 1917, providing for the promotion of vocational education; to the Committee on Education.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 12339) for the relief of Warren C. Isham; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRODBECK: A bill (H. R. 12340) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Sloat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12341) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12342) granting an increase of pension to Craig M. Geiselman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12343) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12344) granting an increase of pension to William Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURROUGHS: A bill (H. R. 12345) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Giles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOODALL: A bill (H. R. 12346) to amend and to correct the military record of Thomas Decker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 12347) granting a pension to Alice E. Marvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 12348) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius S. Munhall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 12349) granting a pension to Nancy J. Chambers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 12350) granting an increase of pension to Nathan C. Dobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: A bill (H. R. 12351) for the relief of David L. Marks; to the Committee on 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): Memorial (inclosing arguments and evidence) of the International Association of Machinists, against the so-called Taylor system; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also (by request), resolutions of the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Joseph, Mo., urging the amendment of the war-revenue act by eliminating the section dealing with second-class postage rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of the Chicago Alumni of Northwestern College, asking for enactment of war prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Resolutions forwarded by Dr. Dewey R. Powell, secretary of 76 physicians and surgeons of San Joaquin Valley, favoring drafting medical men for surgeons in the Army Medical Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of the German Methodist Church of Alta Vista, Kans., for the enactment of war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWELL: Petition of 987 citizens of Ames, Iowa, urging emergency war-time prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of Buckley, Dement & Co. and Coyne Bros., of Chicago, and the East St. Louis Lumber Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., opposing repeal or postponement of the second-class postage provisions of the war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Memorial of Hartford Christian Endeavor Union, favoring war-time prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: Petition of Oklahoma City (Okla.) Chamber of Commerce asking that everything possible be done to better public highways; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: Memorial of Slovenian Republican Alliance of America, asking that the Slovenese be released from bondage of the Austrian Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of Mr. E. T. Marsh and 11 other residents of Rochester and vicinity, protesting against the zone system for second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Hartford (Conn.) Clearing House Association against the guarantee of deposits on national banks, which puts a premium on incompetence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *June 3, 1918.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our trust is in Thee. We pray Thee to help us appreciate the supreme importance and value of spiritual things. We are in the midst of a world struggle which calls for the delivery of every element of force and power that we have at our command; may we not be tempted to leave the path that leads to God, for our dependence is upon the mighty arm of God. As we turn to Thee this morning at the beginning of this day's work give us, we pray Thee, power to make better distinctions, and to value spiritual things in their place as God would give us the light to see the sources of power for a mighty conflict like this. We pray that Thy spirit may guide us in the duties of this day. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 31, 1918, was read and approved.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION (S. DOC. NO. 229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting