

SENATE.

THURSDAY, September 14, 1922.

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, what is man that Thou art mindful of him or the son of man that Thou visitest him? Thou madest him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Teach us the responsibility of this crown, that our bodies may be made temples of the Holy Ghost and every day to us be made a Sabbath and every service a sacrament.

Bless the United States Senate and all associated with them in their work for the Government. Endow them with Thy special providence and grace for every duty. Care for the young pages. God bless the lads, that this Chamber may be to them a school of training for faithful citizenship and for Christian manhood. Grant Thy spirit to-day to Thy servants in all Thou dost commit to them, that the beginning and the continuance and the end of their service may be indeed as a blessing upon the Republic and to the glory of Thy name. In Jesus Christ. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhuse, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had recommended the report of the committee of conference on the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, to the committee of conference, with instructions to the House conferees to agree to the Senate amendments putting fertilizer potash on the free list and to strike out the provision containing the dye embargo.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 70. An act to allow credit for husbands' military service in case of homestead entries by widows, and for other purposes;

H. R. 478. An act for the relief of Aaron Kibler;
H. R. 513. An act for the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long;

H. R. 862. An act for the relief of Vivian Hood;
H. R. 1723. An act for the relief of Edward J. Schaefer;
H. R. 1764. An act for the relief of J. A. Leslie;

H. R. 1941. An act to provide for the refund of entrance and clearance fees erroneously collected by the customs authorities from the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.;

H. R. 1949. An act for the relief of Richard J. Easton;
H. R. 2620. An act for the relief of Welch, Fairchild & Co. (Inc.);

H. R. 3508. An act for the relief of Rear Admiral J. S. Carpenter, Supply Corps, United States Navy;
H. R. 3754. An act for the relief of Rear Admiral Livingston Hunt, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 4356. An act for the relief of Arthur J. Burdick;
H. R. 5125. An act for the relief of Oliver A. Campbell;
H. R. 5634. An act for the relief of Frank William Brown and Clara Bryan Brown;

H. R. 5668. An act for the relief of Cora T. Dering;
H. R. 5684. An act to authorize the purchase by the city of Medford, Oreg., of certain lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and vested in the United States by the act approved June 9, 1916;

H. R. 6258. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C.;

H. R. 6323. An act for the relief of Frank M. Stewart;
H. R. 6512. An act for the relief of and purchase of lands for certain of the Apache Indians of Oklahoma lately confined as prisoners of war at Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6525. An act for the relief of the Cortez Oil Co.;
H. R. 6628. An act for the relief of the owners of the British steamship *Clearpool*;

H. R. 6966. An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Fred H. Gallup major of Field Artillery in the United States Army;

H. R. 7109. An act to accept the cession by the State of Arkansas of exclusive jurisdiction over a tract of land within the Hot Springs National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7544. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to temporarily reduce the pay of rural carriers for disciplinary purposes instead of suspending them without pay;

H. R. 7662. An act for the relief of F. R. Messenger;
H. R. 7695. An act for the relief of James E. Connors;

H. R. 7862. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to William S. N. Calhoun and Zaidee Boatner Calhoun, residents of Catahoula Parish, La.;

H. R. 7923. An act for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.;

H. R. 7968. An act granting to the city of St. Andrews, Fla., the right to remove shells, sand, and gravel from certain public lands for road-building purposes;

H. R. 7984. An act for the relief of James Kelly;

H. R. 8256. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Perry H. Kennerly for land allotted to him on the Blackfoot Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 8358. An act for the relief of Israel Butts;

H. R. 8374. An act for the relief of the estate of Frank W. Knight;

H. R. 8669. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Jerome Kennerly for land allotted to him on the Blackfoot Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 8675. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept a certain tract of land donated as a site for an administration building for the Rocky Mountain National Park;

H. R. 9069. An act for the relief of William H. Slaine;

H. R. 9495. An act for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles or other insects;

H. R. 9528. An act providing for the retention by the Government of the property in Nome, Alaska, known as the Detention Hospital Building, and its use by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior;

H. R. 10248. An act authorizing the sale of surplus power developed under the Salt River reclamation project, Arizona;

H. R. 10461. An act to add certain lands to the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon; and

H. R. 10554. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Lassen County, Calif., for certain lands, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions adopted at the twenty-ninth annual session of the Central Swedish Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, at Jamestown, N. Y., favoring a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON presented a resolution of the Fred A. Humphrey's Post, No. 8, American Legion, of Casa Grande, Ariz., favoring the prompt passage of the so-called soldiers' adjusted compensation bill with the McNary amendment providing for reclamation projects, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by Transylvania Lodge, No. 2299, Odd Fellows, of Parsons, Kans., favoring the prompt passage of the so-called Dyer antilynching bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Kansas Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, at Rose Hill, Kans., favoring an amendment of the Constitution authorizing Congress to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDIAN SCHOOL, RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3936) to rebuild the boys' dormitory at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 919) thereon.

SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED TO CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Mr. HALE. From the Committee on Naval Affairs, I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 3990) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., and I submit a report (No. 918) thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for preservation and exhibition in such museum, the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

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

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	du Pont	McLean	Shields
Ball	Ernst	McNary	Simmons
Borah	Fletcher	Moses	Smoot
Brandegee	France	Myers	Stanfield
Broussard	Glass	Nelson	Sterling
Bursum	Gooding	New	Sutherland
Cameron	Hale	Nicholson	Trammell
Capper	Harrell	Oddie	Underwood
Colt	Harrison	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Culberson	Heflin	Ransdell	Watson, Ga.
Cummings	Jones, Wash.	Rawson	Watson, Ind.
Curtis	King	Reed, Pa.	Williams
Dillingham	McCumber	Sheppard	Willis

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-two Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BRANDEGEE.

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, in 8-point type, an address delivered by the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] at the State Republican convention, which was held yesterday in Hartford in that State.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, in 8-point type, as follows:

Senator BRANDEGEE spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, in 1912 the Republican Party, after remaining in power with few interruptions since the close of the War between the States, divided its forces and its historic foe, the Democratic Party, although in the minority in the country, came into power. One of the earliest acts was the passage of a tariff bill, the disastrous effects of which became apparent almost immediately. Imports into this country from foreign lands steadily and rapidly increased. Our own labor was thrown out of employment, our mills and factories were rapidly closing, and the country was saved from commercial disaster only by the breaking out of the great European war. That war created such a demand for our products and absorbed the products of the belligerents to such an extent that it operated, as far as this country was concerned, as a high protective tariff to American industries and American labor. Our imports at once fell off and our export trade was swelled to unprecedented proportions.

"During the war partisanship at home was reduced to a minimum and the entire strength of the Nation was concentrated in the effort to procure unity of action, and every other consideration was subordinated to winning the war. The Republican Party loyally supported the administration in power in its war measures and contributed its full share of men and money to the cause. Partisanship, however, was resurrected in 1918 by the call of President Wilson for the election of a Congress Democratic in both branches. This ill-advised action of the former President provoked such deep resentment in the hearts of the people that a Republican House of Representatives was elected.

"The gross and reckless extravagance and maladministration of the Democratic Party and the attempt of that party to permanently entangle this country in the complexities of European affairs so aroused the people that in the election of 1920 the people called the Republican Party back to complete control of the Government by a popular plurality of over 7,000,000 votes. This stupendous victory, far excelling in its dimensions any that had preceded it in the entire history of the country, accurately gauged the hot resentment of the people against Democratic mismanagement and incompetency.

"The people chose as the head of the Government that typical American, Warren G. Harding. I refer to him as a typical American because, like the great majority of successful Americans, he was a self-made man. He had worked his way up from poverty and a humble station almost unaided, except by his native qualities of mind and character, from the position of

typesetter in a newspaper office to that of a State senator of his native State of Ohio, thence to the position of lieutenant governor of his State, and then to the United States Senate, from which position the people called him to the Presidency of the richest and most powerful Nation on earth. In these various positions President Harding had come into intimate personal contact with the great masses of the people. He is quick in his sympathies, cool in judgment, consistent in conduct, and courageous in action. He knows and understands the great masses of the American people and the motives and feelings which actuate them. He is a just man, he has an open mind, and is as free as it is possible for a human being to be from envy, jealousy, and malice. He earnestly desires the peace and prosperity of the people, and his every thought is directed to how he can contribute to their welfare.

"When he entered the White House on March 4, 1921, just 18 months ago, he was confronted with the wreckage and entanglements of the great World War. No one who has not had to contemplate the elements of this intricate and complicated aftermath can possibly realize the stupendous task which devolved upon the shoulders of the President. Situations existed for which there was no known precedent; problems pressed for solution for which there was no analogy; many of our soldiers were still in foreign lands; our finances were involved; the Nation had accumulated a war debt of some \$24,000,000,000, nearly half of which had been loaned to foreign nations who had been our associates in the war; the great war machine had to be disjoined; our Army and our Navy had to be reduced to normal proportions; and a policy had to be framed for the disposition of the vast merchant fleet which we had constructed as a war measure. Deflation from the tremendous inflation and consequent high prices of the war period was a necessity.

"The first act of the President commanded the approval and secured the confidence of the country. He selected a strong and well-balanced group of advisers as his Cabinet, and placed at its head a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who had also been a candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency in the previous national election. The President and his Cabinet forthwith plunged into the gigantic task of clearing away the debris of the war and setting the Nation's house in order. We were still in a technical state of war with the former enemy countries and peace must be officially established. Treaties of peace were negotiated and ratified, by the terms of which America secured all her demands without becoming enmeshed in the broils or jealousies of the Old World, and without approving any of the iniquities of the treaty of Versailles. The independence of America has been preserved, and her international influence and prestige were never so high.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"The United States of America is at peace with all the world. Every foreign country seeks our good will and friendship, and has them. We are constrained by no entangling alliances in our future course of action, but are free to use our influence and determine our own course in any future emergency as our people may decide. This is the historic American policy, and it is wiser to-day than ever before.

"One of the most signal triumphs of President Harding was the result of the conference of a group of the principal powers of the world recently held in Washington upon the subject of the limitation of armaments. The principal reason why this conference resulted so satisfactorily was because the number of nations which participated in it was small. Another cause which contributed to its success was the fact that too much was not attempted. If all the nations of the world had been called together insurmountable objections on the part of some would surely have arisen. If immediate and complete disarmament had been insisted upon nothing would have been accomplished. The plan pursued by the administration and its distinguished representatives at the conference was along the line of a continuous and graduated reduction of naval armaments during the period of five years. At the end of that period the reduction in naval armaments will have been very material, and the amount of money saved the people of the participating nations, and the relief to their taxpayers, will have been very substantial. Nor has the relative position of America in naval strength upon the sea been sacrificed, but in response to the undoubted wish of the people, and their passionate desire for the preservation of the peace of the world, the initial step has been taken, and the spirit which pervaded the conference greatly encourages the hope that other similar conferences will be held leading to still further reduction of armaments upon both land and sea. For the successful conduct and termination of this conference President

Harding and his administration are entitled to and have received the deep gratitude of the representative men of the world. But as gratifying as the result of this great conference was, it is only one of a long list of accomplishments by the administration for the benefit of the people.

DEMANDS UPON CONGRESS.

"Upon several previous occasions I have had occasion in addressing Republican State conventions to direct attention to the ever-increasing demand for legislation by the Federal Government. During an experience of 20 years in Congress I am increasingly convinced that altogether too much reliance is placed upon the efficacy of acts of Congress as final remedies.

"A great mass of the measures which are pressed upon Congress are entirely beyond the constitutional power of Congress to deal with. Many people demand action at Washington for the cure of evils which could be much better treated by the application of the laws of their own States.

"Wherever possible the people of a State should make their own laws for their own government, where they can be enforced by their own citizens and modified and repealed by them when necessary. Home rule and local self-government are always best for any people. The people of a State are apt to be better acquainted with each other; they understand each other better; they are apt to be more homogeneous in blood and more alike in customs, habits, and aspirations than are the people of States separated from each other by great distances. The States should, therefore, if they desire to retain home rule and local self-government, rely upon their own legislatures and exercise their own powers to the fullest extent. They should realize that they have all the powers that they had before they created the Federal Government, except such powers as they have specifically or by necessary implication delegated to the Federal Government.

"The demand for the passage of new laws by Congress and the methods of expressing that demand have multiplied manifold in recent years. This is accounted for to a large extent by the increasing tendency of those interested in a common cause, business, or calling to organize and press their claims upon Congress. Organizations seem to have become the order of the day, and conventions of the various organizations are held at short periods, at which committees are appointed to insist upon a certain course of legislative procedure. The ease of communication, the great facility and the low price of communicating intelligence, the practical elimination of time and space within certain limits, caused by the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, have encouraged greatly unity of action by blocs for their own interests and their own purposes, many times without reference to the good of the general public. There is hardly a question of any importance which comes before Congress upon which these various organizations and blocs do not divide, and many of them divide with reference to their own personal interests alone.

"The result of this propaganda, perhaps, is quite different from that which its originators intend. It is frequently asserted that all Members of Congress are cowards and care nothing about the merit of measures, but are only concerned with the number of votes which are supposed to be obtained. The idea is sought to be conveyed that when a measure is up for consideration the organization which has the largest number of members and which threatens the most violently will get the votes of Members of Congress because of their fears, but where so many organizations adopt the same tactics in order to procure legislation they are apt to neutralize the efforts of each other. Members of Congress are no braver and no more cowardly than the voters who elect them. I have seen many Members of Congress stand by their convictions of what was right, uninfluenced by the threats of political extermination which were daily hurled at them, and I have seen many of them reelected because they stood by what they thought was right in spite of the pressure to the contrary.

"There is hardly an important subject which comes before Congress upon which one's constituents are not of various minds. A Member of Congress should always be glad to know what his constituents think about questions which he is called upon to help decide. Most Congressmen are anxious to know what their constituents think of the question at issue, and are anxious to get all the information possible bearing upon the subject under consideration; but mere threats to destroy a Representative if he does not vote as his constituent would like to have him, in my judgment, is more apt to damage the cause of the person who makes such threats than it is to help it. No self-respecting Member of Congress will bow meekly to an attempt at intimidation.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

"President Harding was elected for a term of four years. Eighteen months of that time have gone by. The Democratic press of the country has been devoting itself assiduously to the attempt to create an impression that little has been done in that time. No greater mistake than this could possibly be made. The President and his Cabinet and all his heads of bureaus have been continuously at work. The Congress has been in almost continual session. It has had to deal with a long list of vital and troublesome questions. Emergencies have arisen one after another in continuous procession. Most of them have been successfully grappled with and settled; others are in process of settlement; a few remain unsettled and with little progress made toward settlement, but they are very few, and time and patience and common sense will surely bring them to a successful issue.

"To those Democratic friends, both persons and press, who think they improve their political prospects by repeating to themselves the phrase 'Congress has done nothing,' I would suggest that they consider the following list of measures passed by this Congress which they elected in November, 1920. The list is far from complete, but I have selected some of the more important measures:

"An act has been passed to restrict immigration into this country to 3 per cent of the nationals of any country who were in the United States at the time of the taking of the census of 1910. The immigration problem was complicated by conditions resulting from the Great War. Millions of people in foreign countries were clamoring for entrance into this country in order to escape the high taxation, the military service, the want, misery, and devastation which existed in their old land abroad. Many of our own workers were out of employment. It was almost impossible to apply existing selective tests to the flood of threatened immigration. These prospective immigrants in certain cases came from countries which were afflicted with contagious diseases and their entrance into this country would have been a great peril to the health of our people. By the wise limitation set by this act immigrants are to be admitted only in such numbers as will be readily absorbed and Americanized.

"A commission was created to fund and fix the time and conditions of payment of the vast sums which we had loaned the countries with which we had been associated during the war. This commission is now engaged in its difficult task in conference with agents appointed by our foreign debtor nations.

"An agricultural credits relief bill was passed authorizing the War Finance Corporation to extend credit to the extent of a billion dollars to aid in carrying and disposing of agricultural products, and to provide credit for agricultural purposes. Under the provisions of this bill the War Finance Corporation has loaned to exporters \$9,732,608; to cooperative marketing associations, \$96,899,634; to banks and financing institutions, \$233,972,230; to live-stock loan companies, \$59,693,608; making a grand total of \$400,298,081, which relief has proved most helpful to the farmers of the country. No class of our population has suffered more by the readjustment of prices from the high points attained during the war than the farmers of the country. During the war the farmers had been induced to cultivate larger tracts of land and had borrowed heavily in the purchase of agricultural machinery and other necessities at high prices and at high rates of interest. When deflation began the prices of agricultural products dropped precipitately, and in many instances the value of the crops raised was less than their cost of production. The prices of the things which the farmers had to buy did not drop in proportion to the prices of what he had to sell. The result was that the farmer was caught and ground between the upper and the nether millstones. This constituted an acute emergency and the quick relief extended by Congress contributed largely to the solution of the crisis.

"An emergency tariff bill was also passed as a temporary expedient to protect the products of the farmer from the ruinous competition which was resulting from the low cost of labor abroad. This bill will remain in effect only until the new general revision of the tariff shall take effect. The plight in which the agricultural interests of the country had been caught reacted upon the entire industrial system. The purchasing power of the farmer having been impaired and almost destroyed, he was unable to buy the products of our mills and manufactures. Our mills and manufactures, which at the same time were attempting to readjust their production from war materials to products required in time of peace, lost their farmer customers. The railroads and other transportation interests of the country were deprived of

the business of hauling the products of the manufacturers to the farmers, and in large measure of the products of the farms to the consumers. The credit of the farmers was strained to the utmost and the resources of the financial institutions of the country had to deal with a system of frozen credits contracted at a time of high prices and extended upon the shrunken value of collateral security. Thus the vicious circle was complete and demonstrated conclusively the interdependence throughout the country existing between agricultural production, manufacturing, and transportation. In this period of readjustment after the World War there is no one policy and no series of statutes which can at once bring about normal conditions in a civilization and industrial system as complicated as that of the United States. Patience, sanity, and common sense, as well as forbearance and the spirit of mutual helpfulness, is absolutely necessary to tide over such a situation. Our situation is now showing many marked signs of improvement. There is a better demand for labor. The building trades show a marked increase in activities. Home building, which during the war almost ceased, has been resumed upon a great scale and contracts for new construction have been awarded which amount to billions of dollars in the aggregate. In spite of all the difficulties and trials of the unprecedented conditions through which the country has passed, the United States finds itself in a far better condition than is any other country in the world. The worst is over, and all authorities agree that the signs and indications of a full measure of prosperity are clearly visible.

"An act inaugurating the executive Budget system has been passed. Under the provisions of this act the estimates of money required to run the Government are to be submitted to the President, and by the President to the Congress, and the bills raising revenue are to be based upon the amount recommended by the executive branch of the Government. Heretofore each department has prepared its own estimates and made its own recommendations to Congress, and the appropriation bills for the various departments were prepared by the different committees of Congress without relation to each other and with no system of coordination. This antiquated system resulted in much duplication and expense to the Government. The Budget system will also act as a supervising agency in the interest of unification and coordination. It will tend to centralize the study of our financial requirements and enable one central authority to review the whole system of expenditure and will doubtless result in great economy and consequent reduction in taxation.

"An act consolidating the departments and bureaus engaged in the relief of the disabled veterans of the war was passed, which enabled the veterans to deal with a single agency in securing their relief. This act simplified the entire proceeding of caring for our disabled soldiers and expedited the relief to which they were entitled.

"A new revenue act was passed. Under this act the war revenue acts were completely revised. This act repealed the odious excess-profits tax, the transportation tax, the tax on life insurance premiums, the tax on the parcel post, the tax on the sale of clothing, and many other vexatious and irritating sales taxes. A board for the simplification of taxes was created by this act, and provision was made for the adjustment of uncollected arrears of taxes and for the prevention of retroactive rulings by the department in relation to taxes.

"An act in relation to telephones and cables was adopted.

"An act providing for Federal highways was passed.

"Acts providing for the maintenance of an adequate Army and a sufficient Navy have been passed and all the great appropriations bills for their maintenance have been adopted.

"An act for the reorganization of the Patent Office and for the proper compensation of its officials was passed.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT.

"In striking contrast with the reckless expenditures of the last Democratic administration are the results of the Republican determination to bring the expenditures of the Government down to the lowest possible figure. At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1922, the Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, submitted to the House his analysis of Government expenditures. From this expert statement it appears that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1919, which was the fiscal year in which the armistice was signed, covering the ordinary expenses of the Government and excluding public-debt retirements, were \$18,514,879,955. The expenditures for the fiscal years 1920,

1921, and 1922 (exclusive of public-debt expenditures chargeable to ordinary receipts), on a comparable basis, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1920.....	\$6,403,343,841
Fiscal year 1921.....	5,115,927,689
Fiscal year 1922.....	3,372,607,899

"These figures show a reduction for 1922 under 1920 of \$3,030,735,941. They show a reduction for 1922 under 1921 of \$1,743,319,789.

"During the fiscal year just closed on June 30, 1922, the ordinary receipts for the year amounted to \$4,109,104,150. The total expenditures, including public-debt items chargeable against ordinary receipts, were \$3,795,302,499.

"The surplus for the year is \$313,801,651. The total gross debt of the Government on June 30, 1921, was \$23,977,450,552. The total gross debt on June 30, 1922, one year later, was \$22,963,381,708. The reduction in the debt during the year amounts to \$1,014,068,844.

"On May 31, 1919, the total gross debt of the United States was \$25,916,874,096. The total gross debt on June 30, 1922, was \$22,963,381,708. The reduction of debt during this period is thus seen to amount to \$2,953,492,388.

"The reductions in appropriations and consequent reductions in expenditures during the past few years have made possible a most gratifying reduction in taxes. The amount of the reduction for the calendar year 1921 is approximately \$80,000,000, and the relief to taxpayers for the calendar year 1922 is estimated by Mr. MADDEN to be not less than \$850,000,000.

"As Mr. MADDEN points out in his analysis of governmental financial conditions, 'a complete comparison of the present post-war with any pre-war year is manifestly unfair unless all of the changed economic and political factors are adapted to each period. Nowhere in the United States or abroad are living costs or other economic conditions what they were prior to the war. They never will be in the near future. It is unreasonable to insist that the Government expenses can be brought down precisely to the figures of a period in the past.

"The real test has been met for comparative purposes if present appropriations are as low as can be consistently made, considering the changed economic and political situation of the country as compared to this situation in the pre-war year. This has been done most satisfactorily. Any comparison of 1923 with a pre-war year must take into consideration these facts arising from war conditions: The interest on the public debt has increased from \$23,000,000 annually to \$975,000,000; the sinking fund and other public-debt retirement funds have increased from \$60,000,000 to \$369,000,000; appropriations for pensions have increased from \$158,000,000 to \$252,000,000; appropriations for the Veteran's Bureau to provide for compensation, vocational training and medical and hospital relief to veterans of the World War amount to \$418,000,000, against nothing before the war; the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the Shipping Board is directly due to the war and the chaotic situation in shipping affairs taken over by the present administration on March 4, 1921; the appropriations for the Postal Service have necessarily increased from \$324,000,000 to \$565,000,000; the entire Internal Revenue Service prior to the war cost about \$4,000,000, as against \$60,000,000 for the next year, including prohibition enforcement.

"The Army, while reduced to a pre-war basis of personnel, requires increased appropriations on account of increased pay, transportation, and costs of food and other supplies as compared with the pre-war period. The Navy appropriations are somewhat larger than the pre-war figures, due to the enlarged size of the fleet and consequent increase in the personnel.

"The Republican Party has made good in its policy of retrenchment and financial reform. It has established an effective Budget system. It promised a reduction in the cost of Government and a reduction in taxation. Both have been effected. The public debt has also been reduced. While other nations are struggling with overwhelming public debts that in some cases are as great or greater than their national wealth and are crying for relief from the taxes caused by deficits in their budgets, the United States has reduced taxation, achieved a surplus in the fiscal year just closed, and is effecting a gradual reduction in the public debt out of current receipts. Such a record is deserving of and will receive the approbation of the American people.

"The total number of Government employees in the classified civil service, both in and outside of the District of Columbia, aggregated 691,116 on July 31, 1920, the beginning of the fiscal year for which the Republican Congress made appropriations. That number was reduced to 597,482 on July 31, 1921,

and further reduced to 568,390 on December 31, 1921, which is the latest date for which figures are available. The total decrease from July 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, is 122,726.

REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

"Upon assembling in extra session in May, 1919, the new Republican Congress was confronted with the task of passing before the commencement of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1919, eight of the largest of the supply bills which the Democratic Congress had failed to enact into law before it went out of power. Those bills at the time of their failure were all pending in the Senate. The amounts carried in them at the time of their failure aggregated \$3,767,975,974. The total of the same eight bills after their reenactment was \$2,828,283,432. The first legislative action of the new Congress resulted in the passage of these bills before the fiscal year began and in the decrease of the appropriations proposed by the Democratic Congress for the fiscal year 1920 by \$939,692,541.

"The estimates for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and 1922, respectively, and deficiency estimates for prior years, were prepared by the Wilson administration and submitted to the Republican Congress. The reduction made by the Congress in those estimates aggregate slightly more than \$2,950,000,000.

"The total reductions which the Republican Congress effected in the amounts proposed to it by the Democratic administration for the fiscal years 1920, 1921, and 1922 reach \$3,890,000,000, a sum which exceeds by nearly \$150,000,000 the total of the appropriations just made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

"In addition to the reductions effected in the estimates of the Democratic administration and the bills of the Democratic Congress, the Republican Congress, in connection with the preparation of the appropriation bills for the fiscal years 1920, 1921, and 1922, also brought about the repeal of appropriations totaling \$1,140,000,000.

"These reductions in appropriations are exceedingly important and should be considered in connection with the reductions in expenditures for these three fiscal years hereinbefore referred to.

"The adoption of the budget system has produced results which are most gratifying. Not only is the estimate for appropriations the coordinated estimate of all the departments considered with relation to each other by the Bureau of the Budget and then approved by the President, thereby insuring a general review of all expenditures by a single commission of experts, but the system is accompanied by a scientific method of auditing and accounting which has hitherto been lacking. Before the adoption of the budget system by the administration of President Harding the great supply bills of the Government were prepared by eight different committees in the House and in the Senate. The amounts appropriated for the various departments and activities of the Government were not all contained in the same bill but were scattered through different bills. It thus became almost impossible to ascertain the expenditures to be charged to each department and to properly check them up. In addition to this difficulty departments and bureaus were continually exceeding the amounts appropriated for their use and relying upon deficiency bills to reimburse the Treasury for the unauthorized expenditures. Under the new system a single committee on appropriations has been created in each branch of Congress which handles all appropriation bills instead of their being scattered in eight separate committees. The appropriations bills have been reorganized and reformed. The new bills carry appropriations for particular departments and other units of governmental activity. All the appropriations for each department are to be found in one bill or part of a bill. The appropriations for the War Department, which were formerly to be found in five different bills, are now segregated in one bill. The new arrangement tends to precision, clarity, and accuracy and has received the commendation of all who have studied the complicated details of governmental appropriations.

"Too much credit for the great work done by the Bureau of the Budget can not be given to its financial director, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who has just retired, nor to the former Chief of Finance of the War Department, Gen. Herbert M. Lord, who now becomes Director of the Budget.

"As evidence of the marked strides which have been taken in the reduction of appropriations I call attention to a brief table submitted to the Senate by Senator WARREN, of Wyoming, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on July 12, 1922, which appears on page 10209 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. By this table it appears that the grand total of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was \$18,901,966,814; that for the fiscal year 1919 was \$27,072,094,720; that for the fiscal year 1920 was \$7,337,597,282; that for the fiscal

year 1921 was \$4,780,829,510; that for the fiscal year 1922 was \$4,066,816,366; that for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1923, was \$3,747,035,382. Those who are interested in comparison of appropriations for the fiscal years of 1922 and 1923, and for the comparison of the estimates with appropriations for the fiscal year 1923, and for the comparison of the budget estimates and appropriations, supplemental and deficiency for the fiscal year 1922, and the prior fiscal year, and for the recapitulation of comparisons of budget estimates and appropriations will find complete and authoritative tables analyzing the subject in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 12, 1922, on pages 10205 to 10208, submitted to the Senate by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

"The Republican Party under the leadership of President Harding was determined to check the waste and extravagance which existed under the Democratic administration during and after the war and has cut the appropriations to the lowest possible amount consistent with the payment of the fixed charges for running the Government, the Army and Navy, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt. It has exercised the utmost economy in appropriations and absolute integrity in expenditure. It is realized everywhere that even with the utmost economy taxes will necessarily remain high for several years to come, but every effort will be made to reduce expenditures and as soon as possible to lighten the burden of taxation.

"I have referred to the fact that there are very definite signs of a great business revival in the near future. There are, however, some clouds still hovering on the industrial horizon.

THE COAL AND RAILROAD STRIKES.

"For several months the miners of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, have been on a strike owing to differences between them and their employers. The direct loss of wages has been stated to be over \$400,000,000. The loss involved in the higher price of coal and the indirect loss in many ways is incomparably greater than that and is incapable of exact computation.

"The mills and factories, the locomotives and steamboats, and the individual users of coal have all been caused the greatest inconvenience and damage. The production and distribution of coal lies at the basis of heat, light, and power, of transportation, and the manufacture of commodities.

"After the strike among the coal miners had proceeded for several months, there was superimposed upon it a strike by the railroad shopmen, which at times has threatened to involve the striking of other railway employees, and possibly the calling of a general strike all over the country. The calamity which would be produced by such action staggers the imagination. The entire Nation, men, women, and children, the great mass of them unrelated to the controversy at issue, and entirely innocent of any wrongdoing would, if these strikes were continued into the winter season, be starved and frozen. The families of the striking employees would meet the same fate.

"In the interest of the general public, and for the preservation of society, and, indeed, of civilization itself, some method must be discovered by which differences of opinion between employers and employees can be composed without bringing anarchy and chaos upon the entire country.

"Coal is not only the origin of heat, light, and power, but it furnishes the motive power for our steam-railway transportation. The production and distribution of coal, and the transportation facilities furnished by the railroads must be made continuous. No interruption of either can be tolerated. A solution of this question must, in the interest of humanity and of the perpetuity of our institutions, be discovered. It is perfectly true that a man can not be compelled to work against his will. Every free American has the right to work when he pleases and to quit work when he pleases. This applies to everybody, whether they are members of labor unions or not. The man who is not a member of any labor union has just as much right to work when and where he pleases as a member of a labor union has to quit work when he pleases. Nobody should be allowed to interfere with either in the exercise of this lawful right. Every person has a right to employ other people to guard and protect his property. The outrages perpetrated at Herrin, Ill., where armed mobs of striking miners marched against the property of the operators and attacked those who were there to protect it from violence, and those who had attempted to operate the mines, are a disgrace to the locality where they occurred. Such crimes must be prevented and the criminals who perpetrated them must be punished.

"There is some confusion in the minds of the people as to the powers of the President of the United States in such cases. Under our form of government the authorities of each State have ample power under the law to preserve the peace and to

suppress riots and other disorderly assemblages. The President of the United States can not order the Army into a State unless by the request of the governor of the State, except in cases of insurrection and rebellion, or unless it be to prevent a restraint of commerce among the States, or interference with the carrying of the United States mail, which was done in 1894 by President Cleveland during the Chicago strike.

"The States have ample police power to punish crime within their borders, and it is the duty of the State authorities to use all necessary force to maintain order and punish crime. Perhaps no one person is wise enough to state offhand exactly what the terms of the remedy to be applied shall be, but that a remedy must be found is beyond question.

"Coal must be produced without interruption, and the transportation systems of the public must be operated continuously. No differences of opinion between the owners of these properties and their employees as to hours of labor or rates of wages can be permitted to destroy the business of the country and to bring the innocent people of the country to the brink of famine and death.

"Where a system of coal mines is operated by men who belong to labor unions, who strike en masse when they so vote, or are ordered, and when nonunion men are prevented from taking their places, the public health and safety are imperiled, and the safety of the public must be the supreme law. Where a system of railroads is operated by men who belong to labor unions they no doubt have a right to quit work. When they do so they are no longer in the employ of the railroad company. Having vacated their positions they have no right to prevent others from filling their places.

"Interstate railroads are public-service corporations. They are privately owned but they serve the public, and under the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States they are regulated by laws passed by Congress. Congress prescribes the rates which they may charge, the kind of equipment they may use, the hours during which their employees shall be allowed to labor, the issuance of their securities, the manner in which their books shall be kept, the inspection of their engines, the routing of their freight, the kinds of bills of lading they shall issue, and many other details of the business.

"Congress has created the Interstate Commerce Commission and given it power to make orders in relation to many of these matters. These railroads operate under public charters granted by the several States, and they are public service corporations. It is insufferable and utterly inconsistent with the conduct of the business of the Nation that the operation of these great arteries of travel and commerce should, at a preconcerted signal, come to a stop simultaneously over the entire Nation or any considerable part thereof. The loss and the indirect damage, the physical and mental suffering, the anxiety and hostility which arise from such a proceeding as a strike, involving hundreds of thousands of men and paralyzing the commerce of the country, constitute too great a price to exact from the innocent public for the settlement of a disagreement as to wages or conditions of labor. Some civilized method must be devised by which laboring men who belong to unions may have their differences with their employers adjusted by a peaceful method, as the differences of other people are adjusted. The country will not permit, and ought not to permit, any labor union or any other combination of men to throttle its activities, to decline to submit their differences to arbitration, or to refuse any judicial and orderly settlement of their disagreement.

"If the contention of any leader of a labor union is that he and his union will not permit any tribunal duly constituted by law to decide the matter in dispute; that the dispute must be decided in their favor in accordance with their demands, irrespective of the rest of the country, and regardless of all damage that innocent people may suffer; that they shall be allowed not only to abandon their positions but shall also be allowed to prevent anybody else from filling the positions so vacated; and that they shall be allowed to starve and freeze the country in order to compel their employers to yield to whatever demands the employees may make—then I say this claim can not be allowed. It is an unjust claim, inconsistent with the practices of civilized society, inhuman, cruel, and utterly inconsiderate of the rights of innocent third parties. Whenever this issue is raised it must be squarely met, for the great unorganized mass of the men, women, and children of this free Republic will never accede to any such arrogant claim in the interest of a particular class of people against all the rest of the people.

"The Republican Party stands for equal rights for all men, but conspiracies in restraint of commerce among the States, whether such conspiracies consist in preventing the operation of railroad locomotives or of preventing them from get-

ting coal upon which their operation depends or whether the conspiracies are entered into by capitalists or laborers, must cease. Law and order and the public peace must at all hazards be preserved.

THE SOLDIERS' BONUS.

"Upon nearly every one of the emergencies which have arisen since the last national election, and in respect to nearly every act of any importance which Congress has passed, there have been differences of opinion. Indeed, on many of these questions people of the same political faith have differed violently. The passage of the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill in both Houses of Congress by great majorities is one of such measures. It was not a partisan measure. It was supported by Democrats as well as by Republicans. It was advocated and opposed with equal vehemence. Epithets have been hurled at each other by those taking opposite sides of the question, and a great deal of feeling has been aroused.

"During the last national campaign I announced publicly that I would favor a soldiers' bonus, so called. As a Senator I voted to put this country into the great World War. I voted to conscript the youth of this country into the military service of the United States. I was myself beyond the age of military service, but I voted to draft the boys of the age fixed in the conscription law into the hell of war. They were all liable, upon the commands of their superior officers, to throw themselves against the cold steel, the poison gas, and the flame throwers of the oncoming German host. I voted to drag them away from their ordinary vocations of life, to compel them to abandon their friends and their families, and to fight in foreign lands in the service of their country and for the success of the allied cause. Those who were not drafted stayed at home. Many of them rendered efficient service by producing the things which were necessary to the support of the Army and of the Navy. Many of them made large profits. Wages and prices soared to abnormal heights. Many people reaped the advantage of great profits in safety while our boys were risking their lives and while their families and friends at home were suffering anguish of mind as to their safety. It was the onrush of these gallant soldier boys of ours against the enemy which saved western Europe from the German invasion, and saved the lives and property of the people of this country who remained at home. Having voted to compel these young heroes to fight our battle, I can not find it in my heart to deny them the small tribute to their valor which is provided by the so-called bonus bill. I know that there are plenty of people who say that the country can not stand the financial burdens imposed by the bonus at this time. I think the country can stand it, and I think those who stayed at home and earned money while they compelled their soldier boys to fight their battles in foreign lands for a dollar a day ought to be willing to pay a small additional sum to help start these boys in life again. I am willing to pay my share, and I think in the end other people will see that they ought to be willing to pay theirs.

"In the contest over this matter, much bitter language has been used. Those who favor the measure have been denounced as looters of the Public Treasury and as buyers of votes for themselves with public money. Those who have opposed the measure have been designated as slackers and profiteers who stayed home and got rich out of the war. Neither of these statements made in the heat of the controversy represents the truth. The great mass of the boys who went to war do not consider that they are looting the Public Treasury when they ask the Nation to give them a few hundred dollars each to partially compensate them for the sacrifices which they made. Those who did not have to go to war were not all profiteers nor slackers, but they were not compelled to expose their lives nor to abandon their business, and they ought to be willing to pay a small fractional percentage as the cost of maintaining a successful war, preserving their own property and their own comfort and peace of mind.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF BILL.

The adequate protection of American producers and American laboring men from the cheaper-made products and cheaper-paid labor of other countries has been a cardinal principle of the Republican Party since its formation. It has been an issue in almost every national political campaign since the close of the War between the States.

"As I remarked in the beginning of this address, one of the earliest acts of the last Democratic administration after its accession to power in 1913 was to pass the so-called Underwood-Simmons tariff bill. I have alluded to the devastation which the operation of that statute was producing in this country when the outbreak of the great World War took the place of a protective tariff by checking the importation of foreign-made

goods into this country and tremendously stimulating the demand for our products by other nations of the world. Now that the war is over and the other nations are recuperating from its effects, many of them with their instrumentalities of production unimpaired but with the lowest wage scale in many years, the danger to our industries, unless they can be protected from the threatened invasion of cheaply made foreign goods, becomes imminent. To be sure, the Congress has passed an emergency tariff bill which affords protection to certain agricultural products, but it gives no protection whatever to the products of our mills and manufactories.

"The Democratic Underwood-Simmons bill still remains unrepealed upon the statute books. This Congress has devoted itself assiduously, and under conditions of the greatest difficulty, caused largely by the depreciated currencies of European competitors and the consequent violent fluctuation in the rates of foreign exchange, to the framing of a Republican tariff bill which would afford adequate protection to our producers and laborers. This bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress and has been sent to a committee of conference between the two Houses for the purpose of agreeing upon the many amendments made to the bill in the Senate. This bill has participated in the violent difference of opinion which has developed, as I have before stated, concerning every major measure which the Congress has passed.

"The great importers of foreign goods make their money not by contributing to produce anything in America but by buying things in foreign countries, importing them into America and trying to induce the American people to buy them in preference to goods the joint product of American labor and American capital. These importers and their customers constitute a very powerful group of rich people in this country, and they make enormous profits out of the business of trying to persuade the American people to use foreign goods instead of those produced in their own country. They have conducted a savage campaign by advertisements in the press and by every method which their large experience suggested to prevent the passage of the pending tariff bill and to cut down to the lowest point the amount of protection afforded. They pretend to be the friend of the American people and claim that they desire to reduce the high cost of living. The fallacy of their whole argument lies in this: Whatever the American people import from foreign countries takes the place of an equal amount of goods made in this country. Of course, everybody would like to buy where they can buy cheapest, but they must also have the money to buy with. If a foreign factory is allowed to put an American factory out of business, not only have those who are thus thrown out of employment lost their income but the chances are that they have got to learn another trade or go into some other business. If any factory or line of factories is put out of business in this country it leaves the foreign factories in the same line of business in complete mastery of the situation. With the American factories out of business, their employees dispersed, and their factories demolished it takes years to reassemble the plants and the operatives and to acquire the necessary skill in the manufacture of the product to start the business again. In the meantime the foreign producer, finding himself master of the situation, immediately elevates his price and is in a position to exact whatever he cares to charge.

"If this process is continued through many industries, we should soon find ourselves reduced to the state of a great nation raising raw materials, shipping them to foreign countries to be manufactured, and paying the foreigner the freight both ways across the ocean and a profit for the manufacture of the goods. We should be raising a few great staple products, we should lose our ingenuity, our talent for invention, and the domestic competition which in the end results in cheaper products and better goods but keeps our own capital and labor employed at home.

"The principle of protection can not be successfully applied as a great national policy and limited to particular spots and particular industries. It must be universal wherever it is applicable at all. Neither the manufacturer nor the laborer who works in a cotton mill can expect to have his product protected, insuring good wages and profits to the business, and at the same time have the products of the woolen mill across the street insufficiently protected. No doubt the man in the cotton mill, being amply protected, would like to buy his woolen clothing as cheap as possible, and would buy a suit of clothes made by cheaper foreign labor and foreign capital, but the men in the woolen industry would not agree to this, and everybody of any common sense realizes that the protective policy resulting in the diversification of industry, making the nation self-reliant and self-supporting, must be applied equally to all.

"No Member of Congress who has been through the experience of framing a protective tariff bill is unfamiliar with the kind of letter which he frequently receives from certain manufacturers demanding adequate protection on what he produces, but stating that he must have the material from which he produces his protected product placed upon the free list. Many of these manufacturers do not seem to realize that the material which he uses in his product is the manufactured product of a mill a few miles distant from him, and if he does realize this he is demanding that his product shall be protected but that the product of his neighbor shall be left exposed to the fiercest competition of the cheap labor of foreign lands. There can be no question that in the long run the diversification of industries, the technical knowledge thus diffused among the artisans of the country, the skill thereby generated among the operatives, and the domestic competition in similar lines of business make a better country, a more intelligent people, a more self-reliant nation, and a more self-supporting country than the policy of free trade which, while it allows everybody to buy where he can buy cheapest, exposes every American to the grilling competition of the underpaid labor of the rest of the world.

"The great majority of the American workers realize that the only possible way of maintaining the American wage scale and the American standard of living is to protect the products of their labor against the competition of the underpaid labor of the Old World. Industrial calamity, bread lines, soup houses, commercial disaster, and panics have always followed the attempt of the Democratic Party to impose free trade or tariff for revenue only upon the American people. Every man who works in a factory knows that he can not be paid the American scale of wages, which constitutes on the average more than 80 per cent of the total cost of the product of the factory in which he works, if some other Americans are allowed to buy articles produced by laborers who are paid from one-tenth to one-half the wages which the American laborer gets. The American laborer knows that no business can pay him the American wage, which enables the American worker to maintain his American standard of living, unless his employer also is making money.

"Capital and employers will not continue to conduct their business at a loss. They can not pay the American scale of wages unless they have the American market. They can not compete with the foreign wage scale and the foreign rate of interest upon capital except in a few industries in which we have a great natural advantage. The American market is the best market in the world. We are 110 millions of the richest people in the world, the most lavish buyers, and the greatest consumers, with the highest standard of living of any people in the whole history of the world.

"We hear a great deal nowadays about encouraging our export trade. No doubt this is a very commendable proposal, but it constitutes only a drop in the bucket in the consideration of the question of American prosperity.

"The sales of goods by American producers in the American market constitute 94 per cent of the total sales of goods by Americans. Only from 6 to 8 per cent of the total sales of goods by Americans have ever been shipped abroad. The prime object of every country in the world is to gain access to the American market, the most profitable in the world, the market of the richest country in the world, the country which maintains by reason of the Republican policy of protection the highest standard of living in the world.

"As the great expounder of the doctrine of protection, William McKinley, used to say, 'Cheap goods make cheap wages, and cheap wages make cheap men.' If you throw the American laborer out of his employment, he is without the price to buy even cheap goods. As McKinley was wont to say, 'I know that when goods are made in America by American capital and American labor and are sold in America we have both the goods and the money for which they were sold. When we buy goods made in Europe by European capital and European labor we get the goods and they get the money.'

"The policy of protection means that before a foreigner can send his goods into this great American market and get the price which similar goods brings in this country he must pay into the United States Treasury a license fee for the privilege of bringing them in. This license fee is, if the two classes of goods are to be placed upon a perfect parity, represented by the difference between the cost of production abroad plus the transportation charge to this country and the cost of producing the similar article in this country, allowance being made for the difference in the rate of profit which is made upon the goods.

"In view of the unstable conditions of foreign exchange, the variation in wages, the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cost of production in foreign countries, and the instability of the different elements involved in the problem, the tariff bill now pending in Congress includes a provision authorizing the President, in his discretion, to change the rates of duties within the range of 50 per cent above or 50 per cent below the rates of duties imposed upon the importation of foreign goods into this country whenever he finds it advisable for the purpose of equalizing the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. By this provision any duties which may prove, owing to the unstable conditions following the war, to be too high as defined in the bill may be reduced by Executive action and duties which prove to be noncompetitive may be raised within the foregoing limitation.

"The Republican Party welcomes the issue raised by the Democratic Party against this protective tariff measure in the coming campaign. It is convinced that the American people are as determined to protect themselves against foreign competition as they ever were, and it feels that the danger of such competition, owing to the low wage scales prevalent in foreign nations and the standard of living which they have been compelled to adopt in order to recoup themselves from the ruinous expenses of the war, render that foreign competition more dangerous than ever.

"It has been stated by some people actuated either by interested or altruistic motives that foreign nations can not pay the debts which they owe us except by exporting their products to this country. I do not know whether foreign nations can pay their debts to us or not. They will probably not be paid for many years in any event; but I do know this, that the American people are not going to lower their wage scale or the American standard of living, tear down their customhouses and throw their ports open to the free admission of foreign goods, and surrender the American market to the foreign competitor and throw the American workmen out of employment and close American industrial plants in order that foreigners who have been engaged in a war which everyone deplors and for which Americans are in no way responsible—I say that I do know America is not going to do these things in order that foreigners might sell their goods here, and the Republican Party welcomes the approaching political campaign upon that issue.

ELECT SENATOR McLEAN.

"I can not refrain at this time from saying a few words about a very distinguished, a very capable, and yet a very modest friend of ours. I refer to my colleague, Senator GEORGE P. McLEAN. I have referred to him as a very modest man, and so he is. He does not crave publicity nor applause. With a mind stocked with the learning which he has acquired from a family noted for its scholarly attainments and by his own efforts he has gone about the very responsible business which has devolved upon him as a Senator from Connecticut with unfailing fidelity and with unflagging industry. He is equipped with the rarest intellectual attainments. He knows books, he knows men, and he knows his country and its needs. He is quiet and unobtrusive; he is accurate, discriminating, and courageous.

"I think I may say with entire truth that there is no Senator whose judgment is more sought and none whose conclusions are more sound. He has served the people of his State with signal ability for two terms of six years each in the Senate. He has attained high position and influence there. He is a member of several of the most important committees of that body. He is the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, by which committee the great problems pertaining to the Nation's money and its national banking system and its Federal reserve system are settled. He ranks among the first few members of the Senate Finance Committee, which frames tariff and revenue bills. He is one of the three Republican Senators who are the managers on the part of the Senate of the conference between the two Houses on the pending tariff bill. He is also a member of the conference committee on the soldiers' bonus bill. He ranks high on the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has jurisdiction over all interstate railroad questions and of many other questions in relation to interstate commerce.

"Into the work of all these committees, by which so many of the intricate problems involving our commercial, our industrial, and our financial systems are settled, Senator McLEAN has thrown himself with the most indefatigable industry and zeal. For months several of these committees have been in session from early morning until dark, day after day and month after month, taking testimony, investigating, deliberating, and arriving at decisions upon the most important ques-

tions which have ever been before the Nation. He has not spared himself. He has devoted himself conscientiously and exclusively to the interests of his constituents. His correspondence with his constituents, and, indeed, with prominent men all over the country upon these great subjects, has been enormous, and through it all he has been patient, sympathetic, and untiring in his devotion to duty.

"He is to head our State ticket and be our leader in the approaching campaign, and I know that the people of Connecticut, who have so much at stake, will continue to avail themselves of the services of this conspicuously able and conscientious public servant.

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

"I have briefly outlined a few of the accomplishments of President Harding and the Republican Congress in the year and a half during which the Harding administration has been in power. This work has all been accomplished while conditions in the world were almost chaotic and under a continual bombardment of criticism by the Democratic Party and its public press. We do not object to criticism. We realize that this Government must be conducted by parties and parties must be held together by compact and effective organization. Government by political party means a continuous fight to command the confidence of a majority of the electors. The Democratic Party is bound to attack the record of the Republican Party or else make no contest. The largest part of the criticism which is leveled at the splendid achievements of the Republican Party is mere captious criticism. It is not made in good faith. It is hollow sound and fury. It does not ring true. It is made for political effect only. It is an attempt, kept up by the continuous roar of many voices, to confuse the minds of the American voters. The Republican Party has performed a Herculean task. The structure it took over when it ejected the Democratic Party from power resembled a great industrial plant after a conflagration.

"The governmental machinery was warped and twisted to an extent which made efficient operation an impossibility. It had to be readjusted, renewed, and coordinated. The wreckage has been removed as fast as possible, the machinery is now working smoothly, and the plant is on the point of enormous and profitable production. The Harding administration is in the midst of its career. In order that it may justly be held responsible for producing efficient results, it should be given a fair trial. In order that it may have a fair trial, the intricate machinery must be manned and equipped by its friends and not by its enemies. President Harding is the master mechanic. The Senate and the House of Representatives must be coordinated with his plans. To produce efficiency in government, these two branches of Congress must be in complete harmony with the Executive. The House of Representatives must be Republican in order that the Republican Party may be held responsible for the results of the Harding administration at the end of its term of office. To elect a Democratic House of Representatives would be to swap horses while crossing the raging stream. It would effectually block the operation of the governmental machine and nullify the high purposes which the administration has in mind. No doubt a great many Republicans have differed with the administration and with Congress upon particular measures, but because a Republican may not have had his way upon some particular measure which Congress has enacted, or for which President Harding stands sponsor, is that a sufficient reason for putting the Democratic Party in power, with which party such a Republican could not agree on anything? If a Republican thinks a sufficient duty has not been imposed in the tariff bill on some one article, is that any reason for voting for a Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress who does not believe in any protective duty at all? Because some Republican may think that too high a duty has been imposed on some one commodity, can he justify himself in voting for a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives who will vote only for a tariff for revenue only? After the record which the last Democratic administration made, do the business men of the country desire the Democratic Party to take control of the House of Representatives and its committees which originate and frame all taxation and revenue measures? Whenever the Democratic Party controls the House of Representatives, the Representatives from the Southern States control the Democratic Party and dominate the committees of the House. Do the people of Connecticut desire that the southern Democracy shall control the committees of the House of Representatives in the interest of southern Democratic financial and fiscal theories? Do they desire the terms of financial measures so arranged as to collect the great bulk of the taxes from the Northern, Eastern, and Central States, as was done by the last Democratic adminis-

tration? I know that they do not. The people of the great business State of Connecticut can be relied upon to support the Republican administration, and, now that it has laid firm the foundations of retrenchment, reform, and orderly progress, the electors of this State will give it a vote of confidence by the return to Washington of five Republican Representatives in the House and by the reelection of GEORGE P. McLEAN to the United States Senate."

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon for his courtesy.

Mr. President, I wish to make a few, perhaps, unnecessary remarks about the only thing that seems to me to be at work night and day in America. It would appear from reading the daily newspapers that Europe is waiting on her oars while she is attempting to borrow money from somebody somewhere; and in America the workingmen are on strike, and capital would have brought about a lockout if the workingmen had not anticipated it. About the only thing that I can find that is really at work all the time and is, therefore, deserving of some degree of commendation on that account is the cotton boll weevil. I wish to make some remarks about the cotton boll weevil and the effect of his industrious activities.

Seriously, Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the country and of all its industries to the magnitude of this evil. There is too much of a disposition to think that nobody is affected by it except the southern cotton grower, but the whole world is affected by the voracity of this little insect.

Somebody—I have forgotten who—has said that the only thing that man with all his intellect could not face and overcome was the insect world with its germs and its destroyers. This seems to be true about the boll weevil with regard to various American industries which depend upon the production, the transportation, the marketing, the spinning, and the weaving of cotton.

Mr. President, there appears in the Literary Digest of the issue which I obtained this morning, which is dated September 16, an article which is headed "Disastrous Devastations of the Boll Weevil." I wish to bring the facts in that article to the attention of the American people through the medium of this august body. I wish to call the attention of Senators who have been talking a great deal about various things to something that is of importance not only to the man who owns the cotton lands, to the laborers who work them, to the merchant who supplies them, to the bank that loans money to them, to the manufacturer who must spin and weave the cotton, to the laborers in factories whose welfare depends upon the production of cotton, but to the immense mass of consumers whose comfort depends very largely upon comparatively cheap cotton—that is to say, reasonably priced cotton—in the market.

I believe Senators will all bear me out in the statement that I have very seldom made any remarks upon the floor of this House or of the other House concerning anything that was of exclusive importance either to me or to my class or to my section; I have not often done that; but this is a question which goes to the entire country. There is nobody in the United States who is not interested in bringing the entire weight and influence of science and of government to bear to stop the devastations of the cotton boll weevil, if possible.

Mr. President, I am going to read a part of this article, which, as I have stated, is headed "Disastrous Devastations of the Boll Weevil," and comment upon a part of it and try to have it borne in upon the consciousness of the American people through the medium of this body. I quote:

The worst scourge that ever ravaged the South is, in the opinion of many newspapers, being taken altogether too calmly by the country at large. When it dawns on us that the price of cotton and all cotton goods is directly affected, they do not believe we will take it so calmly. Apparently we are already feeding half our shirts to a voracious little beast known as the boll weevil. Last year it destroyed 79 per cent of the cotton growing in the United States. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington on September 3 stated that the Department of Agriculture report for 1921 gives the damage of the boll weevil at 6,277,000 bales of cotton.

Over six and one-quarter million bales of cotton, worth in ordinary times 10 cents a pound, or \$50 a bale, and at present worth something like nearer \$120 a bale.

This is an increase of damage of 37 per cent over 1920, and the end is not yet. Reports coming in for this year tend to show a considerable increase of damage over 1921. Last month alone—

Last month—one month—

the damage is estimated at 830,000 bales—

Over three-quarters of a million, nearly a million bales of cotton—

and if the rate of destruction keeps on going up, it may soon amount to a million bales of cotton a month.

A month! New England labor is dependent upon it; Manchester, England, labor is dependent upon it. England can not pay her debts without her cotton industry.

Since the production of cotton for 1921 was, altogether, some 7,954,000 bales, the boll weevil, with its consumption of over 6,000,000 bales, was even then getting almost as much cotton as we get ourselves. This year, viewing the reported increases of the scourge, it looks to many papers as if we would have to share our cotton crop about half and half with the weevil. Expressed in money, this may easily run to a billion of dollars.

Then the New York Herald adds this, to which I do not entirely agree:

It is not impossible that unless an effective agent against the boll weevil is found the production of cotton in the United States will be completely blotted out.

I do not believe that; the situation is not as bad as that, Mr. President; but it amounts, perhaps, to something worse than that, because a lingering death is frequently worse than a quick death.

Then this article goes on and gives an account of the habits of the boll weevil. I have marked the portions which I desire quoted in the left-hand side of the page with pencil marks. I will not take up the time of the Senate to read them, but will ask the reporter to put them in, including the table on page 10 in the right-hand column.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the matter referred to will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

What sort of an animal is this "billion-dollar bug," as the Baltimore American calls it? "The weevil," says a report of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "is about one-quarter of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in width, or about the size of a common house fly. Coming originally to us from a tropical climate, it displays most remarkable adaptations to change of environment. It passes the winter in its adult state, constantly surviving zero weather. During the winter it lives entirely without food, seeking such shelter and protection as are afforded by stored cotton seed, barns, haystacks, fence rows, hedges, brush piles, and the like. The period of hibernation depends upon the weather, and the weevil does not emerge from its hiding place until the young cotton begins to show above ground. The insect then immediately attacks the young cotton for food."

From this report and bulletins of the Department of Agriculture we learn that the weevil has no other food than the cotton plant, and seems to have only two passions—eating and reproduction. There are four or more generations each summer, the length of existence being about 60 days. The greater part of the destruction is accomplished by the larvæ, which are slightly larger than the adults, as can be seen in the illustration. They are fat white maggots, which feed on the internal tissues of the cotton buds and bolls. The possible progeny of a single pair of weevils from the beginning to the end of a season may amount to no less than 12,755,100 descendants. When one remembers that a single weevil, boring into a cotton boll, can destroy it, the ravages of the beast can be understood.

These ravages have mounted year by year, as shown in the attached table, which we take from a recent Associated Press dispatch:

Year.	Weevil damage.	All damage.	Crop produced.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1921.....	6,277,000	10,712,000	7,954,000
1920.....	4,595,000	8,955,000	12,987,000
1919.....	2,780,000	8,825,000	12,421,000
1918.....	1,325,000	9,136,000	12,041,000
1917.....	2,095,000	8,954,000	11,302,000
1916.....	2,994,000	9,505,000	11,450,000
1915.....	1,983,000	7,346,000	11,192,000
1914.....	1,381,000	5,937,000	16,135,000
1913.....	1,579,000	7,937,000	14,156,000
1912.....	714,000	7,143,000	13,703,000
1911.....	338,000	6,893,000	15,683,000
1910.....	1,297,000	8,702,000	11,609,000
1909.....	1,368,000	9,369,000	10,005,000
13 years.....	28,776,000	109,414,000	180,648,000
Yearly average.....	2,214,000	8,416,000	12,358,000

With the boll weevil's past performance in mind, what are we to expect of this year?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. President, continuing the quotation, this time from the New York Journal of Commerce, to which I need not pay my compliments as a purely trade and industrial paper, it says:

The almost unparalleled drop of 13.8 per cent in the condition of the cotton crop reported to-day by the Department of Agriculture lowers the estimated yield for 1922 to 10,575,000 bales.

What the midsummer deterioration means in an economic way to the southern planters is manifest, for the reduction in the bales, due to the difference in condition, represents more than \$100,000,000 less at the prevailing price of cotton.

Pretty nearly \$1 for every man, woman, and child in the United States, whether naturalized or alien.

Detailed reports are beginning to come in. * * * Farmers who a fortnight ago thought they had a good crop see it deteriorating every day. In northern and later parts of the State—

Alabama is the State being referred to—

squares are eaten as quickly as they form and the farmers in the earlier sections find weevil pupæ in what appear to be good bolls. To cite an extreme case, on one plantation near the Georgia line in

southern Alabama 15 bolls were picked from one stalk. On cutting them open 12 proved ruined by weevils. * * *
 Going through fields that from the road look good one will find an unusual shedding of punctured squares. Crack open the bolls and the weevil pupa is pretty sure to be found there, or sometimes a boll worm.

In some cases calcium arsenate has been used with varying success. Some farmers declare it has not done them any good at all.

Mr. President, in that connection I wish to say that I am one of the farmers who is willing to declare that it has not done a particle of good. It has been tried in my neighborhood by some of the more intelligent of the planters; it has been tried in some places on my own plantation, and if it has done any good the good is infinitesimal. One can ride by the cotton fields and note this. Ordinarily in August the cotton fields are white with blossoms every morning—that would have been the case in a normal year under normal conditions—but when I left you could run your eyes down the rows and find perhaps only 5 white blossoms in a row; in other words, the boll weevil had destroyed the squares and where there ought to have been 500 blossoms there were only from 3 to 5 or perhaps 10. Such has been the destruction wrought.

The Agricultural Department has been sending out so-called experts—scientific people. Mr. President, there is hardly anything in the world quite so fictitious as science; novels are not more so. Those experts have been telling the people to do everything in the world almost; they have been trying to find out some other little bug that could eat up this bug, in which effort they have so far failed. They have been trying to get some poison; but what is to be done when the insect to be poisoned is inside the boll or within the calyx of a square or a blossom? You can not get at him, and there you are.

Mr. President, if this had been peach yellows in New England or Delaware or New Jersey, if this had been some disease of citrus fruits out in California, the whole Government would have subordinated nearly everything else to the destruction of the pest; but the idea has gone abroad that the man who suffers by it is the cotton planter. Why, bless your hearts, I do not suffer alone by a market price of 20 cents for cotton when I am raising one-fifth of what I could have raised at 10 cents; everybody suffers.

The merchant in my neighborhood, the banker who lends money to the merchant, the lawyer who must look to the cotton crop to enable his clients to get money enough with which to pay him, the people of New England, who are spinning and weaving cotton, and other industries all over the United States which are more or less dependent upon the prosperity of the textile industry, whether directly engaged in it or not, all suffer; in fact, nearly everybody suffers. Cotton has been for many years the great export crop of America, and it has restored to us the balance of trade when otherwise it would have been lost. It has maintained it nearly all the time. This is not a mere State question. It is in the very highest sense a national question. It is not a sectional question. It is not a question of one industry; it is a question that concerns all industries in this country.

Then I notice this:

In general, its use—

The use of this chemical—

has not given the satisfaction that it has in Mississippi, particularly the Delta, where its use has meant nearly perfect weevil control.

That statement is absolutely inaccurate. Except that, of course, it is not designedly so, I would say it was false. I know a good deal about the Mississippi Delta, and that statement is not true.

Farmers in this zone were heavy losers last year; as, for example, one planter put out 500 acres and picked 2 bales.

On that 500 acres, in an average year, he ought to pick 300 bales. On that 500 acres, in a good crop year, with a bumper crop, he might have picked 500 bales, but he picked 2 bales.

They are so discouraged this year that they talk of turning to other crops. In fact, one county that normally plants 50,000 acres this year has but 2,500. The county in 1919 produced 17,000 bales of cotton, and last season 298.

All estimates of numbers of bales must be taken with caution, because the weevils are working in the bolls, and therefore are hidden from view. Not until the cotton is picked will the damage be capable of appraisement.

And, by the way, in that connection, Mr. President, appraisement is then too late, because after the cotton is picked and has gone to the gin, and the prices have been fixed upon the market upon a certain expectation, the failure to realize the expectation comes too late to give the laborer who works for the planter and who has been paid by the planter at market prices prior to that, any relief. The planter may save himself, but the laborer can not.

Concerning South Carolina, the article says:

The boll weevils are now at work all over the State. So long as there are squares they confine their attention to them. But all the squares are gone, and they now are working in the bolls of not only the middle, but bottom growth, where the bolls are older.

Mr. President, cotton grows in my section of the country about 5 feet high, let us say. In various sections it will grow about 2 feet high. The land has upon it what is called a bottom crop, a middle crop, and a top crop. We can manage to get the bottom crop, which comes first, in hard bolls before the weevil is sufficiently developed to attack them; and in a real good year for us, and a bad year for the boll weevil, we may develop a majority of the middle crop to a hardness of boll where it is impervious to the attack of the boll weevil; but the top crop has to go, and part of the middle crop or all of it, this year has gone. As the article says, these boll weevils, as long as they can get squares on the cotton to feed upon, do not attack the boll at all. That part of it which has been developed into hardened boll escapes them then; but later on, when they have destroyed all the squares—as is the case with the fields which I described, where there were no blooms, showing that the squares had gone—then they attack the tender bolls, and then the medium hard bolls, and the only thing that escapes is the boll that has been thoroughly developed before they were hatched out.

When bolls are full grown they begin to get specked with red spots. I have found weevils in those red bolls. I picked one ball and found nine punctures in it. That means that nine weevil eggs were incubating in that one boll. I haven't seen so poor a crop in 20 years.

From other States the story is almost the same. "Mississippi," they say, "is credited with a crop of 1,003,000 bales." But—

"The weevils are much worse than ever before. Only a small percentage of farmers are fighting them, and they are consuming the green bolls. No one can tell from the appearance of a field what it is like. Only the picking test will prove it."

I want to call your attention to this, which sums up the entire situation:

There never can be another large crop of cotton produced under what have up to now been considered ordinary conditions. * * * Consumption of cotton is increasing. Last year it was from 25 per cent to 30 per cent more than the present crop will amount to.

Think of that! That pretty nearly spells a cotton famine. That does not mean so much to me as it does to the consumers of the world. I am partly recompensed for the scarcity of supply, the failure of the crop, by the increase in price; but the man who must buy coats and pants and vests and hats and shirts and underclothing made out of cotton entirely, or to a very large extent, can not recompense himself. He must pay the additional price; and that means more for some other parts of the world than it does for America, because when you go to India and when you go to Egypt you find people clothed nearly entirely in cotton. When you go to central Africa and northern Africa the same thing is true. No greater calamity can happen to the world than really expensive cotton clothing, whether calicoes for women, or shirtings for men, or sheetings for beds.

Production of cotton is not keeping pace—

Nor can it keep pace under boll weevil conditions—

and this is a situation the market must recognize.

There is only one way to meet an unpleasant situation. We must find the remedy.

Can we find the remedy? Is science capable of it? Is the Agricultural Department—which, at any rate, makes great pretense of wrestling with every great agricultural problem—capable of it? Is it doing the very best that it can toward that end? All those are questions which I leave unanswered for each man who reads what I have to say to answer in his own way, to the best of his ability.

There is a remedy which was suggested by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] the other day, which is to stop the production of cotton entirely for one year. That would stop the boll weevil. There is not any doubt about that, because scientific information is unanimous at least upon one point, and that is to the effect that this miserable little rascal does not eat anything except cotton, the cotton plant, the squares, the blooms even at times, the tender bolls, and he can not live a whole year without food. He can live all winter. He hides in the hedges, he gets in the trash, he goes into a comatose condition, he does not wake up until the next spring wakes him up, but in the summertime he must eat. But, Mr. President, there are remedies offered for diseases that take account of everything except the chief factor, and the chief factor is human nature. How could you possibly, by agreement or by a law, effect a condition of things whereby for 12 months no cotton should be raised? If every man who made cotton in all the South came up and signed an agreement not to plant one seed for the next year, how many of them do you suppose would keep the agreement? There would be a little smart Aleck in this

neighborhood, and another one there, who would say, "Nobody is going to raise cotton except me, and it will be worth a dollar and a half a pound, and even if the boll weevil eats up nine-tenths of it, my other tenth will make me rich." You can not leave human nature out of the consideration of any great problem. There is your human nature—greedy, selfish; not compact keeping, either nationally or internationally, or individually; not universally so.

Then, in the name of God, by what sort of a law could you enforce the nonproduction of cotton? Certainly the Federal Government has no authority to say to the Senator from Alabama that in his State all shall not plant any cotton. Under no delegated authority of any description and under no possible inference from any delegated authority has the Federal Government any such power as that. Could the States do it? Yes; if they all did it and did it in the same year and did it at the same time and by identical provisions, and in addition to that made it a crime punishable by such stupendous penalties as to enforce it; but everybody knows that they are not going to do it. There is not a State in the South whose legislature would dare pass a law of that description, no matter how advantageous it would be.

Then if you can not effect it by agreement and if you can not effect it by law you are back where you were. You must rely upon modern science and upon the investigating power of the Federal Government and its advisory power in teaching the farmer what to do and how to do it.

So far, I am sorry to say, the Agricultural Department has fallen down. If it has done any good at all, the good has been almost infinitesimal. It has done this amount of good: It has taught everybody in my country, where we have had the boll weevil now for six or eight years, and in all the boll-weevil section to plant early-maturing varieties of cotton, to stimulate the soil highly, to work it rapidly, and to make the crop come up as soon as possible, so as to get as many bolls as possible too hard for the boll weevil by the time the boll weevil shall come. Further than that, not a particle of good has been done by any so-called scientist or any suggestion he has made.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. President, is the Senator from Mississippi certain that the boll weevil, if deprived of cotton as food, would not find some other leaf upon which he would subsist?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, scientists are never unanimous. They are like lawyers. As I said a moment ago, science is highly fictitious, and the science of to-day six months from now is set aside by scientists as out of date; but up to date the agreement is unanimous that this particular boll weevil—the Mexican boll weevil, we first called him, because he came up from the cotton country of northern Mexico, where cotton grows wild, by the way—that this particular bug does not eat anything except the cotton plant and its fruit. Whether that is a truth or not, I do not know.

Mr. McLEAN. He prefers cotton?

Mr. WILLIAMS. They do not say he prefers cotton; they say he does not eat anything else.

Mr. McLEAN. Is the Senator sure he would not find wild cotton, for instance, upon which he could live through the summer?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I am not sure. These people who pretend to know, and say they do know, are sure; at least, they say they are sure, and I suppose they are right about it. At any rate, the animal came to us from the wild-cotton country of Mexico, and the first time he crossed the Rio Grande he came into the State of Texas, I believe, down about the mouth of the Brazos River, and from that he has spread northward and eastward until last year he was invading the highlands of South Carolina and a good deal of North Carolina. I suppose they are right in thinking that he eats nothing but the fruit of the cotton plant.

When he lives in a country where cotton grows wild, of course even stopping the cultivation of cotton would not put an end to the boll weevil, but if we once get him back across the Rio Grande I dare say we could handle him. But there is no practicalness in the suggestion of stopping the cultivation of cotton for a year, because there is no way of either passing an edict to that effect or of enforcing the edict if it were passed. I have tried to show that the difficulty could not be handled by agreement, and nearly everybody, whether a lawyer or not, knows that it would be impracticable to try to control it by law. You would first have to get the legislators of the several States to consent to pass such laws, which they would not do, and then you would have to get the people to consent to the enforcement of the laws if the legislatures passed the laws, which a great many of them would not do.

They would rise in rebellion in many points of the country rather than to have even the States, much less the Federal

Government, tell them what they should plant on their farms. This I want to read because it is eminently true:

It is not a local matter, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] went on to say. It has become a national menace, and we have to meet it, not with experiments here or rotation of crops there, but with the only method indicated, a cessation of the planting of cotton for one year.

Mr. President, that is all my friend from South Carolina can suggest as the remedy, and I have shown that that remedy is unworkable, impracticable, impossible.

There is another remedy, and that is for the so-called experts, the so-called scientists, to get to work at the problem more intelligently than hitherto, and if those in office now are incapable of it, to put somebody in their places who shall be capable of it. It is idle to tell me that in the twentieth century a little bug that feeds on cotton can defeat the civilization and the science and the intelligence of the world. I furthermore believe that a good result would be accomplished if the Government were to offer a large sum of money to people outside who would invent or discover methods of killing or even of hindering the boll weevil.

I just wanted to make these few remarks. I may be criticized because the raising of cotton is my own fundamental industry and that of my people, but I would not advocate remedial measures if the benefit on the one side or the injury on the other side were confined to me or to them. But, as the Senator from South Carolina said, it is a national menace, and the Senator did not go far enough. It is a world menace. If the poor people of Russia and India and Asia Minor and Africa and China can not be clothed cheaply—and cotton is the only thing with which they can be clothed cheaply—then it means unrest, dissatisfaction, lawlessness, revolt, chaos, in very many parts of the world. It does look curious, does it not, to think that a little bug, which is just about the size of an ordinary house fly, could, if left unhampered, revolutionize the earth and its ways of living and clothing itself? But that bug can do it if you leave him to go unhampered and unhindered.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I did not understand the suggestion which the Senator made as to how to deal with this situation, and what is the remedy?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have said that I saw no remedy for it at all except for the scientists of this age to discover either some bug which would feed upon that bug or some way of putting an end to him by poison or otherwise, and I said that so far that had not been done, and that I thought that if it had been a thing which primarily concerned some other section of the country rather than the South a method would have been found by now.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a day or two ago, in discussing this subject, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] said that in his opinion, as I understood him, the only way to deal with the subject is to alternate crops.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I spent about 10 or 15 minutes telling why that is impracticable.

Mr. KING. I was called out of the Chamber.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I said you could not do it by agreement, because if people made agreements they would not keep them. Secondly, that you could not do it by the action of the Federal Government, because there was no authority; and that you could not do it by State authority, because the State legislatures would fail to do it because of fear of failure of reelection at the hands of those who would object to it. So there you are.

GRAIN FUTURE EXCHANGES.

Mr. McNARY. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 11843, known as the grain futures trading act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill be reported first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator want the bill read in full?

Mr. SMOOT. I think it ought to be reported.

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

The bill was read by title, as follows:

H. R. 11843. An act for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain, by regulating transactions on grain future exchanges, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

THE TARIFF—CONFERENCE REPORT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Before proceeding to the consideration of House bill 11843, the Chair lays before the Senate the following notice from the House of Representatives, which the Secretary will read.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 13, 1922.

The House has passed the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7456) entitled 'An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,' be recommitted to the committee of conference, with instructions to the House conferees to agree to the Senate amendments putting fertilizer potash on the free list, and to strike out the provision containing the dye embargo."

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I understand that this is nothing but a notice given to the Senate of what the House has done, namely, that it has instructed its conferees in a certain way. The Senate conferees have as yet made no report to the Senate. Therefore I presume it is not necessary for the Senate to take any action because the House has not asked for any action on the part of the Senate, but has simply stated what it has done; that it has refused to accept the report of the conferees, and has instructed its conferees in a certain manner. Nevertheless, I would be glad to have the view of the Chair as to whether any action is necessary on the part of the Senate with respect to the notice sent over by the House.

Mr. MOSES. May I ask the Senator from North Dakota if his theory is that, inasmuch as the conference report has not been presented to the Senate, the conference is still alive so far as the Senate is concerned; and that under the action of the House the conferees will simply meet for the purpose of conforming to the instructions of the House, and that then a report will be made to the Senate?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is my understanding that the Senate and the House conferees will meet immediately again to consider the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, nothing done now by the Senate in recognition of the action of the House would prevent any point of order on anything being made when the conference report comes up after the House shall have acted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is clearly of the opinion that if the Senate takes no action whatever it will not preclude any point of order which may be made on the report of the conference committee when it does come in.

Mr. HARRISON. I am glad to hear the Chair make that statement, and I do not see how he could reach any other conclusion. But evidently this matter has no business before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Inasmuch as the action of the House has not changed the conference from a free conference into an instructed one and inasmuch as the report of the conferees on the part of the Senate has not been presented, the Chair is of opinion that the matter is still in conference and that the Senate conferees can meet with the House conferees and continue their deliberations.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. When the conferees make their report, will it go to the House first or come to the Senate first?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the understanding of the Chair that the House granted the conference, that the papers are therefore with the House, and that the report must be first made and first acted upon in the House.

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to propound another parliamentary inquiry. Would it be permissible, when the report is presented to the Senate, for the Senate to give instructions to the Senate conferees to do certain things?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not inclined to make a ruling upon that point at this time, and not until it arises.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, one observation made by the Chair I hope was an inadvertence, but if not inadvertent I would like to express my dissent from the view, namely, that the action of the House, as I understood the Chair, does not constitute any limitation upon the conferees or put the conference in a different category from that of a free conference. I submit that the instruction of the House was a limitation and does not leave the conferees absolutely free, as I understood the Chair to state.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the contrary opinion. The action of the House instructed the House conferees to agree to the Senate amendments with regard to potash and directed the House conferees to disregard the embargo

with regard to dyes. The Chair is of the opinion that that leaves the conference a free conference so far as the Senate is concerned.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] made his statement about this matter, and I do not know what his statement was; but I have been under the impression, and I think it has been the practice, that when conferees make a report to the two Houses, their functions are at an end. The House conferees have made their report to the House.

Mr. MOSES. I wish to ask the Senator from North Carolina, who is one of the conferees, whether any statement has been made on the part of the Senate conferees.

Mr. SIMMONS. No statement has been made, but the report has been signed by a majority of the Senate conferees, although it has not been presented to the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. I have read the statement of the managers on the part of the House. I have seen no statement presented by the managers on the part of the Senate, and no report has been submitted by the Senate conferees. It seems to me, so far as the Senate conferees are concerned, that they are still functioning.

Mr. SIMMONS. Possibly that is true as to the Senate conferees, but as to the House conferees the report has been made and their functions are at an end.

Mr. MOSES. Were not those functions revived by the order to recommit?

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I do not think so. I think the practice has been that when a conference report is recommitted, new conferees are appointed.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I suggest to the Senator from North Carolina that each House must determine that for itself. The Senate has no control over what the House may do with reference to its own conferees. When the House sends the matter back to the same conferees, as it has done in this instance, it is not within the power of the Senate to question the action of the House with reference to its conferees or its rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no question before the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS. The suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota does not reach the point I have in mind at all. The question I have in mind is, unless new conferees are appointed, whether the action of the conferees will not be limited to the two matters about which they are instructed. What I desire is that the new conference shall be unlimited in the scope of their powers and actions. Anything that interferes with that limits them to the two matters about which they have been instructed. I wish the effect of it to be clearly understood.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is quite obvious that the House did not regard it necessary to appoint new conferees. The House simply recommitted the report of the conferees to the committee on conference. There is no question before the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understand the Chair to hold that the new conference will be free and full, and not limited to the two matters about which the House has instructed its conferees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House has not asked the Senate to agree to a further conference. It has simply notified the Senate that it has recommitted to the conferees the tariff bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, it seems to me very clear that when the conferees made a full and complete report to the House, that that discharged the conference committee. That would be the case undoubtedly if the Senate conferees had had charge of the papers and had brought them to the Senate and had made a full and complete report, because that is the way in which conferees are discharged. It is not done by formal action of the Houses unless for some reason the House discharge them, but by the conclusion of their duties, to wit, the making of a complete report. There may be precedents for this action. I have never known before of a conference report recommitted by one House to the conference committee after a complete and full report but that the result in the end amounted to a rejection of the conference report. That was the action of the House. It rejected the conference report.

If the Senate had rejected the conference report instead of the House, what would have been the parliamentary situation? The action of the conferees would have failed and the Senate would have asked for a new conference and new conferees would have been appointed. It seems to me the action of the House is the same, and that they rejected the conference report. There is no other conclusion to which we can come. They refused to adopt the report. They said they would not adopt

it, because they disagreed to two items, and that was a rejection of the report. Of course, the House did not take this action, I assume, because they wanted to retain the papers. If they had rejected the conference report and asked for another conference, the papers would have been sent to the Senate and then the Senate would have had control of the matter. But instead of rejecting the conference report and sending the papers back here, as is usual, they merely made a motion to recommit the bill to the conferees, which amounts to a rejection.

I have no desire to delay the case. I suppose, as the Chair said, there is no action to be taken and there is nothing before the Senate except the notice that was sent over here this morning. If the Senate conferees go back, I assume they go back to a free and open conference. If they do not go back to a free and open conference, then there may be some question raised when the conference report comes back to the Senate again, if it ever does. If there is a free and open conference, I can see no objection to this way of backing into the conference instead of going in the direct method. But if it is intended by this backing into the conference to attempt to foreclose other questions, then I think there will be some very material questions raised about the method, if the bill ever comes back to this body, because there are some changes which have been made outside of the items eliminated by the House which in my judgment it was entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the conferees to act upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama was not in the Chamber when the Chair announced its opinion with respect to the matter. The Chair is of the opinion that so far as the Senate is concerned the character of the conference has not been changed by the action of the House, inasmuch as the House directed its conferees to accept the amendments made by the Senate upon one subject. With regard to the embargo, the Chair is of the opinion that it is a free conference upon the part of both the House and the Senate. But the Chair does not desire to foreshadow what its judgment would be with respect to any point of order that may be hereafter made upon the report of the conference committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am not objecting in any way to the action of the House in rejecting the embargo or the action of the conferees in reference to the duty on potash, because I am in hearty accord with the action taken by the House in both instances. But there are other matters in the bill, and material matters, which I think indicate that the conferees have exceeded their authority. I do not want anything to be foreclosed. But if there is no action by the Senate and the conferees are allowed to take their own responsibility in going back to conference, there is nothing more to be said.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair ventured to give an opinion with regard to action on the part of the Senate in view of the notice given by the House, but desires to remind the Senate that there has been no action proposed by any Senator on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to propound an inquiry to the Senator from Alabama, for whose opinion I have great respect. I understood him to say that it is his view that this bill be a free and open conference. How can that be when the Senate has passed the bill, the House has passed the bill, and the conferees have agreed; then when the conferees reported to the House, the House instructed its conferees to agree to the two matters upon which the Senate has taken action, the embargo and potash provisions. Why does not that close it? I do not see how it could be a free and open conference.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I did not express myself very clearly. Of course, what I meant was that the conference should be a free and open conference in regard to all other matters except the two in which the House conferees were instructed. I recognize and everybody recognizes that when one of the Houses of Congress by final action instructs its conferees in regard to certain matters the conferees are bound. So far as I am concerned, of course, if the Senate as a body decided to object to going into conference with those instructions it could do so. I have no objection to the Senate conferees going back with that limitation, because my viewpoint is the same as the House on those two items, but what I wanted to have clearly in my mind is that this is an open conference in regard to all other matters.

Mr. WILLIS. What other matters are in conference? There has been an agreement as to everything else.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course there is a report filed and it has gone out. It has ended. The same conferees may write the same report when they go back to conference, but I want it

understood that it is an open conference and that it is a new report that is being presented, because I do not want any rights on points of order to be waived. That is what I have in mind.

Mr. MOSES. That may not be done. There is no right to foreclose any points of order in that way.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course there is no action. If we had accepted the action of the House, we might have foreclosed some action.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think, without question, the conferees on the part of the Senate agree that they go back to an open conference, and while the House instructs upon certain matters it does not preclude the reconsideration of every other matter.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no question before the Senate.

Mr. ASHURST. I move that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the tariff bill, House bill 7456, be instructed to adhere to amendment numbered 914, being paragraph 901, the same being the amendment relating to cotton.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I make the point of order—

Mr. ASHURST. I had not finished my sentence—

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator has not completed his sentence, I shall wait until he does so.

Mr. ASHURST. I hope the Senator, like certain classes of people, will not object to long sentences, because I may use long sentences.

Mr. McCUMBER. I simply want to make the objection that the papers in this case are not before the Senate at all. They are with the House conferees at the present time, and therefore it is out of order to give the Senate conferees any instructions at this time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A point of order has been made and the point of order is not debatable. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ASHURST. I desire to be recognized.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Allow the Chair to state the reason why the point of order is sustained. It is because there was laid before the Senate merely the notice from the House with regard to its action on the conference report upon the tariff bill, but there is before the Senate what is known as the grain futures bill.

Mr. ASHURST. I made a motion a moment ago, against which a point of order was interposed, that the Senate conferees be instructed to adhere to the amendment numbered 914 regarding long-staple cotton. That motion was drawn from me by the correct observation of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. The Senator from North Dakota wisely observed, as a member of the conference on the part of the Senate, that when the bill went back to conference each and every item would be before the conferees. The Senator is correct. It was the proper and exact expression that I would expect from a Senator who had his wealth of information. I have examined the precedents, and there are many precedents supporting the ruling of the Chair, although there are some to the reverse.

In fairness, however, to the Chair, I am bound to say that the latest expression is in accordance with the ruling which the Chair has just rendered. I wish, however, to avail myself of the right under the rules to say what I would have done and said had my motion been in order.

It will be remembered that in August the Senate, by a roll call showing a majority of over 2 to 1, placed a duty of 7 cents a pound upon cotton having a length of fiber of 1½ inches, and that later when the bill left the Committee of the Whole and went into the Senate, while there was no roll call there was a viva voce vote and the Senate agreed to that amendment.

I am receiving telegrams from the leading citizens of Arizona and from many citizens of California asking me if it could be possible that the Associated Press had conveyed the correct information when it announced that the Senate conferees had receded on that amendment. I have been asked what has caused a Republican Senate and a Republican House to recede from and abandon this amendment, to which the Republican Party was in faith and in honor pledged to adhere. I have telegraphed in reply that the conferees met in secret session, the doors closed, the members of the press excluded, and that the secret as to what caused the conferees to recede and thus place cotton on the free list is locked within their bosoms.

I would not, of course, expect the Senate conferees to go to the extent of defeating their bill in order to save this item, but I do feel that they should have made a more stubborn resistance to the overtures of the House conferees; in other words, the

Senate conferees were invertebrate on this item; they lacked what in common parlance is called "backbone." I believe they should, when they go into a further full and free conference, take up this amendment and see to it that the House recedes.

It is due to the Senate, it is due to all parliamentary procedure, that the Senate conferees should longer insist upon this amendment. I do not know how long they did insist, but I believe that it is a part and parcel of their duty still further to insist upon the Senate amendment which I have described as No. 914.

If it is not an improper procedure, and if it is not offensive, I will ask the Senators composing the conferees on the part of the Senate if, in their judgment, it is at all possible for them to induce the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives to yield on that amendment? I have made the only motion that it is within the power of a Senator to make, and the Chair has held my motion to be out of order. The only thing I may do now—and I embrace the opportunity—is to ask the Senator from Utah if he can not give us some hope that when the bill again goes to conference the amendment will be adhered to? Can the Senator give me any information?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, of course I can not speak for the House conferees, as the Senator knows, but, unless they have been presented with some reasons other than those offered to them previously why the duty referred to by the Senator from Arizona should be retained, I would not want to hold out any hope to the Senator.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I hammered on the doors of the conference committee, but no Senator was admitted. I think the conferees should have admitted Senators who desired to make arguments. However, the Senator from Utah himself and a member of the House conferees came to the door and were willing to receive such papers as I deemed proper to present in the way of telegrams and letters, and for that courtesy I am grateful; but I have a right to assume that the House conferees read the debates in the Senate, and nothing more can be said than has been said by my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] and myself.

The Republican orators and Republican press during the 1920 campaign pledged themselves and their party to place a duty on this cotton, and they should keep their word.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, the Senate conferees could not have their way in every case. If the Senator will notice the conference report he will ascertain that the Senate conferees did have to yield as to a few points, but in the great majority of instances the House conferees yielded to the amendments made by the Senate.

Mr. ASHURST. We have heard speeches from the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] regarding deflation. In the campaign of 1920—and I do not like to inject partisan matters here—the Republicans promised that if they elected a majority of the two Houses of Congress and elected the President a duty would be imposed on long-fiber cotton. The Republicans captured both Houses of Congress and the Presidency, and should keep such promises. These promises stimulated the cotton growers to plant additional acreage in Arizona and in the cotton-producing counties of California. But when the cotton picking and the ginning is about to commence the Republican Party turns to free trade and deflates the cotton grower.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want the Senator from Arizona to remember that when this amendment was put upon the bill there were very few Senators upon the Democratic side who voted for it.

Mr. ASHURST. But I voted for it.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Arizona voted for it, with a great many other things carrying a reasonable duty, and some that were exceedingly high, I thought. I do not think any politics can be made out of this thing at all.

Mr. ASHURST. I hope not. I am not trying to.

Mr. SMOOT. The votes that put it on the bill in the Senate were Republican votes, and we believe in protection. In the conference the House conferees felt that for the amount of long-staple cotton raised in the United States they were not justified in putting a duty of 10 cents a pound upon the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of cotton cloths that would have to pay the duty if this rate of duty was put upon long-staple cotton. The Senator knows that we gave a compensatory duty wherever it was used, beginning with the yarn and ending with the cloth.

The Senate conferees may not have very much backbone, Mr. President, but I want to say to the Senator that this was one of the last things that was given up, and there never was a conference committee of the House and the Senate appointed to consider the great number of amendments contained in any tariff bill but that there had to be yielding on both sides.

I do not know that it is necessary to say anything more than that, Mr. President. The report was made, and that is about all I can say as to the result of the conference.

GRAIN-FUTURE EXCHANGES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11843) for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain, by regulating transactions on grain-future exchanges, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hope we may now proceed with the consideration of House bill 11843.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I was about to make a parliamentary inquiry as to whether the bill was before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair). House bill 11843 has been laid before the Senate and is now before the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. McNARY. I yield for a question only.

Mr. MOSES. Inasmuch as the bill is regularly before the Senate, I wished to follow the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Utah in a brief discussion of the tariff bill.

Mr. McNARY. I refuse to yield.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I simply wish to say to the Senator from Oregon that I do not want to interrupt the continuity of consideration of his bill when it is once seriously taken up, but I should like to occupy about five minutes now, so that the consideration of the bill will not be further interrupted as the day goes on.

Mr. McNARY. I should like very much indeed to accommodate my excellent friend from New Hampshire, but I must refuse absolutely to yield to anyone for any purpose. This is a very important measure.

Mr. MOSES. May I ask the Senator if he contemplates holding the floor continuously through the day?

Mr. McNARY. I think the bill will pass within 10 minutes, and I shall subside at that time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, it is the intention to ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate as soon as this measure is acted upon.

Mr. MOSES. Of course, I know that the Senate will await with great emotion what I have to say, but in view of the rigorous manner in which the Senator from Oregon retains the floor I shall have to deprive the Senate of the privilege for some time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the first amendment of the committee.

The first amendment was, in section 3, page 3, line 17, after the word "as," to strike out "'options' or"; in line 22, after the word "prices," to strike out "of" and insert "involved in"; on page 4, line 1, after the word "thereof," to insert "and to facilitate the movements thereof"; in line 4, after the word "products," to insert "and by-products"; in line 6, after the word "possible," to strike out "losses" and insert "loss"; in the same line, after the word "in," to strike out "prices" and insert "price"; in line 7, after the word "transactions," to insert "and prices of grain"; in line 8, after the word "boards," to insert "of trade"; in the same line, after the word "are," to strike out "extremely"; in line 14, after the word "commerce," to strike out "and make such business unsafe and uncertain from time to time," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. Transactions in grain involving the sale thereof for future delivery as commonly conducted on boards of trade and known as "futures" are affected with a national public interest; that such transactions are carried on in large volume by the public generally and by persons engaged in the business of buying and selling grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce; that the prices involved in such transactions are generally quoted and disseminated throughout the United States and in foreign countries as a basis for determining the prices to the producer and the consumer of grain and the products and by-products thereof and to facilitate the movements thereof in interstate commerce; that such transactions are utilized by shippers, dealers, millers, and others engaged in handling grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce as a means of hedging themselves against possible loss through fluctuations in price; that the transactions and prices of grain on such boards of trade are susceptible to speculation, manipulation, and control, and sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the prices thereof frequently occur as a result of such speculation, manipulation, or control, which are detrimental to the producer or the consumer and the persons handling grain and products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce; and that such fluctuations in prices are an obstruction to and a burden upon interstate commerce in grain and the products and by-products thereof and render regulation imperative for the protection of such commerce and the national public interest therein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 5, line 21, after the word "a," to strike out "memorandum" and insert "record"; and, in line 24, after the word "such," to strike out "memorandum" and insert "record," so as to read:

(b) Where such contract is made by or through a member of a board of trade which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market," as hereinafter provided, and if such contract is evidenced by a record in writing which shows the date, the parties to such contract and their addresses, the property covered and its price, and the terms of delivery: *Provided*, That each board member shall keep such record for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the Secretary of Agriculture shall so direct, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Justice.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 7, line 20, after the word "dissemination," to strike out "through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication"; in line 23, after the word "false," to strike out the comma and the word "or"; in the same line, after the word "misleading," to strike out the comma; and in the same line, after the word "or," to insert "knowingly," so as to make the paragraph read:

(c) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of dissemination by the board or any member thereof, of false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 3, to strike out:

(e) When the governing board thereof admits to membership in and all privileges on such board of trade, under such terms and conditions as may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business in interstate commerce: *Provided*, That no rule of a contract market against rebating commissions shall apply to the distribution of excess earnings among the bona fide members of any such cooperative association.

And to insert:

(e) When the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business, if such association has complied, and agrees to comply, with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board: *Provided*, That no rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such cooperative association to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 9, page 15, line 19, after the word "a," to strike out "memorandum" and insert "record"; in line 23, after the word "false," to strike out the comma and insert "or"; in the same line, after the word "misleading," to strike out the comma; and in line 24, before the word "inaccurate," to insert "knowingly," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 4 of this act, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in said section by a record in writing as therein required, or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

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.

DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF FUEL—CONFERENCE REPORT (S. DOC. NO. 251).

Mr. CUMMINS. I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12472) to declare a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a Federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities in interstate commerce during the present and any succeeding emergency, and to prevent extortion in the sale of fuel; and ask that it may be printed, printed in the Record, and lie on the table.

Mr. ASHURST. Does the Senator from Iowa ask that the report of the committee of conference may be considered at this time?

Mr. CUMMINS. I simply wish to have the report printed, printed in the Record, and lie on the table.

The report was ordered to be printed, to be printed in the Record, and to lie on the table, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12472) to declare a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a Federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities in interstate commerce during the present and any succeeding emergency, and to prevent extortion in the sale of fuel, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That by reason of the prolonged interruption in the operation of a substantial part of the coal-mining industry in the United States and of the impairment in the service of certain carriers engaged in commerce between the States and by reason of the disturbance in economic and industrial conditions caused by the World War a national emergency exists which endangers the public health and general welfare of the people of the United States, injures industry and business generally throughout the United States, furnishes an opportunity for the disposition of coal and other fuel at unreasonably high prices, limits the supply of heat, light, and power, threatens to obstruct and hamper the operation of the Government of the United States and of its several departments, the transportation of the mails, the operation and efficiency of the Army and the Navy, and the operation of carriers engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign countries.

"SEC. 2. That the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, including the transportation act, 1920, and especially under section 402 of said transportation act, 1920, are, during the aforesaid emergency, enlarged to include the authority to issue in transportation of coal or other fuel orders for priorities in car service, embargoes, and other suitable measures in favor of or against any carrier, including vessels suitable for transportation of coal on the inland waters of the United States which for such purpose shall be subject to the interstate commerce act, or region, municipality, community, person, copartnership, or corporation, and to take any other necessary and appropriate steps for the priority in transportation and for the equitable distribution of coal or other fuel so as best to meet the emergency and to promote the general welfare, and to prevent upon the part of any person, partnership, association, or corporation the purchase or sale of coal or other fuel at prices unjustly or unreasonably high. This act shall not be construed as repealing any of the powers heretofore granted by law to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but shall be construed as conferring supplementary and additional powers to said commission and as an amendment to section 1 of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the limitations and definitions of commerce controlled by said act, and all powers given said Interstate Commerce Commission shall be applicable in the execution of this act.

"SEC. 3. Because of such emergency and to assure an adequate supply and an equitable distribution of coal and other fuel, and to facilitate the movement thereof between the several States and with foreign countries, to supply the Army and Navy, the Government of the United States and its several departments, and carriers engaged in interstate commerce with the same during such emergency, and for other purposes, and for the further purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission made under existing law or under section 2 hereof there is hereby created and established an agency of the United States to be known as Federal fuel distributor, whose appointment shall be made and compensation fixed by the President of the United States. Said distributor shall perform his duties under the direction of the President.

"SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Federal fuel distributor to ascertain:

"(a) Whether there exists within the United States or any part thereof a shortage of coal or other fuel and the extent of such shortage;

"(b) The fields of production of coal and other fuel and the principal markets to which such production is or may be transported and distributed and the means and methods of distribution;

"(c) The prices normally and usually charged for such coal and other fuel and whether current prices, considering the costs of production and distribution, are just and reasonable; and

"(d) The nature and location of the consumers, and what persons, copartnerships, corporations, regions, municipalities, or communities should under the acts to regulate commerce administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, including the transportation act, 1920, in time of shortage of coal and other fuel, or the transportation thereof, receive priority in transportation and distribution, and the degree thereof, and any other facts relating to the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel; and when so ascertained the Federal fuel distributor shall make appropriate recommendations pertaining thereto to the Interstate Commerce Commission from time to time, either on his own motion or upon request of the commission, to the end that an equitable distribution of coal and other fuel may be secured, so as best to meet the emergency and promote the general welfare. All facts and data within the possession of the Federal fuel distributor shall be at all times accessible and furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission upon its request. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider the recommendation of the Federal fuel distributor, based upon his reports upon the foregoing subjects, and any other information which it may secure in any manner authorized by law.

"SEC. 5. The Federal fuel distributor may make such rules, regulations, and orders as he may deem necessary to carry out the duties imposed upon him by this act, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, district, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person or persons, and may avail himself of the advice and assistance of any department, commission, or board of the Government, and may appoint or create any agent or agency to facilitate the power and authority herein conferred upon him; and he shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such assistants and employees, not in conflict with existing laws, and make such expenditures for rent, printing, telegrams, telephones, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other operating expenses as shall be necessary for the due and effective administration of this act. All facts, data, and records relating to the production, supply, distribution, and transportation of coal and other fuel in the possession of any commission, board, agency, or department of the Government shall at all times be available to the Federal fuel distributor and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the person having custody of such facts, data, and records shall furnish the same promptly to the Federal fuel distributor or his duly authorized agent or to the commission on request therefor.

"SEC. 6. That whenever the President shall be of the opinion that the national emergency hereby declared has passed he shall by proclamation declare the same, and thereupon, except as to prosecutions for offenses, this act shall no longer be in force or effect, and in no event shall it continue in force and effect for longer than 12 months from the passage thereof.

"SEC. 7. Every person or corporation who shall knowingly make any false representation to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal fuel distributor or to any person acting in their behalf or the behalf of either of them respecting the price at which coal or other fuel has been, is being, or is to be, sold or bought, the inquiry being made for the purposes of this act, or whoever having obtained coal or other fuel through a priority order or direction shall dispose of the same for purposes other than those for which said priority order or direction was issued without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000: *Provided*, That any person or any officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, or the interstate commerce act and the acts amendatory thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the court. Every violation of this section

may be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation is committed, or through which the transportation is conducted, or in which the car service is performed, or in which such concession or discrimination is granted or given or solicited or accepted or received; and whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

"SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$250,000, available until expended, for the purposes of this act, including payment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and all expenses incident to organizing the work of the President's fuel distribution committee, and not exceeding \$50,000 thereof shall be available for reimbursement and payment upon specific approval of the President of expenses incurred since May 15, 1922, in connection with the work of the President's fuel distribution committee organized for the purpose of helping to meet the emergency existing in the matter of fuel."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The title has been amended to conform to the text as agreed upon in conference, as follows:

"To declare a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a Federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities during the present emergency, and to prevent the sale of fuel at unjust and unreasonably high prices."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
SAMUEL E. WINSLOW,
WALTER H. NEWTON,
Managers on the part of the House.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. MOSES obtained the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Fletcher	Moses	Smoot
Ball	France	Myers	Stanfield
Borah	Glass	Nelson	Sterling
Brandeggee	Gooding	New	Sutherland
Broussard	Hale	Nicholson	Swanson
Bursum	Harrell	Oddie	Trammell
Cameron	Harrison	Owen	Underwood
Capper	Hefflin	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Watson, Ga.
Cummins	Kellogg	Rawson	Watson, Ind.
Curtis	King	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Dillingham	McCumber	Sheppard	
du Pont	McLean	Shortridge	
Ernst	McNary	Simmons	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, the Liberian loan being under discussion, I wish to offer a few observations on paragraph 526 of the tariff bill.

When this proposal was before the Senate I vainly attempted to have a point of order against it sustained, and in the course of the brief discussion which I was permitted to make upon it, owing to the strangulation of debate which then governed the Senate, I was able to do no more than to make a brief statement of my belief that the provision contravened our treaty obligations.

I have since addressed an inquiry to the Department of State on that topic, and I have received from the Acting Secretary of State a letter in reply which seems fully to sustain the contention I then made, and I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary may read that letter.

There being no objection, the letter was read, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1923.

The Hon. GEORGE H. MOSES,
United States Senate.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 26, 1922, requesting an expression of opinion on the question whether section 526 of the tariff bill recently passed by the Senate is in conflict with any treaties now in force to which the United States is a signatory.

It is noted that the section to which you refer contains a provision reading as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any merchandise of foreign manufacture if such merchandise or the label, sign, print, package, wrapper, or receptacle bears a trade-mark registered in the Patent Office by a person domiciled in the United States under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks * * * and to protect the same,' approved February 20, 1905, as amended."

It is understood that the purpose and effect of the provision quoted would be to secure protection of trade-marks to persons domiciled in the United States who have registered trade-marks in the United States Patent Office. As bearing on the section of the tariff bill under consideration, attention is called to article 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed at Washington June 2, 1911, to which the United States and most of the countries of Europe are parties. Article 2 of the convention reads as follows:

"The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting countries shall enjoy in all other countries of the union, with regard to patents of invention, models of utility, industrial designs or models, trade-marks, trade names, the statements of place of origin, suppression of unfair competition, the advantages which the respective laws now grant or may hereafter grant to the citizens of that country. Consequently they shall have the same protection as the latter and the same legal remedies against any infringements of their rights, provided they comply with the formalities and requirements imposed by the national laws of each State upon its own citizens. Any obligation of domicile or of establishment in the country where the protection is claimed shall not be imposed on the members of the union."

It will be observed that under the provisions of article 2 of the convention the nationals of countries whose Governments are parties to the convention are entitled in the United States to the same advantages which the laws of the United States grant to American citizens, and that article 2 in terms prohibits the establishment of an obligation of domicile on the part of persons entitled to the benefits of the convention.

It is the view of the department that for reasons indicated by the foregoing section 526 of the tariff bill, if enacted into law, would discriminate in favor of persons domiciled in the United States in contravention of article 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and would deprive persons who registered trade-marks in the United States Patent Office and who reside abroad of the protection to which they would be entitled under the terms of the convention.

A copy of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. MOSES. I have here a copy of the convention to which the Acting Secretary of State refers, which shows that the convention is operative among 21 nations; in other words, as I predicted in the Senate when the section was under consideration, it will be necessary to carry on prolonged negotiations if the section remains. I ask unanimous consent that the convention may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, leave is granted.

The convention referred to is as follows:

(Treaty series No. 579.)

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—REVISING THE PARIS CONVENTION OF MARCH 20, 1883, AS MODIFIED BY THE ADDITIONAL ACT SIGNED AT BRUSSELS ON DECEMBER 14, 1900.

Signed at Washington, June 2, 1911. Ratification advised by the Senate February 6, 1912. Ratified by the President June 20, 1912. Ratifications deposited with the Government of the United States April 1, 1913. Proclaimed April 29, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas a convention for the protection of industrial property, and revising the Paris convention of March 20, 1883, as modified by the additional act signed at Brussels on December 14, 1900, was concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and certain other powers, members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, at Washington on the 2d day of June, 1911, the original of which convention, being in the French language, is word for word, as follows:

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified by the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Dominican Republic, Spain, the French Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the United Mexican States, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Tunis, and the ratifications were deposited with the Government of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1913;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1913, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JOHN B. MOORE,

Acting Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

[Translation.]

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.
CONVENTION OF THE UNION OF PARIS, MARCH 20, 1883, FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

(Revised at Brussels December 14, 1900, and at Washington June 2, 1911.)

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and King Apostolic of Hungary, for Austria and for Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the United States of Brazil; the President of the Republic of Cuba; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the United States of America; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Territories Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; the President of the United States of Mexico; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Portugal; His Majesty the King of Serbia; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; the Government of Tunis,

Having judged it expedient to make certain modifications and additions to the international convention of March 20, 1883, concerning the creation of an International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels December 14, 1900, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia:
M. le Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de S. M. l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Washington;
M. Robolski, Conseiller supérieur de Régence, Conseiller rapporteur au Département Impérial de l'Intérieur;

M. le Prof. Dr. Albert Osterrieth.
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and King Apostolic of Hungary:

For Austria and for Hungary:
S. Exc. M. le Baron Ladislas Hengelmüller de Hengervár, son Conseiller Intime, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington.

For Austria:
S. Exc. M. le Dr. Paul Chevallier Beck de Mannagetta et Lerchenau, S. Conseiller Intime, Chef de Section au Ministère I. R. des Travaux publics et Président de l'Office I. R. des Brevets d'invention.

For Hungary:
M. Elemér de Pompéry, Conseiller ministériel à l'Office Royal hongrois des Brevets d'invention.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:
M. Jules Brunet, Directeur général au Ministère des Affaires étrangères;

M. Georges de Ro, Sénateur suppléant, Délégué de la Belgique aux Conférences pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle de Madrid et de Bruxelles;

M. Albert Capitaine, Avocat à la Cour d'appel de Liège.
The President of the United States of Brazil:

M. R. de Lima e Silva, Chargé d'Affaires des États-Unis du Brésil à Washington.

The President of the Republic of Cuba:
S. Exc. M. Rivero, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Washington.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:
M. Martin J. C. T. Clan, Consul Général du Danemark à New York.

The President of the Dominican Republic:
S. Exc. M. Emilio C. Joubert, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République Dominicaine à Washington.

His Majesty the King of Spain:
S. Exc. Don Juan Riaño y Gayangos, S. Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Washington;

S. Exc. Don Juan Florez Posada, Directeur de l'École des ingénieurs de Madrid.

The President of the United States of America:

M. Edward Bruce Moore, Commissioner of Patents;
M. Frederick P. Fish, Avocat à la Cour suprême des États-Unis et à la Cour suprême de l'État de New York;

M. Charles H. Duell, ancien Commissaire des brevets, ancien Juge à la Cour d'appel du District de Colombie, Avocat à la Cour suprême des États-Unis et à la Cour suprême de l'État de New York;

M. Robert H. Parkinson, Avocat à la Cour suprême des États-Unis et à la Cour suprême de l'État de l'Illinois;

M. Melville Church, Avocat à la Cour suprême des États-Unis;
The President of the French Republic:

M. Lefèvre-Pontalis, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de la République française à Washington;

M. Georges Breton, Directeur de l'Office national de la Propriété industrielle;

M. Michel Pelletier, Avocat à la Cour d'appel de Paris, Délégué aux Conférences pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle de Rome, de Madrid et de Bruxelles;

M. Georges Maillard, Avocat à la Cour d'appel de Paris.
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,

Ireland, and the British Territories Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:
M. Alfred Mitchell Innes, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de S. M. Britannique à Washington;

Sir Alfred Bateman, K. C. M. G., ancien Comptroller General of Commerce, Labor, and Statistics;

M. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks.

His Majesty the King of Italy:
Nob. Lazzaro dei Marchesi Negrotto Cambiaso, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de S. M. le Roi d'Italie à Washington;

M. Emilio Venezian, Ingénieur, Inspecteur du Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de l'Industrie;

M. le Dr. Giovanni Battista Ceccato, Attaché commercial à l'Ambassade de S. M. le Roi d'Italie à Washington.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

M. K. Matsui, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon à Washington;

M. Morio Nakamatsu, Directeur de l'Office des brevets.

The President of the United States of Mexico:

M. José de las Fuentes, Ingénieur, Directeur de l'Office des brevets.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

M. L. Aubert, Secrétaire de la Légation de S. M. le Roi de Norvège à Washington.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

M. le Dr. F. W. J. G. Snyder van Wissenkerke, Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle, Conseiller au Ministère de la Justice.

The President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Portugal:

S. Exc. le Vicomte de Alte, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Portugal à Washington.

His Majesty the King of Serbia:

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

S. Exc. M. le Comte Albert Ehrenstärk, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Washington.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:

S. Exc. M. Paul Ritter, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Suisse à Washington;

M. W. Kraft, Adjoint du Bureau Fédéral de la Propriété Intellectuelle à Berne;

M. Henri Martin, Secrétaire de la Légation de Suisse à Washington.

The President of the French Republic for Tunis:

M. de Peretti de la Rocca, Premier Secrétaire de l'Ambassade de la République française à Washington;

Who, after having been given their full respective powers, made in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting countries constitute a state of union for the protection of industrial property.

ARTICLE 2.

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting countries shall enjoy, in all the other countries of the union, with regard to patents of invention, models of utility, industrial designs or models, trademarks, trade names, the statements of place of origin, suppression of unfair competition, the advantages which the respective laws now grant or may hereafter grant to the citizens of that country. Consequently, they shall have the same protection as the latter and the same legal remedies against any infringements of their rights, provided they comply with the formalities and requirements imposed by the national laws of each State upon its own citizens. Any obligation of domicile or of establishment in the country where the protection is claimed shall not be imposed on the members of the union.

ARTICLE 3.

The subjects or citizens of countries which do not form part of the union, who are domiciled or own effective and bona fide industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of any of the countries of the union, shall be assimilated to the subjects or citizens of the contracting countries.

ARTICLE 4.

(a) Any person who shall have duly filed an application for a patent, utility model, industrial design or model, or trademark, in one of the contracting countries, or the successor or assignee of such person, shall enjoy, for the purpose of filing application in the other countries and subject to the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter specified.

(b) Consequently the subsequent filing in one of the other countries of the union, prior to the expiration of such periods, shall not be invalidated by acts performed in the interval, especially by another application, by publication of the invention or the working of the same, by the sale of copies of the design or model, nor by the use of the mark.

(c) The periods of priority above referred to shall be 12 months for patents and models of utility and 4 months for industrial designs and models, as also for trademarks.

(d) Whoever shall wish to avail himself of the priority of an anterior filing shall be required to make a declaration showing the date and the country of this filing. Each country shall determine at what moment, at the latest, this declaration must be executed. This information shall be mentioned in the publications issued by the competent administration, particularly on patents and the specifications relative thereto. The contracting countries shall require of one who makes a declaration of priority the production of a copy of the application (specification, drawings, etc.) previously filed, certified to be a true copy by the administration which shall have received it. This copy shall be dispensed from any legalization. It may be required that it be accompanied by a certificate of the date of filing, issuing from this administration and of a translation. Other formalities shall not be required for the declaration of priority at the time of the filing of the application. Each contracting country shall determine the consequences of the omission of the formalities prescribed by the present article, unless these consequences exceed the loss of the right of priority.

(e) Later other justifications can be demanded.

ARTICLE 4½.

Patents applied for in the different contracting countries by persons admitted to the benefit of the convention in the terms of articles 2 and 3 shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in the other countries, adherent or not to the union.

This provision shall be understood in an absolute manner, particularly in the sense that the patents applied for during the term of priority are independent, as much from the point of view of the causes of nullity and of forfeitures as from the point of view of the normal duration.

It applies to all patents existing at the time of entrance into force. It shall be likewise, in case of accession of new countries, for patents existing on both sides at the time of accession.

ARTICLE 5.

The importation, by the patentee, into the country where the patent has been granted, of articles manufactured in any of the countries of the union shall not entail forfeiture.

However, the patentee shall be obliged to work his patent according to the laws of the country into which he introduces the patented objects, but with the restriction that the patent shall not be liable to forfeiture because of nonworking in one of the countries of the union until after a term of three years from the date of the filing of the application in that country, and only in case the patentee shall fail to show sufficient cause for his inaction.

ARTICLE 6.

Every trade-mark regularly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted to registration and protected as that in the other countries of the union.

However, there may be refused or invalidated—

1. Marks which are of a nature to infringe rights acquired by third parties in the country where protection is claimed.

2. Marks devoid of all distinctive character, or even composed exclusively of signs or data which may be used in commerce, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, destination, value, place of origin of the products or the time of production, or become common in the current language or the legal and steady customs of commerce of the country where the protection is claimed.

In the estimation of the distinctive character of a mark, all the circumstances existing should be taken into account, particularly the duration of the use of the mark.

3. Marks which are contrary to morals or public order.

The country where the applicant has his principal establishment shall be considered as the country of origin.

If this principal establishment is not located in one of the countries of the union, that to which the applicant belongs shall be considered as country of origin.

ARTICLE 7.

The nature of the product on which the trade-mark is to be applied can not in any case be an obstacle to the filing of the mark.

ARTICLE 7½.

The contracting countries agree to admit for filing and to protect marks belonging to associations the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, even if these associations do not possess an industrial or commercial establishment.

Each country shall be judge of the special conditions under which an association may be admitted to have the marks protected.

ARTICLE 8.

Trade names shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without the obligation of filing, whether it be a part or not of a trade-mark.

ARTICLE 9.

Any product bearing illegally a trade-mark or a trade name shall be seized at importation in those of the countries of the union in which this mark or this trade name may have a right to legal protection.

If the laws of a country do not admit of seizure on importation, the seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation.

The seizure shall be likewise effected in the country where illegal affixing shall have been made, or in the country into which the product shall have been imported.

The seizure shall be made at the request of the public ministry, or any other competent authority, or by an interested party, individual, or society, in conformity to the interior laws of each country.

The authorities shall not be required to make the seizure in transit.

If the laws of a country admit neither of the seizure on importation nor the prohibition of importation, nor seizure in said country, these measures shall be replaced by the acts and means which the law of such country would assure in like case to its own citizens.

ARTICLE 10.

The provisions of the preceding article shall be applicable to any product bearing falsely, as indication of place of production, the name of a definite locality, when this indication shall be joined to a fictitious or borrowed trade name with an intention to defraud.

The interested party is considered any producer, manufacturer or merchant, engaged in the production, manufacture or commerce of such product, and established either in the locality falsely indicated as place of production or in the region where this locality is situated.

ARTICLE 10½.

All the contracting countries agree to assure to the members of the union an effective protection against unfair competition.

ARTICLE 11.

The contracting countries shall accord, in conformity with their national laws, a temporary protection to patentable inventions, working models, industrial models or designs, as well as to trademarks, for products exhibited at international exhibitions, official or officially recognized, organized in the territory of one of them.

ARTICLE 12.

Each of the contracting countries agrees to establish a special service for industrial property and a central office for the communication to the public of patents, working models, industrial models, or designs and trademarks.

This service shall publish, as often as possible, an official periodical.

ARTICLE 13.

The international office instituted at Berne under the name of "Bureau international pour la protection de la Propriété Industrielle" is placed under the high authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which regulates its organization and supervises its operation.

The international bureau shall centralize information of any nature relative to the protection of industrial property, and form it in a general statistical report which shall be distributed to all administrations. It shall proceed to considerations of common utility interesting to the union and shall edit, with the aid of the documents put at its disposal by the different administrations, a periodical in the French language on questions concerning the object of the union.

Numbers of this periodical, like all the documents published by the international bureau, shall be distributed among the administrations of the countries of the union, in proportion to the number of contributive units mentioned below. Copies and supplementary documents which shall be requested, either by the said administrations, or by societies or individuals, shall be paid for separately.

The international bureau shall hold itself at all times at the disposition of the members of the union, to furnish them special information of which they may have need, on the questions relative to the international service of industrial property. It shall make an annual report of its management which shall be communicated to all members of the union.

The official language of the international bureau shall be French. The expense of the international bureau shall be borne in common by the contracting countries. They may not, in any case, exceed the sum of 60,000 francs per year.

In order to determine the contributive part of each of the countries in this sum total of the expenses, the contracting countries and those which later join the union shall be divided into six classes, each contributing in proportion to a certain number of units, to wit:

	Units.
Class 1.....	25
Class 2.....	20
Class 3.....	15
Class 4.....	10
Class 5.....	5
Class 6.....	3

These coefficients shall be multiplied by the number of countries of each class, and the sum of the products thus obtained will furnish the number of units by which the total expenses are to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

Each of the contracting countries shall designate at the time of its accession the class in which it wishes to be ranked.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation shall supervise the expenses of the international bureau, make necessary advances and draw up annual statements of accounts which shall be communicated to all the other administrations.

ARTICLE 14.

The present convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions, with a view to introducing improvements in it of a nature to perfect the system of the union.

To this end conferences of the delegates of the contracting countries shall be held successively in one of the said countries.

The administration of the country where the conference is to be held shall prepare, with the concurrence of the international bureau, the works of such conference.

The director of the international bureau will assist at the meetings of the conferences and take part in the discussions without a vote.

ARTICLE 15.

It is understood that the contracting countries reserve to themselves, respectively, the right to make separately, between themselves special arrangements for the protection of industrial property, in so far as these arrangements may not interfere with the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE 16.

The countries which have not taken part in the present convention shall be permitted to adhere to it upon their request.

Notice of adhesion shall be made through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to all the others.

It shall entail complete adhesion to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present convention, and shall take effect one month after the notification made by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other unionist countries, unless a later date shall have been indicated by the adhering country.

ARTICLE 16½.

The contracting countries have the right to adhere at any time to the present convention for their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, or for certain ones of them.

They may, to this end, either make a general declaration by which all their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates are included in the adherence, or expressly name those included therein, or simply indicate those excluded from it.

This declaration shall be made in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter made to all the others.

The contracting countries can, under like conditions, renounce the convention for their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, or for certain ones of them.

ARTICLE 17.

The fulfillment of the reciprocal obligations contained in the present convention is subordinated, in so far as need be, to compliance with the formalities and regulations established by the constitutional laws of those of the contracting countries which are bound to secure the application of the same which they engage to do with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE 17½.

The convention shall remain in force an indefinite time, until the expiration of one year from the day when the renunciation shall be made.

This renunciation shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall effect only the country giving such notice, the convention remaining operative as to the other contracting countries.

ARTICLE 18.

The present act shall be ratified, and the ratifications filed in Washington, at the latest, April 1, 1913. It shall be put into execution, among the countries which shall have ratified it, one month after the expiration of this period of time.

This act, with its final protocol, shall replace, in the relations of the countries which shall have ratified it, the convention of Paris, March 20, 1883; the final protocol annexed to that act; the protocol of Madrid, April 15, 1891, relating to the dotation of the international bureau, and the additional act of Brussels, December 14, 1900. However, the acts cited shall remain binding on the countries which shall not have ratified the present act.

ARTICLE 19.

The present act shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be filed in the archives of the Government of the United States. A certified copy shall be sent by the latter to each of the unionist Governments.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present act.

Done at Washington, in a single copy, the second day of June, 1911.
For Germany:

HANIEL VON HAIMHAUSEN.
H. ROBOLESKI.
ALBERT OSTERRIETH.

For Austria and for Hungary:

L. BARON DE HENGELMULLER,
Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie.

For Austria:

DR. PAUL CHEVALIER BECK DE
MANNAGETTA ET LERCHENAU,
*Chef de Section et Président de l'Office I. R.
des Brevets d'invention.*

For Hungary:

ELEMÉR DE POMPERY,
*Conseiller ministériel à l'Office Royal
hongrois Brevets d'invention.*

For Belgium:

J. BRUNET.
GEORGES DE RO.
CAPITAINE.

For Brazil:

R. DE LIMA E SILVA.

For Cuba:

ANTONIO MARTIN RIVERO.

For Denmark:

J. CLAN.

For the Dominican Republic:

EMILIO C. JOUBERT.

For Spain:

JUAN RIAÑO Y GATANGOS.
J. FLOREZ POSADA.

For the United States of America:

EDWARD BRUCE MOORE.
MELVILLE CHURCH.
CHARLES H. DUELL.
ROBT. H. PARKINSON.
FREDERICK P. FISH.

For France:

PIERRE LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS.
G. BRETON.
MICHEL PELLETIER.
GEORGES MAILLARD.

For Great Britain:

A. MITCHELL INNES.
A. E. BATEMAN.
W. TEMPLE FRANKS.

For Italy:

LAZZARO NEGROTTA CAMBIASO.
EMILIO VENEZIAN.
G. B. CECCATO.

For Japan:

K. MATSUI.
MORIO NAKAMATSU.

For the United States of Mexico:

J. DE LAS FUENTES.

For Norway:

LUDWIG AUBERT.

For the Netherlands:

SNYDER VAN WISSENKERKE.

For Portugal:

J. F. H. M. DA FRANCA, VTE. D'ALTE.

For Servia:

_____.

For Sweden:

ALBERT EHRENSVÄRD.

For Switzerland:

P. RITTER.
W. KRAFT.
HENRI MARTIN.

For Tunis:

E. DE PERETTI DE LA ROCCA.

Final Protocol.

At the time of proceeding to the signing of the act concluded on this day, the undersigned plenipotentiaries are agreed upon the following:

AD ARTICLE 1.

The words "Propriété industrielle" (industrial property) shall be taken in their broadest acceptation; they extend to all production in the domain of agricultural industries (wines, grains, fruits, animals, etc.) and extractives (minerals, mineral waters, etc.).

AD ARTICLE 2.

(a) Under the name of patents are comprised the different kinds of industrial patents admitted by the laws of the contracting countries, such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, etc., for the processes as well as for the products.

(b) It is understood that the provision in Article 2 which dispenses the members of the Union from the obligation of domicile and of establishment has an interpretable character and must, consequently, be applied to all the rights granted by the convention of March 20, 1883, before the entrance into force of the present act.

(c) It is understood that the provisions of Article 2 do not infringe the laws of each of the contracting countries in regard to the procedure followed before the courts and the competency of those courts, as well as the election of domicile or the declaration of the selection of an attorney required by the laws on patents, working models, marks, etc.

AD ARTICLE 4.

It is understood that when an industrial model or design shall have been filed in a country by virtue of the right of priority based on the filing of a working model, the term of priority shall be only that which Article 4 has fixed for industrial models and designs.

AD ARTICLE 6.

It is understood that the provision of the first paragraph of Article 6 does not exclude the right to require of the depositor a certificate of regular registration in the country of origin, issued by competent authority.

It is understood that the use of badges, insignia, or public decorations which shall not have been authorized by competent powers, or the use of official signs and stamps of control and of guaranty adopted by a unionist country, may be considered as contrary to public order in the sense of No. 3 of Article 6.

However, marks which contain, with the authorization of competent powers, the reproduction of badges, decorations, or public insignia, shall not be considered as contrary to public order.

It is understood that a mark shall not be considered as contrary to public order for the sole reason that it is not in conformity with some provision of laws on marks, except in the case where such provision itself concerns public order.

The present final protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the act concluded on this day, shall be considered as forming an integral part of this act, and shall be of like force, value, and duration. In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol.

Done at Washington, in a single copy, June 2, 1911.

DANIEL VON HAIMHAUSEN.
H. ROBOLSKY.
ALBERT OSTERRIETH.
L. BARON DE HENGELMULLER.
DR. PAUL CHEVALIER BECK DE
MANNAGETTA ET LRECHENAU.
ELEMÉR DE POMPERY.
J. BRUNET.
GEORGES DE RO.
CAPITAINE.
R. DE LIMA E SILVA.
J. CLAN.
JUAN RIAÑO Y GATANGOS.
J. FLOREZ POSADA.
EDWARD BRUCE MOORE.
MELVILLE CHURCH.
CHARLES H. DUELL.
FREDERICK P. FISH.
ROBT. H. PARKINSON.
EMILIO C. JOUBERT.
PIERRE LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS.
MICHEL PELLETIER.
G. BRETON.
GEORGES MAILLARD.
A. MITCHELL INNES.
A. E. BATEMAN.
W. TEMPLE FRANKS.
LAZZARO NEGROTTA CAMBIASO.
EMILIO VENEZIAN.
G. B. CECCATO.
K. MATSUI.
MORIO NAKAMATSU.
J. DE LAS FUENTES.
SNYDER VAN WISSENKERKE.
J. F. H. M. DA FRANCA, VTE. D'ALTE.
ALBERT EHRENSVÄRD.
P. RITTER.
W. KRAFT.
HENRI MARTIN.
E. DE PERETTI DE LA ROCCA.
LUDWIG AUBERT.
ANTONIO MARTIN RIVERO.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I have no intention of taking further time of the Senate in a discussion of the question, inasmuch as it seems to be taken for granted that if the conferees are to back into a conference, if I may quote the words of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], which is full and free, I am merely offering the letter of the Acting Secretary of State and the convention to which it refers, and making some reminiscent references to what I said in the Senate when the subject was under consideration, in the hope that the Senate conferees may take some judicial notice of the conditions as they exist and may bring in a tariff bill which will not tend to make our treaty obligations scraps of paper.

INDIAN SCHOOL, RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I was not in the Chamber this morning when the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted a report on the bill (S. 3936) to rebuild the boys' dormitory at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. I think it will take but a moment and it will provoke no discussion.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments, in line 7, to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$50,000," and, in line 9, to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$50,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to rebuild the boys' dormitory at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., recently destroyed by fire, and to furnish said building, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for rebuilding and equipping said dormitory, which sum shall be immediately available.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MASONIC MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11116) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. FRANCE. I object. I wish to see the unfinished business disposed of, and then these other matters may come up. I shall object to the consideration of any other measure until the unfinished business is disposed of.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States Government for the Government of Liberia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

Mr. BORAH. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

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

Mr. HARRISON (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and vote "yea."

Mr. NEW (when his name was called). Transferring my pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] to the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. NEWBERRY], I vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER], and vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], and vote "nay."

Mr. UNDERWOOD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. That Senator is absent, so I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. WILLIS's name was called). I have a pair with my colleague [Mr. POMERENE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PHIPPS. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. DIAL] to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLER], and vote "nay."

Mr. ERNST (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who is necessarily absent. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. CURTIS. I was requested to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN];

The Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES];

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH];

The senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK];

The junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCKINLEY] with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY];

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS]; and

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Ashurst	Harrison	Oddie	Sterling
Borah	Heflin	Ransdell	Swanson
Bursum	Jones, Wash.	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Cameron	King	Shields	Watson, Ind.
Cummins	McNary	Simmons	Williams
Fletcher	Myers	Smoot	
Gooding	Nicholson	Stanfield	

NAYS—23.

Ball	du Pont	McCumber	Rawson
Brandeggee	Ernst	McLean	Reed, Pa.
Capper	France	Moses	Sutherland
Colt	Hale	Nelson	Trammell
Curtis	Harrell	New	Willis
Dillingham	Kellogg	Phipps	

NOT VOTING—47.

Broussard	Hitchcock	Newberry	Shortridge
Calder	Johnson	Norbeck	Smith
Caraway	Jones, N. Mex.	Norris	Spencer
Culberson	Kendrick	Overman	Stanley
Dial	Keyes	Owen	Townsend
Edge	Ladd	Page	Underwood
Elkins	La Follette	Pepper	Wadsworth
Fernald	Lenroot	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Poindexter	Warren
Gerry	McCormick	Pomerene	Watson, Ga.
Glass	McKellar	Reed, Mo.	Weller
Harris	McKinley	Robinson	

So Mr. BORAH's amendment was agreed to, which was to add to the joint resolution a new section, as follows:

SEC. —. That to expedite the completion of Government reclamation projects heretofore begun and extensions thereof and to take up new projects under the national irrigation law, being the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. p. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, to transfer the same or any part thereof from time to time to the credit of the reclamation fund created under the said act of June 17, 1902.

The said sum of \$20,000,000, or so much thereof as shall have been transferred to the reclamation fund, shall be reimbursed to the general funds of the Treasury by transferring annually the sum of \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to the general funds of the Treasury, beginning July 1, 1940.

Mr. ASHURST. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 2 it is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause down to line 17, inclusive, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, on behalf of the United States, to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia, subject to the approval of the President and in conformity with an appropriate arrangement made under his direction for that purpose, in an amount not to exceed the sum of \$5,000,000, and to the extent of the credit so established, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase from that Government its obligations hereafter issued, bearing such rate or rates of interest, maturing at such date or dates, and containing such terms and conditions as the Secretary may from time to time determine; and a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated, out of money not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the effect of the amendment, if adopted, will be to strike out that part of the joint resolution which proposes to advance to the Liberian Government the sum of \$5,000,000, and, of course, it will leave as the body and substance of the measure the amendment which has just been adopted by the Senate. Upon my amendment I shall at the proper time ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], on which the yeas and nays are demanded.

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

Mr. ERNST (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before as to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. HARRISON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. NEW (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement made by me on the previous vote as to the transfer of my pair, I vote "nay."

Mr. PHIPPS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement as to my pair and its transfer, which I made on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to the transfer of my pair as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. UNDERWOOD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is absent from the city. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] and vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON of Georgia (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] and vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when the name of Mr. WILLIS was called). Making the same announcement with reference to the transfer of his pair as heretofore, the present occupant of the chair votes "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN];

The Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES];

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH];

The senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK];

The junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCKINLEY] with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY];

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS]; and

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as before, I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Ashurst	Gooding	Nicholson	Trammell
Borah	Harrell	Sheppard	Underwood
Broussard	Harrison	Shields	Walsh, Mass.
Cameron	Heflin	Simmons	Watson, Ga.
Culberson	King	Stanfield	Williams
Fletcher	McNary	Swanson	

NAYS—28.

Ball	du Pont	McLean	Reed, Pa.
Bursum	Ernst	Moses	Shortridge
Capper	France	Nelson	Smoot
Colt	Hale	New	Sterling
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Oddie	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Phipps	Watson, Ind.
Dillingham	McCumber	Rawson	Willis

NOT VOTING—45.

Brandeggee	Johnson	Newberry	Robinson
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck	Smith
Caraway	Kendrick	Norris	Spencer
Dial	Keyes	Overman	Stanley
Edge	Ladd	Owen	Townsend
Elkins	La Follette	Page	Wadsworth
Fernald	Lenroot	Pepper	Walsh, Mont.
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Pittman	Warren
Gerry	McCormick	Poindexter	Weller
Glass	McKellar	Pomerene	
Harris	McKinley	Ransdell	
Hitchcock	Myers	Reed, Mo.	

So Mr. ASHURST's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARRISON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The READING CLERK. It is proposed to add, at the end of the joint resolution, the following:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to appoint such additional number of inspectors of locomotive boilers under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911, as may be necessary to meet the present emergency.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President—

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Upon yesterday I received a telegram which I should have then inserted in the RECORD, but, a quorum being lacking, I did not have an opportunity to do so. It is a telegram from J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank of New York. I ask to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, September 12, 1922.

HON. WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

A statement has appeared in the newspapers in connection with the Senate debate on the proposed Liberian loan quoting you as follows: "Now, let me take another feature of this loan business. I do not think it very difficult to find out why the loan is being urged. I read on pages 124 and 125 of the Ways and Means Committee hearings that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., and the National City Bank have claims of over \$1,000,000 against Liberia and that this loan is to pay these claims among other things," and further, "that these claims which are to be taken care of in this way were claims which had been bought up for 10 to 20 cents on the dollar and that they are now being turned in and taken care of by the Government of the United States and the taxpayers of the United States on the basis of dollar for

dollar." These statements in so far as they apply to any of the undersigned are based on a misapprehension of the facts. We have no knowledge of the inception of the proposed new loan, have never urged it, nor have we interest in it. Our sole connection with Liberian finances was that in 1912, at the suggestion of the State Department, we, together with other bankers, negotiated a loan of \$1,700,000 for Liberia, the bonds of which were practically all placed abroad by bankers in Europe. The transaction was taken up solely in an effort to be helpful in a situation in which the State Department took an interest. The combined present holdings of the undersigned in the old loan amounts to less than \$5,000 bonds for which we paid 90 per cent of par and which we have held since the original issue, namely, for nearly 10 years. We have no other interest in or claim against Liberia.

(Signed) J. P. MORGAN & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, in order that the record may be complete, I ask that my answer to that telegram may now be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13.

J. P. MORGAN & Co.,
Bankers, New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: I have your telegram signed by yourself, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank under date of September 12.

If you will have the kindness to examine the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 11, 1922, page 13411, you will find that my statement, in so far as it has any bearing upon yourself and other signers of the telegram, was literally and meticulously correct. I did not state that your claim had been purchased for 10 or 20 cents on the dollar. This was stated in reference to the floating indebtedness and before I had reached the portion of the agreement relating to your claim. My sole reference, practically, to your claim, consisted in reading paragraphs 4 and 5 from the agreement entered into October 28, 1921, between the Secretary of State and the Liberian Commission.

I do not intend at any time, if I know it, to make any statement not based on fact, and I am greatly pleased to find upon reexamination, and in the light of your telegram, that in this instance I have not been mistaken in the facts which I stated. If, after looking over the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, you conclude that there are any corrections to be made, I shall be glad to make them.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, upon examination of the RECORD at page 13411 this is all made to appear very clearly. The statement which I made with reference to the purchase of this floating indebtedness was made in connection with paragraph 3 of the agreement which I read, the agreement made between the Secretary of State and the Liberian Commission, which paragraph 3 relates to a loan of \$233,000, "or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal funded debt and the interest due thereon." In connection with that, I said:

I have been informed by a party who has investigated the matter and who is, I think, wholly reliable—I know he is reliable so far as his information goes—that the claims which were taken care of in this way were claims which had been bought up for 10 to 20 cents on the dollar, and that they are now being turned in and taken care of by the Government of the United States and the taxpayers of the United States on the basis of dollar for dollar.

That related to a matter with which Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., and the National City Bank, as I understand, had nothing to do and have nothing to do. The only reference I made to J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank was to read from the agreement itself paragraphs 4 and 5 of the agreement made by the Secretary of State and the Liberian Commission. I take it, of course, that the agreement was based upon facts. I made no comment as to what Kuhn, Loeb & Co. paid for their bonds. I did not know. I since have found out, but I did not know at the time and made no comment about that. They inform me themselves in their telegram what they paid for them, and that is the first I knew about it; but I want to reread this into the RECORD in order that the matter may be here:

5. One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government of Liberia to purchase or redeem all of its bonds now issued and outstanding representing the 5 per cent sinking-fund gold loan, due July 1, 1952, under the agreement for refunding loan dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; the National City Bank of New York; and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming & Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; M. M. Warburg & Co.; and Hope & Co., and for others, of the second part, including such payments of interest, costs of notices and other payments or deposits, as well as payments which may be due from the Government of Liberia under the fiscal agency agreement dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and the National City Bank of New York, of the second part, as shall be necessary to terminate all obligations of the Government of Liberia under all of said bonds or under the agreements for refunding loan or the fiscal agency agreement above mentioned, as shall entitle the Government of Liberia in accordance with the terms of said agreement to the cancellation and destruction of all said bonds held by the fiscal agents in the sinking fund mentioned in said agreements. Advances for this purpose shall be made at such times and in such amounts as shall be determined by the Secretary of State of the United States. It is understood that the Secretary of State of the United States may determine the best method for acquiring part or all of the aforesaid bonds, but in no event shall more than par and accrued interest be paid therefor.

That is the quotation from the agreement itself. Then I proceed to say:

So it appears, Mr. President, that this money is to be utilized in large measure in the first instance to take care of certain internal debts and certain other floating debt, which I have stated has been purchased, as I am informed, and is held by speculators, and by taking up a bonded indebtedness of \$1,650,000 which is due to certain bankers in New York City.

So, Mr. President, I think that upon examination of the RECORD the signers of the telegram will find that the thing which evidently misled them was in not knowing to what particular kind of indebtedness I referred when I spoke of the question of purchasing for 10 or 20 cents on the dollar. In every respect the statement I made, even according to their telegram, is accurate.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Mississippi, I should like to place in the RECORD the statement of Mr. Kelley, an officer in the Treasury Department, in relation to this loan, which I think is germane to the matter just discussed by the Senator from Idaho. I ask unanimous consent that it be read into the RECORD by the Secretary at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHIELDS. This statement was the evidence of Mr. Kelley before the Committee on the Judiciary some two years ago, when a bill introduced by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] was being considered, which prohibited further foreign loans. There are several pages of it, and I have marked where it begins and where it ends.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

Senator SHIELDS. I want to ask Mr. Kelley where we would find this information. I notice in the Washington Times a statement of what is contained in the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the bill filed by Mr. Hearst in one of the courts of the District of Columbia to enjoin him from making further loans. As I said, I have not seen the answer, and I only know what is given in the Times, purporting to be a copy of it. This is the clause I refer to, this paragraph of the answer to the petition in the Times:

"Advances to Liberia will be made only for specific purposes for which commitments have heretofore been incurred."

The only commitment that has been placed in evidence is one allowing money for the expenses of the delegates of Liberia to the Peace Conference, which I understand have been paid. Now, what other commitments are referred to here?

Mr. KELLEY. The Treasury did not deal directly with the representatives of Liberia, but dealt through the Department of State.

The expenses for which the Department of State incurred commitments on behalf of this Government will appear, so far as the Treasury is advised about them, in the correspondence which is contained in these containers here.

Senator SHIELDS. Have you read that correspondence?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes.

Senator SHIELDS. What are those commitments?

Mr. KELLEY. I may say that as between the Treasury Department and the Department of State, we never became entirely clear what the extent of the commitments was. It was a matter of discussion between the two departments. The attitude of the Treasury has always been, as in every other case, to keep its commitments and the amount of money it would have to pay out at the lowest possible point.

Senator SHIELDS. Do you know the nature of them; the objects and purposes for which the money was to be used?

Mr. KELLEY. I can not speak offhand without looking at the papers. They are mainly to help the Liberian Government out financially, on its financial obligations, I think. They were in very bad shape in 1918.

Senator SHIELDS. Yes; I understood they wanted the money for financial purposes; but what particular purposes was the money to be used for?

Mr. KELLEY. I think it was mostly to take up their obligations of one kind and another.

Senator SHIELDS. Was it to take up obligations of two millions and some hundred thousands of dollars to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York banks?

Mr. KELLEY. I do not think their obligations, to which I assume you refer, were as big as that. I think they were a little over \$1,000,000, if I recollect.

The CHAIRMAN. \$1,700,000 or \$1,800,000.

Mr. KELLEY. I have been so busy that I have not had time to look that up.

Senator SHIELDS. I understand that the fact that was submitted in regard to the Liberian loan was what was submitted in a statement, I think, of a representative of the Liberian Government, perhaps in the application for this loan, that they borrowed from these three banks in New York about two million and some hundred thousand dollars in 1912, which they are unable now to pay, and on which they were unable even to meet the interest, I believe.

Is there a commitment to pay that money to those banks out of this \$5,000,000 credit?

Mr. KELLEY. The obligations to which the Senator refers are bonds issued under an indenture somewhat as in the case of railroad bonds, or something of that sort, and I do not understand that the bonds are held to any appreciable extent by the parties whom the Senator has just mentioned. My understanding is that substantially all of them are held abroad.

Whether in the present state of the negotiations between this Government and Liberia there is a commitment to cover that I am unable to say. I may say, however, that the Treasury was willing to incur a commitment for that purpose, for reasons which will become clear to the committee when it examines the correspondence.

Senator BRANDEGE. Do I understand you to say that you allowed the State Department to make these contracts?

Mr. KELLEY. In the case of Liberia there was no financial representative over here, and we dealt with that Government through the Department of State. With the other Governments we dealt directly. Liberia was an exceptional case.

Senator BRANDEGEE. But I understood you to say previously that you did not know the amount of the commitments, because the State Department made the commitments in the case of Liberia.

Mr. KELLEY. They are in negotiation with Liberia. I understand that a commission from Liberia is on its way here, or has just arrived or is just about to arrive.

Senator BRANDEGEE. There were some commitments made to Liberia, were there not?

Mr. KELLEY. Well, Senator, I am unable to say, because I do not know the state of those negotiations. I do not know whether the State Department is now in a position to say, for instance, that negotiations are all off or not.

Senator BRANDEGEE. Do you know whether or not the Treasury Department has made any commitments to Liberia or not?

Mr. KELLEY. The Treasury Department has not dealt directly with Liberia.

Senator BRANDEGEE. Therefore I assume you can, answering the question directly, say you have not made any commitment?

Mr. KELLEY. We have not made any direct commitments to Liberia.

Senator BRANDEGEE. And you do not know whether the State Department has or not?

Mr. KELLEY. No.

Senator BRANDEGEE. All right. Do you mean, Mr. Kelley, that the State Department, after consultation with the Treasury Department, with the consent of the Treasury Department, undertook to handle the dealings between this country and Liberia, and that, therefore, in a sense you constituted the State Department the agent of the Treasury Department? Is that what you mean to express? Or do you mean to say that the Treasury Department, as is entirely in order, has made any commitment by itself or in itself through the State Department?

Mr. KELLEY. No; the former is the situation. I do not commit myself as to whether the State Department is the agent of the Treasury or not. Leaving that matter aside, the point was that the Treasury Department wrote to the State Department certain letters, and the State Department took certain action, and the Treasury Department and the Department of State have been in discussion ever since as to the effect of what was done as between the two departments.

Now, as to the situation between the State Department and Liberia I am unable to say.

Senator STERLING. There is no question but what commitments were made to Liberia, is there?

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, not directly by your department?

Mr. KELLEY. No; we never dealt directly with Liberia. There is no question but what the Treasury wrote to the State Department stating certain commitments which it was willing to enter into.

Senator STERLING. Here, in the Secretary's report, these commitments are under the head of credits as established. That means commitments, does it not? The establishment of a credit is a commitment?

Mr. KELLEY. It depends on the terms of the credit, Senator. A great many of these credits were established for express purposes, or for purposes which should thereafter be agreed on; and beyond the extent of such purposes they are not commitments of the United States.

Senator STERLING. The expression used in the report is "credits established," and the amount stated for Liberia is \$5,000,000, on which cash has been advanced to the amount of \$26,000, leaving a balance of \$4,974,000 for Liberia, according to this statement.

Mr. KELLEY. Senator, the purposes for which the Treasury intended that credit to be established were never, in the belief of the Treasury, such as would require the whole amount.

Senator NORRIS. In paying the money, was that paid to the State Department or to the Government of Liberia, or to the creditors, such as J. P. Morgan & Co., if you paid any money to them?

Mr. KELLEY. No, no; it was paid to the general receiver of Liberia.

Senator NORRIS. Who is he?

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. H. F. Worley.

Senator NORRIS. Who appointed him receiver?

Mr. KELLEY. Under the loan agreement I believe he was appointed by the President of Liberia, on the nomination of the President of the United States.

Senator NORRIS. Yes.

Senator REED. So far as you know, there was only \$26,000 paid to him—actually paid?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; that is all that was paid to him.

Senator NORRIS. Is all the balance of that money now in the Treasury? Has not anything been paid out on account of Liberia except \$26,000?

Mr. KELLEY. That is absolutely all.

Senator NORRIS. That is all.

Mr. KELLEY. Yes.

Senator REED. I think you have it, Senator; but you have not been here all the time. There is a distinction between the commitment—

Senator NORRIS. And what is paid.

Senator REED. There is a distinction between the establishment of a credit and the commitment and what is paid.

Senator NORRIS. I understand that.

Senator REED. They established a credit of \$5,000,000 and paid out \$26,000; and the question now is whether they have put themselves in the position of committing this Government to something else.

Senator NORRIS. Exactly; I understand that.

Senator SHIELDS. In other words, what I was trying to get was what the Secretary of the Treasury meant in his sworn answer to the Hearst bill—I presume it was sworn, as it was intended to resist the allowance of an injunction—by the statement, "Advances to Liberia will be made only for specific purposes, for which commitments have heretofore been incurred." We have the credit established and then commitments under that established credit. What I wanted to know was, to whom were those commitments made?

Senator NORRIS. All right.

Senator SHIELDS. Or for what purpose they were made.

Senator NORRIS. First, as to the commitments. I understand a commitment to mean that we are at least morally bound to pay the amount for which the commitment has been made.

Senator SHIELDS. Yes; I understand commitments which are morally binding on the United States are made to the parties, really, to whom the money is to be paid. Suppose that a third party comes in, that is

the party to receive the money. Then there is a complication of the case as to the moral obligation which accrues. I understand that probably we would be bound to pay the money where commitments had been made, because the United States had represented to certain parties that were going to get the money that the United States would pay it, and perhaps they had made advancements for munitions.

Senator NORRIS. When a commitment has been made, in reality it is a promise by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the money for which the commitment has been made, is it not?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes.

Senator NORRIS. Acting on behalf of the Government of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY. Yes, Senator.

Senator NORRIS. I understand that is what you mean by a commitment.

Mr. KELLEY. Yes.

Senator BRANDEGEE. Mr. Kelley has already testified that the State Department and the Treasury Department have not agreed on an understanding of what the situation is, and it will be revealed by an inspection of the documents what the correspondence between the two departments has been, will it not?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes.

Senator NORRIS. Do you mean by that that there have been no commitments made?

Senator BRANDEGEE. It depends on the construction they place on these, as I understand it.

Mr. KELLEY. It depends also on the construction to be placed on dealings between the State Department and the Liberian Government.

Senator NORRIS. The Secretary of the Treasury regards that the Government now, under existing conditions, is under no moral obligation to make good on any of these commitments?

Mr. KELLEY. The Secretary of the Treasury emphatically does not believe that the Government is under no obligation.

Senator NORRIS. Is under any obligation?

Mr. KELLEY. No; is under no obligation.

Senator NORRIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. KELLEY. That is, the Secretary of the Treasury believes that the Government is under very definite commitments, obligations, to make certain advances.

Senator NORRIS. Exactly.

Mr. KELLEY. As to the amount of some of those advances he is unable to say, because they are for purposes the entire extent of which can not be told now. For instance, one of them is the expense of repatriating certain Czecho-Slovak troops from Siberia.

Senator NORRIS. What I wanted to get was—

Mr. KELLEY (continuing). As to Liberia, the position is a little different. We are not certain, there, whether a commitment has been incurred or for just what purpose, and do not know exactly what the purpose will cost; but our position is that a commitment may have been incurred for us through the State Department. We are not entirely clear whether it has or not. If it has, we believe that we are bound to pay it.

Senator NORRIS. Outside, now, of the State Department, for the purposes of this question, eliminating the State Department, does the Secretary of the Treasury believe that we are under obligations—moral obligations—to pay to Liberia any sum, even though it may be indefinite, that has not been paid?

Mr. KELLEY. He believes that he may be under some obligation to Liberia.

Senator NORRIS. That depends on his negotiation with the State Department?

Mr. KELLEY. It depends on the negotiation of the State Department with the Liberian Government and the extent to which the State Department and the Liberian Government are able to convince the Secretary of the Treasury that their dealings amounted to a commitment.

Senator OVERMAN. The whole matter is involved in doubt, then.

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; those—

Senator NORRIS. You said awhile ago that the Secretary of the Treasury did not believe that there had been definite commitments made, and you referred to Liberia and other countries.

Mr. KELLEY. As to Liberia, he believes there may have been commitments, but is not able to say.

Senator NORRIS. You are not able to say, then, as to the State Department, whether in the judgment of the Treasury Department there have been any moral obligations incurred in regard to Liberia or not?

Mr. KELLEY. No; the Treasury Department would not be able to answer that question at this time.

Senator STERLING. The report shows that Liberia has had established in her favor a credit of \$5,000,000. Then further on in the report the Secretary says this:

"Advances to Liberia will be made only for specific purposes, for which commitments have heretofore been incurred."

Do you know of commitments that have been incurred?

Mr. KELLEY. No.

Senator STERLING. Specific commitments?

Mr. KELLEY. The Treasury would be unable to define any commitments to Liberia at this time. What that was intended to mean was such commitments for its specific purposes as it may appear have been incurred.

(At this point the chairman left the room and Senator BRANDEGEE assumed the chair.)

Senator BRANDEGEE. As to the language of the Secretary to which Senator SHIELDS has alluded. I think that the Secretary may have meant by the use of that language that he is bound to pay commitments—any commitments—which have heretofore been made, if they have been made.

Mr. KELLEY. That is the point. That is it, exactly.

Senator BRANDEGEE. He does not know whether there have been any incurred or not.

Mr. KELLEY. That is not a statement that there are commitments.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I have listened with interest to the reading from the report of the hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary relative to the commitments to foreign governments in the way of credits. There was a credit established for Liberia of \$5,000,000, on which \$26,000 was advanced; but, as I understand it, the credit was for specific purposes, and after the advancement of \$26,000 the credit was withdrawn.

I do not base my support of this joint resolution on the establishment of any credit with Liberia. I base it on other grounds altogether. I do not believe that any legal or any moral obligation arises out of the credit we once said we would extend to the Republic of Liberia. I think, just as in the case of Russia, where we established a credit of \$325,000,000, that credit could be withdrawn, as it was withdrawn in that case after something more than \$187,000,000 had been advanced on the credit. I base my support of the joint resolution on other considerations, and those considerations are found largely in the recitals of the preamble to the resolution; they grow out of our relation for almost a century with Liberia. The fact that Liberia was for a long time under American auspices before she became an independent Republic, and that in the formation of a Republic she had the encouragement of this Nation and our people generally, are considerations which are to be thought of at the present time. Let me call attention to the recitals of the preamble, as follows:

Whereas the Republic of Liberia, having been established through the efforts of American citizens and having been established under the fostering care of this Government, has at various times sought the aid and counsel of this Government, and following the declaration of war made by this Government against Germany made common cause with the Government and the other allied or associated Governments in its declaration of war against Germany on August 4, 1917.

In consequence of the war the economic situation of Liberia has been imperiled and its Government has made urgent representations to the United States for financial aid and has sent its plenipotentiaries to Washington for the purpose of concluding a loan;

This Government being actuated by feelings of traditional friendship for the Republic of Liberia and solicitous for its well-being and continued independence and for the peaceful development and future advancement of the Negro race: Therefore be it resolved, etc.

There is not one word in this preamble in regard to a commitment made to Liberia during the war or after the war had ended to extend a credit to Liberia of \$5,000,000, or any other sum whatsoever. The resolution itself, as appears by this preamble, is based on other considerations.

I call attention, in addition to the historical recitals contained in this preamble, to another authority. This is from Secretary Knox when he was Secretary of State. He said:

The story of Liberia, from its earliest inception to its elevation to independent statehood, demonstrates its American character throughout. Its first foothold on the African coast was through the efforts of American citizens. From 1819 the association of the Government of the United States with the project is distinct. The colony was a necessary factor in the execution of a Federal statute.

That, I think, was the statute forbidding the importation of slaves into this country.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia. May I ask from what the Senator is reading?

Mr. STERLING. I am reading from a report by Mr. Knox, when he was Secretary of State, made in 1910 to the President.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia. If the Senator will allow me further, my investigation leads me to say that this country had nothing in the world to do with the establishment of that Republic. It was England which insisted that Liberia become a republic, and England, France, and other countries acknowledged the independence of Liberia before the United States did.

Mr. STERLING. I want to say, in reply to the Senator from Georgia, that it was through the impulse given the movement by gentlemen from the South, prominent citizens in the South, that attempts were first made to colonize Liberia. The obvious purpose on the part of those gentlemen was to afford a refuge for emancipated slaves, they themselves being in part hostile to the institution of slavery. That was particularly true of citizens in the States of Maryland and Virginia.

Later the American Colonization Society, not being able to protect its interests and its territory in Liberia, for its own welfare and for the good of the cause for which it stood, promoted the idea of an independent nation. They concluded that in that way only could they secure their rights, prevent aggression on the part of Great Britain and France, and control the native population. Let me say to the Senator that it was to the reproach of the United States that she did not as quickly as Great Britain and France acknowledge the independence of Liberia.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia. If the Senator, in the midst of his criticism, will allow me further, I would say that the American Colonization Society acted in cooperation with a British society. It is true that such statesmen as Mr. Clay ceased to cooperate in the enterprise, but the Republic of Liberia was established at the instance of Great Britain, and the only disputes which Liberia has had with Great Britain and France about territorial limits have been settled by arbitration.

Mr. STERLING. Very well. Great Britain, of course, may have used her influence, but did not compel nor secure the formation of an independent government for Liberia. Let me continue the reading.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, will the Senator state the occasion for the report from which he has read?

Mr. STERLING. It was a report to the President of the United States by Mr. Knox as Secretary of State. It is found in Senate Document 457.

Mr. SHIELDS. I understood that, but what was the occasion?

Mr. STERLING. I do not know what the occasion was. I find the report or the excerpt from it as a footnote to the pamphlet which I hold in my hand, entitled "The United States and Liberia," by Roland P. Falkner, published in July, 1910.

Mr. SHIELDS. Does the Senator know the object of the pamphlet?

Mr. STERLING. The pamphlet is from the Journal of International Law and deals with Liberia. I think it deals wholly with the subject of Liberia.

I continue the reading:

The colony was a necessary factor in the execution of a Federal statute. The vessels of the United States participated in the initial act of colonization. Negotiations with the inland tribes for the purchase of lands were conducted by officers of the United States. Prior to the Civil War the United States maintained a squadron on the west coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade, and the officers of this squadron lent their aid and assistance to the Liberians in their troubles with the natives. In 1886 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to transfer a gunboat to Liberia, but no vessel was found available for the intended service.

That was about 40 years after they had established their independence.

Thus the resources of the United States Government have been employed to colonize the liberated Africans, to build homes for them, to furnish them with farming utensils, to pay instructors for them, to purchase or charter ships for their convenience, to detail naval vessels for the transport of its agents and as convoys to the colonists, to build forts for the protection of the settlers, to supply them with arms and munitions of war, to enlist troops to guard them, and to employ the Army and Navy in their defense.

If the United States was not the first, I would say to the Senator from Georgia, to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, it is very evident that she had some part afterwards in controlling the affairs of Liberia and in protecting the Liberians.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia. Mr. President, as he refers to me, if he will take the pains to examine the history of Liberia he will see that the statements in the report from which he is reading are not sustained by standard histories approved by Liberia itself.

Mr. STERLING. I do not know what is the Senator's authority, but I undertake to say that the statements contained in this excerpt from the report of Secretary Knox are true and that the facts of history will verify them.

Mr. WATSON of Georgia. I had the books here yesterday, but sent them back to the library. In a few moments I could get them again. They absolutely controvert what the Senator is saying with so much eloquence and earnestness.

Mr. STERLING. It will be a dispute then not between myself and the Senator from Georgia, but a dispute between his authorities and mine. I read further:

The initial organization of the Commonwealth was perfected and controlled by the parent societies in the United States, and the eventual creation of the Republic of Liberia was due to the generous counsel and action of the American societies in advising the organization to become an independent state and in relinquishing to the new state the directory powers they had theretofore exercised.

I cite that as an authority to be taken in connection with the statement of the Senator from Georgia to the effect that it was upon the insistence of Great Britain that Liberia became an independent nation.

Now, Mr. President, there are the considerations, the moral considerations, if you please, upon which I base my support of the joint resolution. Let me read a little further from an article entitled "Liberia and negro rule," found in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, an article written by Mr. Evans Lewin. He has discussed the rule of Great Britain in Sierra Leone, the rule of France in western Africa, and then he comes to speak as follows:

It may not be considered out of place therefore if I attempt to apply the lessons already learned during a long period of experimental administration in West Africa to the question of Liberia. There the problem is essentially different from what it is in any other portion of the continent, because Liberia is a large and practically undeveloped country in which, in the past, a small educated native community, settled along the coast, largely the descendants of freed slaves and not necessarily of the same races as the remainder of the natives, has been struggling to educate and administer upon European lines the large and unresponsive masses of the interior.

It is a singular fact that African natives, as a whole, feel little respect for those Africans, who, not being of their own particular race, attempt to administer their territories, unless such natives are acting under European direction. With their own hereditary chieftains and headmen it is a different matter. In the case of Liberia, therefore, the task of the educated coastal native has been exceedingly difficult. With inadequate financial resources, and with the inertia, if not the

active hostility or contempt, of the interior natives to overcome, it is no matter for wonder that the development of Liberia has been retarded instead of advanced by that very political freedom which is the most cherished possession of European races.

For this reason therefore American administrators have an almost unique opportunity in Liberia; and if they are able to train the Liberians to govern themselves they will have rendered a real service to the cause of West Africa.

They will, moreover, have provided an object lesson as effective in its way as that offered by the British administrations in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

In Liberia it is entirely a matter of educating the natives of the interior in agricultural work and convincing them that their economic independence is intimately connected with the development of their own lands and resources. If they are once convinced that there is no danger of their becoming merely the hewers of wood and drawers of water for a dominant caste, be it European or native, and that their lands will be respected and their customs, so far as they do not actively conflict with the higher ethical teachings, will not be interfered with the task of administration will be comparatively easy.

Because of our long-time relationship with and interest in Liberia, because of the present circumstances, financial and industrial, existing in Liberia, I think it a duty, a moral obligation resting on the United States, and not because of any commitments or any establishment of credit, to make this loan under the supervision provided for under the treaty between the Secretary of State and the Liberian Government. The Liberian Government is at the present time somewhat demoralized and disorganized, if I am correctly informed; it is subject to the criticism of Great Britain and of France, and out of the present unsettled conditions in Liberia may easily grow friction or controversy of a serious kind between the Liberian Government and those who hold colonies near or bounding upon Liberia, like Great Britain and France. I think we will render great aid to Liberia and to the cause of West Africa itself by giving financial aid and establishing a financial administration there of the kind proposed in the joint resolution.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ball	Ernst	King	Sheppard
Broussard	Fletcher	McNary	Shields
Bursum	France	Moses	Stanfield
Cameron	Glass	Nelson	Sterling
Capper	Gooding	New	Sutherland
Colt	Hale	Oddie	Swanson
Cummins	Harrison	Owen	Underwood
Curtis	Heflin	Phelps	Watson, Ga.
Dillingham	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Willis
du Pont	Kellogg	Reed, Pa.	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thirty-nine Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the names of the absent Senators.

The Assistant Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and the following Senators answered to their names when called:

Lenroot	Rawson	Smoot	Watson, Ind.
McCumber			

The following Senators entered the Chamber, and answered to their names:

Borah	Myers	Simmons	Walsh, Mass.
Harreld			

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, in connection with the adoption of the Borah amendment providing an appropriation to carry on irrigation and reclamation work in the West, I merely desire to call the attention of western Senators on the other side of the aisle and of the people of the West to the fact that 22 Republican Senators voted against that appropriation, which meant so much to the great western section of the country, and that only 13 Republican Senators voted for that amendment. I desire to incorporate in the RECORD the names of those Senators who opposed that measure in which the West is so deeply interested in order that they "may be inscribed on the tablets of memory." They are as follows—I read from the official roll call; the ink is not yet dry:

BALL, of Delaware, one of the leaders here on the other side, voted against it.

BRANDEGEE, who has just returned from Connecticut, where he made a big Republican speech as chairman of the State Republican convention.

CAPPER, of Kansas. Well, I can only smile at the junior Senator from Kansas as I now look upon his benign countenance.

COLT, of Rhode Island. His regularity to Republican leadership causes that.

CURTIS, the leader of leaders on the floor of the Senate, who when he speaks speaks with authority, and who made such an eloquent speech the other day against reclamation in the West. But, my, why did he carry his colleague with it? That is one time his hypnotic influence got in its work.

DILLINGHAM. Well, that was to be expected.

DU PONT, of Delaware fame. Of course, he wanted to stand in one instance with his colleague, the other Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL].

ERNST, of Kentucky.

FRANCE, who is coming before the people in Maryland in November, was against it.

HALE, who has just been honored, away up amid the crags and reefs of Maine, by a very small majority. [Laughter.]

HARRELD, of Oklahoma, one of the great progressive States out West, which needs some irrigation and reclamation, as well as fumigation.

KELLOGG, of Minnesota, who has been reputed to be a Progressive as well as a reactionary.

Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President, does the Senator mean to say that Oklahoma needs rejuvenation or the Democratic Party in Oklahoma?

Mr. HARRISON. I think the Senator misunderstood me. I did not say "intoxication," I said "fumigation," for his State.

McCUMBER, one of the great leaders here, who has forsaken the West because the West forsook him.

MCLEAN, one of the leaders, an influential member of the Finance Committee. He is against his Republican colleagues from the West when it comes to reclamation.

MOSES—he does not want to lead his brethren or party out of the wilderness. He prefers to lead them into it when he votes this way.

NELSON, from away out West, against reclamation.

New—well, I withhold my comment.

PHIPPS—one who comes from away out West; PHIPPS, who is not before the people of Colorado for reelection this year, but who will come before them some day, and who will have to take most of his time before his constituents in explaining the vote that he cast to-day against this appropriation of \$20,000,000 for reclamation.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. PHIPPS. I hope explaining that vote will be my hardest task.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator will have to explain even that interruption. His heart is so hardened and his ears so deaf to the interests and cries of the people of Colorado that when I stand here attempting to help him and his people and section he takes issue with me.

RAWSON—not so far west as some of the others, but Iowa is classed sometimes as a Republican State, though not this year; sometimes as a progressive State, but not very much in recent years. He voted against it.

REED of Pennsylvania—so soon after his entrance into the Senate he is beginning to go wrong on such a vital proposition.

SUTHERLAND, whose people may not need irrigation or reclamation, but he will have to explain to them next month, as he goes before them, why he did not join with his Republican colleagues from the West and the united elements on this side of the aisle to do something for the crying needs of the great western country.

WILLIS, who succeeded the present President of the United States, and from whom the people in the far West expected help and assistance—he stumbles and falls by the wayside and votes against their interests.

Mr. President, that is not all. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] knew he was right when he said that the Republican leadership was against reclamation for the West. When he brought the indictment, he was correct. What happened in the House to-day? It is fresh in your memory, but it will be history to-morrow; and every Representative from the West of the majority party who graces a seat in the House of Representatives must explain why, when the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill in its report went to the House to-day, they failed to make a motion, as they had a right to do under the rules of the House, instructing the conferees upon the part of the House to recede from the House disagreement and to accept the McNary amendment adopted in the Senate. They could have taken that course, but not a western Republican Representative raised his voice to make that motion in the other body; but they saw the McNary amendment stricken from the conference report, and this great hope of the West disappeared from view. These things must be explained in the coming campaign.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HARRISON. If the Senator can offer a good explanation, I yield.

Mr. FRANCE. I will ask my friend the Senator from Mississippi if it is his theory that the votes of the American people can be bought by appropriations? If so, I would remind the Senator that that is a very ancient and entirely exploded theory.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from Mississippi has not charged that votes can be purchased by legislation; but the Senator from Mississippi was trying to impress upon the Senator from Maryland and other Senators here that when you have promised to a people, or a part of a people, or a section of this great country legislation that they need, you ought to live up to it, and not repudiate it time after time when you have an opportunity to live up to it. Although your party in its platform enunciated in the strongest language for irrigation and reclamation legislation, when you had an opportunity to accept it and give it to the people and live up in part to your pledges, at least in that one instance, you repudiate it.

May I say to the distinguished Senator from Maryland, for whom I have the highest and kindest regard, that if his idea is that you can slap the people of Maryland in the face and repudiate plank after plank in your national platform and promise after promise that you have made to the people of Maryland in the belief that perhaps that is a way to purchase votes, the Senator will be overwhelmingly defeated when the tides of November roll around.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. No; it is not purchasing votes by passing legislation. It is redeeming your pledge; it is making good on your promises; and that is what you ought to do unless you are a gang of deceitful political hypocrites.

Now I yield to the Senator.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator does not mean to state that I have failed to keep any of my pledges or promises.

Mr. HARRISON. I will say to the Senator that I have not time this afternoon—although I have the inclination, and I think I have the facts to back me up—to show that the Senator's record here does carry out that assertion. I need only mention the fact that I could almost hear the pleasing and eloquent voice of my friend from Maryland as he spoke in Baltimore, as I would go to my home from this Capitol, as he promised the people that he would help to reduce the high cost of living; and yet, when the tariff bill rolled around, with item after item in that piled additional burdens on the already stooped shoulders of the American consumer, increasing the costs of living as never before attempted, he forgets his promises and votes for the robbery.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, as a matter of fact, I did not make any such promise.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator did not promise to help reduce the high cost of living?

Mr. FRANCE. No; I never made any such promise.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, the Senator is the exception among all Republican Senators, then.

Mr. FRANCE. I always promise less than I perform, and I would not promise to interfere with the economic laws which have increased the cost of living. It was the Democratic Party, I believe, which promised to reduce the cost of living.

Mr. HARRISON. We have tried to do it here, and we have been forestalled and thwarted at every attempt we made. It has been the Democratic minority in the House and Senate that have tried to relieve the American consumers of the high and unconscionable taxes.

Mr. FRANCE. The Democratic Party were in power for a number of years without reducing the cost of living. My theory is that the only way to reduce the cost of living is to increase production, and during the Democratic administration I was pleading continually for measures which would stimulate production. It was the theory of the Democrats that you can reduce the cost of living by legislation, as was indicated by the passage of the food control bill. I thought that bill was unwise, and I urged, in place of that, legislation to stimulate agricultural production, believing that the cure for the high cost of food was the production of more food.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator may not have promised his constituents in Maryland to help to reduce the high cost of living, but I hold in my hand the Republican Party platform, and I have in my drawer in front of me pamphlet after pamphlet on the high cost of living issued by the Republican campaign committee. I shall not burden the Senate by a repetition of those utterances and those expressions—yea, promises—but

I never thought that even a Republican would now deny that you promised to assist in reducing the high cost of living. I dare say that the Senator from Maryland is the exception in this Chamber, and that he is the only one of all the Republicans who went before the people in the last election who did not say they would use their efforts and their influence to reduce the high cost of living.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, my good friend, the Senator from Mississippi, has now changed his statement entirely. It has been the purpose of the Republican Party to benefit all of the people by legislation which would bring about healthful economic conditions, which, of course, would tend toward the reduction of the cost of living and the increase in the earning power of the people; but to promise barely and baldly a reduction in the cost of living is something which, I think, my party never did. However, we are all pledged now to do all that we can in that direction, and we have already accomplished much in that direction.

Mr. HARRISON. While the Senator is on his feet in this colloquy with me, does he think that the imposition of a 50 to 100 per cent duty on sugar, or approximately that, helps reduce the cost of sugar to the American sugar consumer?

Mr. FRANCE. That is a very difficult question to answer.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; it is difficult for a Republican to answer.

Mr. FRANCE. But it is true that the imposition of a tariff has in many instances resulted in a lowering of the price of the product. I can cite one instance in this last tariff bill of ours where a certain industry was buying a certain commodity abroad. Finally a combination was formed in Europe which raised the price of that particular product so that the American industry could not purchase it. Then the American industry began to manufacture this article for its own use; and undoubtedly it will be true that when that article is manufactured in this country, and we cease to be entirely dependent upon Europe, we will have a supply of our own, and there may be a reduction in the price as a result of that. There are many articles for which Europe asks us a very high price because we have no way of supplying those articles here, and there are many instances where a reduction in price has come about as the result of the building up of an industry here under a protective tariff.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator another question before he takes his seat? I do not care to go into the thousand and one specific articles where your party sought to increase the cost of those articles to the American consumer by the imposition of a tariff; but will not the Senator in all fairness, now—not in a partisan way, but dispassionately, may I say—will not the Senator admit that the tendency of the rates imposed in the tariff bill was to increase the cost of living to the American consumer?

Mr. FRANCE. I would say that I did not intend to get into any prolonged debate—

Mr. HARRISON. It would not take long to answer that question.

Mr. FRANCE. Unfortunately, my voice is in such a condition—

Mr. HARRISON. I will lend the Senator my voice if he will just answer that question.

Mr. FRANCE. I have been spending many days in telling the people of Maryland that I have kept my pledges, and they have been kind enough to admit that at a recent primary election.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator either made them believe it or he fooled them.

Mr. FRANCE. I have never attempted to fool the people.

Mr. HARRISON. I said that, judging from the results of that election, he either made the people believe that he kept his pledges or he fooled them.

Mr. FRANCE. In my public life I have always avoided the policy of attempting to fool the people. I deal with them in a straightforward way, and then abide by the result.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator made them believe it then.

Mr. FRANCE. Made them believe what?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not want to get the Senator away from answering my question. He was explaining that the reason he did not answer the question I propounded was that he had been speaking in Maryland, and I am afraid that if he talks too long now he will not have enough voice to answer my question, so I will not interrupt him any longer, I will just wait for the answer.

Mr. FRANCE. It seems to be useless for the Senator from Mississippi and myself to engage in a debate upon the theory of the protective tariff at this time. If the Senator from Mississippi were fair he would recognize the fact that the cost of many articles has been ultimately reduced as a result of

building up industries in this country by means of a protective tariff. I could cite many instances of that.

Mr. HARRISON. Before the Senator takes his seat, let me propound a query. I do not want to ask a complicated question, and I did not invite this colloquy, but it is a simple proposition I desire to get an answer to. Does not the Senator think that, on the whole, the high rates imposed in the pending tariff bill would have a tendency to and will bring about an increased cost of living to American consumers?

Mr. FRANCE. That is a very difficult question to answer. There are two factors to be considered in any inquiry into the cost of living. There is the question of the income, and there is the question of the price of the article. We have the real wage and the nominal wage. The real wage is the wage which expresses the purchasing power of the dollar. The nominal wage is the actual amount of money received. It is quite possible that the prices of certain articles might be advanced by a tariff, while at the same time the purchasing power of the dollar might be increased so much out of proportion that the cost of living would actually be reduced. That has happened in a number of instances.

The theory of the protective tariff is that we should maintain the income of the American people and build up industry at home; that, as the result of that process, not only would the income of the American workingman be maintained, but that the prices of the articles which he had to buy would ultimately be reduced as the result of competition at home. Of course, that is the whole theory of the tariff. I discussed this question at some length on a previous occasion. I would say, however, that I am not myself an extremely high-tariff man. I believe in moderate tariff for adequate protection of industry without the erection of a tariff wall. I recognize the fact contended for by the Senator from Mississippi, that if we do not buy, we can not sell, and that international trade is based upon the exchange of commodities. Therefore I would not favor the erection of a tariff wall under ordinary circumstances, but I do favor a moderate protective tariff.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand the Senator's answer is that on some articles the rates imposed tend to increase the cost of living to the American consumer, and that the rates imposed on other articles would not affect it; that there are other causes which would enter into it.

Mr. FRANCE. Of course, such a tariff bill as this, at such a time as this, is more or less of an experiment. It was very difficult to determine what were the proper rates. Some of the rates may be too high, some of them may be too low. In some instances I thought the rates were rather high; in some instances I thought they were too low. The whole question is a most difficult one, and one which we could hardly settle this afternoon.

Mr. HARRISON. I want to congratulate the Senator for the fullness, and the candor, and the frankness of his expression in answer to my question. No one could have been more lucid in his answer. My own mind is just as muddy now as to his position as it was when I first started out.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, of course the Senator from Mississippi does not at all understand the theory of a protective tariff, and I can not hope to clarify the muddiness of his mind on that subject.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator hypnotizes me with the force of his logic. I wanted to discuss the pending amendment to the bill, and I was wondering whether the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] was going to insist on going on this afternoon. If he does, and we are going to get a vote on the proposition, I shall proceed to discuss it; but this is an amendment in which I am very much interested. I feel very strongly that it should be adopted, and if the Senator does not desire to have an executive session at this time—

Mr. CURTIS. I do not want an executive session at this time; it is too early. The Senator had better go ahead.

Mr. HARRISON. Very well.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, will not the Senator let us get a vote on his amendment and upon the joint resolution?

Mr. HARRISON. I am afraid that the Senator would vote against it in his present frame of mind, and I am sure that after he has heard me he will vote for it.

Mr. President, the amendment I have offered seeks to appropriate a hundred thousand dollars. That is a small sum, very small, when compared to the \$5,000,000 we are asked to give to the colored population of Liberia; but a hundred thousand dollars is the amount we seek to have appropriated to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to appoint "such additional number of inspectors of locomotive boilers under the provisions of the act," and so forth, as may be necessary to meet the present emergency.

I have offered this amendment because we have waited for weeks and weeks for the House of Representatives to make an appropriation to carry out this work. They should have made it, or this body should have made it, but I realize, as I am sure the country will, that appropriations should originate ordinarily in the House of Representatives.

The President of the United States came to Congress some weeks ago and discussed the strike crisis—on August 18, 1922. Among other things in that speech he said:

Under these conditions of hindrance and intimidation there has been such a lack of motive power that the deterioration of locomotives and the noncompliance with the safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation.

There are now, I believe, 50 of these inspectors throughout the United States to inspect the boilers of locomotives, to see that they are safe and that the lives of passengers and the traveling public generally are not endangered by virtue of any defects in the locomotives. I have here data with reference to certain facts which I am quite sure would convince anyone that there are not a sufficient number of inspectors to properly inspect the locomotives in the country. I pause at this time, merely that the RECORD might record the fact, to state that although the people are very greatly interested in the safety of the general public when they travel from place to place, they are interested in having locomotives up-to-date, well kept, and thoroughly repaired to carry commerce from place to place, and there is a general breakdown all over the country, there are only three Senators on the Republican side now in their seats—the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE]. The other Senators will come in when this amendment is to be voted on, and perhaps vote against it, not knowing what it is, not remaining here to receive any explanation of it, or to give any consideration to it. Yet the lives of the American people are endangered by the failure of the American Congress to provide an adequate number of inspectors to inspect the motive power of the railroads of the country. If to-night, through some defect in the boiler of a locomotive or some weakness elsewhere in the locomotive, a terrible catastrophe should occur and a hundred or more American lives dashed into eternity, then, sirs, you would wake up. We sometimes wait too long, and very often it takes some horrible occurrence, some accident, that if attended to in time might have been prevented, before we realize the situation.

The firemen, the engineers, the railroad and Government employees, as well as the traveling public, are endangering their lives minutely when trains are operated without proper inspection. They look to us for relief in the present situation, and relief we should give.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I think the amendment of the Senator has much merit, and if he would offer it at the proper time and at the proper place, it would have my support. I do not see its relevancy as an amendment to this joint resolution.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator makes that statement in good faith. Just a word on that proposition.

The Senator said he would be for the amendment if it were offered at the proper place. Of course, the proper place is the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives should pass on the proposition first after it shall have been reported out of the Appropriations Committee of the House. The House has not done that. It is under the control of the Senator's party. Weeks and weeks and weeks have passed since the President of the United States came before the two Houses of Congress, and days have passed since the Interstate Commerce Commission filed their report in answer to a resolution passed by the Senate touching upon the conditions of the motive power of the railroads, and nothing is yet done. There will be no other appropriation bill before Congress before it adjourns. We hear it rumored that as soon as the conference report on the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill is out of the way, and as soon as the conference report on the tariff bill is out of the way, this session of Congress will adjourn. What hope is there for anything to come from the House of Representatives in the form of an appropriation to take care of this situation?

Under the rules of the Senate this amendment is in order. If the pending joint resolution passes it will go back to the House, a motion will be made to concur in the Senate amendment, and the Liberian loan bill is finally passed, and goes to the President, it will become a law. This is the only means I know of to get this appropriation into the law. If any other opportunity is to be presented to the Senate, I do not know from what source it will come, or when it will come, and so

one with authority has said it will come. If I am told now by one in authority that before Congress adjourns the majority party will make an appropriation to take care of this situation, then I will withdraw my amendment now. But now is the time, and the Senator and other Senators, may I say, can not excuse themselves for not voting for this on the ground that it is improper to tie it up with this Liberian loan proposition.

The question that should confront the Senator and the Senate and the House is whether or not the facts warrant the additional number of inspectors to inspect the locomotives in the country that the lives of the traveling public may not be further endangered. If they are not needed, then, of course, the Senator should vote against it, but do not do it on the technical ground that the proposition has no business in the Liberian loan measure.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. New in the chair). Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. CUMMINS. I intend to vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, although his amendment does not reach the trouble which we have experienced in the last year or two. I have been attempting for a year and a half to have the number of inspectors increased from 50 to 100, to increase their compensation, and to increase the allowance that is made to them for office rent and help in the office. I have been utterly unable to secure consideration by anybody for an amendment of that sort.

The difficulty with the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi is—and I might as well point it out—

Mr. HARRISON. I shall be glad if the Senator does so, and I shall accept any suggestion along that line made by the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CUMMINS. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to appoint any number of inspectors. I think they ought to have authority to appoint—not during the emergency, but permanently—50 additional inspectors. I do not believe that it is fair to the men who are selected as locomotive inspectors to limit their compensation to \$1,800. I think it is unfair to limit their allowance for office rent and office help to \$600 a year. Who is to determine when the emergency has passed? We have never given to the Interstate Commerce Commission any authority to declare an emergency with reference to locomotive-boller or locomotive inspection.

I wish that the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi constituted a permanent addition to the interstate commerce law. The present law is a part of the interstate commerce act. It was enacted in 1911 and was then limited to the inspection of locomotive boilers alone. It was amended two or three years later to embrace the inspection of all parts of a locomotive, and that is the present law.

But, imperfect as the amendment is, I intend to vote for it because I know that nothing in the interstate commerce law has added more to the safety of passengers upon trains and of employees upon trains than the inspection which we required in 1911 and have since enlarged as I have suggested.

I felt that it was due to the Senator from Mississippi that I should state what I have now stated.

Mr. HARRISON. May I say to the Senator from Iowa that I am very glad he has stated what he has and I welcome, and very sincerely welcome, the suggestions which he has made. Of course the Senator understands that the amendment which I have offered is merely to take care of an emergency situation. I think that the 50 inspectors are totally inadequate and that the provision should be made permanent. I agree with the Senator that salaries should be increased from the present status. I am perfectly willing to agree to any substitute that might carry out the Senator's suggestions, because I respect his views more than that of any other Senator on the question of railroad transportation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. Unless the suggestions are made they can not be incorporated. I know the amendment will do this if it becomes the law: It will provide for \$100,000 or such portion of that amount as is necessary in the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide for additional inspectors, and the amount obtained will be immediately available, and the present emergency, which is pressing, will be taken care of. So I shall press that proposition unless we can agree upon a permanent proposition.

I now yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. In view of the fact that an estimate has been sent to the Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission through the Budget and is now pending in the House before the Committee on Appropriations, I suggest that it would perhaps be better for the Senator to withdraw his

amendment and let the matter come over either in a deficiency bill now or immediately after we meet later. I am told, though I can not promise, that there will probably be a deficiency bill before we adjourn. I would not like to say that positively, because I do not know it.

Mr. HARRISON. If I was sure there was to be a deficiency bill before we adjourn and that this proposition will be taken care of, I would withdraw the amendment. But in view of the fact that the deficiency bill will perhaps be passed, it would do no harm for the Senate to have some provision—I do not care whether it is my amendment or not—that would carry out the idea, because the joint resolution would have to go to conference and be considered there a while, and in the meanwhile the Senate leaders will know whether a deficiency bill is going to be passed. If the deficiency, we can take care of the situation in this way. If the deficiency is passed, we can easily in conference eliminate this amendment from the pending resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. In view of the fact that an attempt is now being made in the House, I do not think it would be right and proper for us to put the amendment on the pending measure, which is foreign to the subject the Senator has in mind. It ought to go on an appropriation bill in the regular way.

Mr. CUMMINS. I agree with the Senator from Kansas that it would be very much better if it went through the regular way. But our appropriation for the enforcement of the act, together with one or two other safety appliance acts, has been formerly \$300,000 a year. The Budget, or some one in authority—I have not gotten my mind entirely around the Budget system yet—cut the usual and ordinary appropriation down to \$290,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Some farmer up there did that.

Mr. CUMMINS. I protested very earnestly against the reduction of the appropriation, but until this moment I have never been able to get the assent or approval of any Member of the Senate, either Republican or Democrat, and I think that ought to be understood at this time.

Mr. HARRISON. In answer to the proposition or suggestion of the Senator from Kansas to wait for an appropriation bill, he frankly says that he does not know that a deficiency bill will come over. If it does not come over, then what is the situation? This is September. We must wait through the months of October and November and come back in December and then wait for it to pass, perhaps, before the Christmas holidays. That would be two or three months. In the meanwhile the faithful and trusted employees on the railroads as well as the traveling public are endangering their lives.

Here are some figures I want to submit to the Senate in this connection: On July 1, this year, the number of engines requiring heavy repairs was 10,806; on July 15, 15 days later, the number was 11,741. On August 1, 15 days later, the number had increased to 14,006. On August 15 the number had increased to 15,060. According to that proportion there would be approximately 17,000 by this time.

Those were locomotives requiring heavy repairs. The number requiring light repairs on July 1 was 3,090; on July 5, 3,506; on August 1, 3,567; and on August 15, 3,658. The percentage of increase on the total on July 1 was 22.2 per cent; July 15, 24.7 per cent; August 1, 28.5 per cent; August 15, 30.3 per cent. The increase from July 1 to August 15 this year of locomotives requiring heavy repairs was 4,254. The total increase during the same period was 4,802. This clearly shows that as the strike continues the motive power of the railroads is becoming alarmingly defective. And the longer the work by those competent to repair the locomotives is delayed the larger will be the increase in the number of locomotives thrown out of use and the greater the handicap to the traveling and shipping public.

This question is one of such moment that the Congress should be glad to hasten consideration of a measure such as this that might remedy the situation.

Mr. CURTIS. I have just been advised that a deficiency bill is now being considered by the Appropriations Committee of the House and will likely be reported out before Saturday. They are waiting to get a report from the conferees on the coal bills.

Mr. HARRISON. In view of that statement, does not the Senator think the Senate might well let the amendment go on the joint resolution and go to conference and then, if the appropriation is carried in the deficiency bill, be stricken out in conference?

Mr. CURTIS. My judgment is, in view of that statement, that the Senator should withdraw his amendment, and if it is not properly put on the deficiency bill, either let the committee consider it in committee when the deficiency bill is up or let the Senator offer the estimate as it came from the department. There is an official estimate on it.

Mr. HARRISON. Before Congress adjourns, and can we then pass it?

Mr. CURTIS. That is my judgment. I am not saying to the Senator that the House will send a deficiency bill over here—

Mr. HARRISON. That is the trouble.

Mr. CURTIS. I am advised by the clerk of the committee that they think it will pass by Saturday.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think I am more anxious than anybody to see the law enacted in this respect, but I desire to say to the Senator from Mississippi that the figures or statistics which he has given are disputed. He must remember, too—because I want to do justice to everybody—that the work of the inspector is to inspect the engine and if he finds it in bad order to order it out of service. It is not pretended that any such number of engines as the Senator has stated from the paper which he holds in his hand have been ordered out of the service or would be ordered out of service upon inspection by Federal inspectors.

Mr. HARRISON. I said that some were heavy repairs and some light repairs. As I understand from the explanation I received, the heavy repairs mean repairs which will take one man working 20 hours or more to accomplish, and light repairs are those which would take one man less than 20 hours to make.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have not been advised that heavy repairs were classified in just that way.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand in railroad parlance it is that way, that heavy repairs are those which take one man working 20 hours or more to make; meaning, of course, a man who is trained and qualified to do that kind of work.

Mr. CUMMINS. My information is that heavy repairs require more time than the time given by the Senator from Mississippi. However, that is immaterial.

Mr. HARRISON. It might be a great deal longer than 20 hours, but when it does require one man more than 20 hours if it is then, as I understand, known as heavy repairs. It might take six months, which would come within the category I have stated.

I desire to say further that the number of locomotives inspected during the month of August, 1921, was 6,065, and in the month of August, 1922, it was 6,105. The number found defective in August, 1921, was 2,868, and the number found defective in August, 1922, was 4,355, an increase of approximately 2,000 in the month of August, 1922, over the month of August, 1921. Why, sirs, in August, 1921, only 318 locomotives were ordered out of the service. In August, 1922, there were 464, an increase during the same period within a year of 148 locomotives.

Mr. CUMMINS. Let me make an inquiry. Is that based upon a report of the inspection by the Federal inspectors or by inspectors of the railroad companies themselves?

Mr. HARRISON. As I understand, not by the railroad companies themselves.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator knows that it is the duty of the railroad companies to report, I think, every two weeks or at least every month the number of inspections and the result of the inspections which they make. That ought not to be confused with inspections made by the Federal inspectors. The truth is that during the strike, or during a part of the strike, as I am advised, the railroad companies have almost ceased to inspect their locomotives. I do not mean that literally, but that they either have not had an opportunity or that they have found their locomotives in such bad condition that they did not care to report them.

Mr. HARRISON. That is my information also; but I merely cite this to show that there are approximately the same inspections made at this time as were made a year ago, even though conditions are quite different, and the number of locomotives that need repair and are found defective is almost double what it was during the same period a year ago. For instance, the percentage of locomotives inspected and found defective in August, 1921, was 47 per cent; in August, 1922, the number found defective was 71 per cent; the number of inspections made in August, 1921, was 928, and in August, 1922, it was only 987. So there is no question that, with the conditions that to-day confront the American people and the railroads generally, there should be more inspections; there should be an enforcement of the law; and Congress could do nothing that would really bring more benefit and safety to the general public than to provide an adequate number of inspectors, so that defective engines may be inspected and repaired, if they can be, or thrown out of use if they can not be remodeled and repaired. I shall ask for a vote on the amendment when the time comes.

I now offer and ask to have incorporated in the RECORD, following my remarks, a memorandum bearing upon the subject which I have been discussing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The memorandum referred to is as follows:

The progressive deterioration in the condition of freight-train cars since the close of Federal control is shown by the following figures:

On March 1, 1920, there was a total of 141,906 bad-order freight cars, of which 78,980 required heavy repairs and 62,926 required light repairs.

On July 15, 1922, there were 342,079 bad-order freight cars. Of these, 271,401 required heavy repairs and 70,678 required light repairs.

It will be noted that there was a very small increase in the number of cars out of service for light repairs, practically all of the tremendous increase in the number of bad-order cars being cars which required heavy repairs.

To maintain the freight-train cars of the country in a serviceable condition not less than 75,000 must be given repairs each working day. Of these, about 68,000 should be light repairs and 7,000 heavy repairs.

If we are to assume that the number given heavy repairs has decreased 50 per cent, there are at present more than 450,000 freight-train cars which must be given heavy repairs before they are serviceable.

Cars requiring light repairs can be kept in service, although not perhaps in a safe and suitable condition for service, but there can be no doubt that at the present time there are more than 1,000,000 cars in service which should be repaired, approximately half of which should have heavy repairs.

To maintain locomotives in a condition for service approximately 1,000 locomotives must be given repairs requiring more than 24 hours each working day. Five thousand locomotives must be given classified repairs, which are more extensive, and cost from \$3,000 to \$20,000 each. Neglecting these repairs will bring about similar results as neglecting freight-train car repairs, i. e., the number requiring repairs will progressively increase. The fact that minor repairs are not made promptly usually results in more extensive repairs being required at an earlier date than usual.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think the proposition covered by the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi ought to be taken up and considered in the regular way. The Interstate Commerce Commission, through the President and the Bureau of the Budget, has sent to the other House, where such appropriations ordinarily originate, an estimate of the amount of money which they desire appropriated for additional inspectors. The House Committee on Appropriations is now considering that question. It is expected that a deficiency appropriation bill will pass that body before Saturday next and that it will become a law before Congress adjourns. So far as I am concerned, speaking as one of the members of the Committee on Appropriations and as one of the members of the subcommittee of that committee having immediate jurisdiction of such questions, I desire to say that I intend to vote to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission all the money they need for this purpose, but I do not think it fair to seek to attach an amendment of this kind to the pending measure. I shall vote against it being placed on this measure, and I hope the amendment, if insisted upon, may be defeated.

I merely wish to say a word in response to what the Senator from Mississippi has said about the vote of the Republicans on the reclamation amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. It was very kind of the Senator to read the names of Republican Senators who voted against that amendment, but he entirely forgot to tell the Senate that quite a number of Senators upon his side of the Chamber voted to add that amendment to the joint resolution in the hope of defeating the whole measure.

What is the record of the Republican Party upon the question of irrigation? The original proposal putting into effect the irrigation policy was submitted and passed in 1902 by a Congress Republican in House and Senate and it was signed by a Republican President. Since that time the only substantial aid which has been given to the work of reclamation was in 1920, when again a Congress Republican in House and Senate voted a \$20,000,000 loan to the irrigation fund, and that measure, too, was signed by a Republican President. The Republican Party originated and carried into effect the policy of reclaiming our arid lands. Senators on the other side of the Chamber stand here and talk about irrigation being the child of the late Senator Newlands. We all knew Senator Newlands and what he stood for in the House and in the Senate, but the reclamation policy as carried into effect was not the Newlands proposition. It originated in the Senate before Senator Newlands was a Member of this body. Senator Newlands did not come to this body until 1903, while the irrigation policy as we now know it originated in the Senate in 1902, and was the Hansbrough proposition and not the Newlands proposition.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Washington. If the Senator will permit me, I desire also to state as a fact and not for the purpose of detracting from the work of Senator Newlands or anybody else—

Mr. CURTIS. I did not intend to detract from the services of anyone. I know how earnestly Senator Newlands worked.

for reclamation and all that. He had a wonderful record in that regard.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I knew the Senator from Kansas did not intend to do so, and I make that statement in view of what I am going to state.

I desire to say that the present reclamation law was drafted by a committee of 17, which was composed of one member from each of the public-land States and was introduced in the Senate after that draft had been made by that committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, as representing the State of Washington. The measure was then introduced in the Senate by Senator Newlands and in the House of Representatives by Representative MONDELL.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to add further that I voted against the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho to the pending joint resolution because I believed it had no place upon the measure. I think it has been used as a vehicle to help defeat the measure. I hope that the intention will not succeed, because I for one propose, although I do not think the amendment should be attached to it, to vote for the joint resolution even with the amendment added, and to do all that I can to have it become a law.

I hope, however—and this is all I intend to say on the subject—that the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] will be defeated, because it has no place on the measure now pending. It ought to go into the deficiency bill that will soon come here from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] calls for an appropriation of only \$100,000, while the joint resolution now pending before the Senate calls for a loan of \$5,000,000, although the hearings disclose that a large part of that money is to go to private individuals, certain financiers in Wall Street. Human life, Mr. President, must be exceedingly cheap in the estimation of some people when they are not willing to vote an appropriation of \$100,000 to provide competent inspectors in sufficient numbers to examine into the condition of the engines and rolling stock of the railroads and ascertain whether or not they are safe for the transportation of individuals. Why is it that we can not get such a measure as that through here? How small is the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated by the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi compared to the \$5,000,000 which the majority party are undertaking to put through, so that the slick-fingered fellows in Wall Street may get hold of it, as they will do in short order whenever it is provided.

Mr. President, it seems to me the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has convinced every one who has listened to him that we are not obligated in any way to advance \$5,000,000 to Liberia; but the pressure that is being brought to bear from certain points in the East, through pipe-line connection between Wall Street and the Congress of the country, seems to be bearing fruit on every questionable measure that comes up here. I really can not conceive how any Senator can seriously consider the proposed loan to Liberia, and yet on the part of some there seems to be an enthusiastic and determined effort to put it through.

While it is pending, the Senator from Mississippi offers an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the benefit of all the men, women, and children of the United States who travel on trains, and yet Senators quibble about whether the pending measure is the proper place for such an amendment; they hum and haw and halt in their support of a proposition like this, and want to postpone it, and put it off. A few years ago the Republican Party earned the very appropriate title of being the postponing party. It loves to postpone action. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] said a while ago that he tried to live up to the promises that he made. If there is anything on this earth, Mr. President, that is good at promising it is a Republican running for office. When you see a citizen, man or woman, approach one of them on the highway and commence asking him if he will be for this or if he will be for that, he bows and smiles all the time he is talking and never loses an opportunity to promise, but when he gets into office he reminds me of Thomas Moore's poem paraphrased:

Bees on flowers alighting cease their hum,
And Republicans in office soon grow dumb.

[Laughter.]

Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland, I believe, voted against the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho

proposing to appropriate \$20,000,000 for irrigation projects in the West. The Senator voted to give outright to Russia, a country across the sea, \$20,000,000. Here the farmers of the West are hard pressed, in distress, and unable to pay their taxes under the Republican administration, and the Senator from Idaho is asking for an appropriation of \$20,000,000—to do what? To loan to those distressed people—not to give them, if you please, as was done in the instance of Russia—this fund, as funds have been loaned heretofore, to be repaid as the beneficiaries of similar funds in the past have made repayment, they having paid millions of dollars back to the Government. This great democratic project now is about to be neglected and cast aside.

The Senator from Kansas undertakes to claim the credit for the inauguration of the policy of irrigation for some Republican. Mr. President, the fact that some fellow introduced a bill does not give the credit to the side or to the party to which he belongs, because a bill is frequently introduced because of the pressure that is brought to bear when the gentleman introducing it does not intend to push it or intend that it shall become a law. Democrats, however, go to work in earnest to bring about legislation; they initiate wise movements and fight to get their bills through. They want to put them on the statute books, so that the people may be blessed and benefited by them. Mr. President, whenever you see a Republican politician introducing a bill you may know that great pressure has been brought to bear on him or that he is running for office and election day is near at hand.

When the Senator from Maryland in his colloquy with the Senator from Mississippi was telling us how he voted for certain measures and looked out for the interest of the people of his State, I was just thinking of that monstrous tariff bill for which he voted a few days ago. This champion of the common people from the sister State of Maryland voted for a bill that put a tax on brick, on the dust of the earth worked up in water and molded in the form of a brick, to build houses and chimneys. The Senator from Maryland voted for a bill that contains in it a tax on brick and mortar. And that is not all, Mr. President. That bill contains a tax on cement. Cement? Why, we build bridges with it now. We span the little branches and the creeks and the rivers with bridges made of cement. We build roads leading from farm to market with cement. We build houses with cement. There is scarcely anything quite so much in common use amongst the masses as cement. I fought the tax when it was up in the Senate, and others here fought it and voted against it; but the Senator from Maryland votes for a bill that has in it a tax on cement.

Mr. President, he does not stop there. The Bible speaks about the sands of the sea, and the Senator from Maryland has voted for a bill that taxes the sands of the sea. The quantity of sand is almost as limitless as the air that we breathe and the water that we drink, and yet the Senator from Maryland voted for a tariff bill that has in it a tax on sand; and this sand is used to make glass, drinking glasses, spectacles through which we read—eyeglasses, if you please. It is used to make window-panes. It lets light into this Chamber, where, God knows, under Republican rule it is very much needed.

Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland voted for a bill that puts a tax on this sand of the sea used to make glass. Every man and woman in Maryland who has to use glass to put in the window or use drinking glasses, or any kind of glass about the home, is going to have to pay a higher price by reason of the vote cast by the Senator from Maryland to tax sand out of which glass is made.

That is not all, Mr. President. When his constituents come into the dining room to sit down to a meal the knife and fork with which they eat are taxed under the bill that has the sanction of the Senator from Maryland. He voted for a bill that taxed the knives and the forks with which the people eat their meals in America. Who ever would have thought that a pious-looking, mild-mannered Senator like the Senator from Maryland would have grown so vicious and cruel-hearted all of a sudden as to vote a tax upon a knife and fork. That is the record of the Senator from Maryland.

That is not all. At certain seasons of the year the sheep that graze in his State, that nip the tender blades of grass and crop the flowery food in the meadows, are brought up and shorn of their wool. They call it sheep-shearing time, and they use these sheep shears in clipping the wool from the sheep, and the Senator from Maryland has voted for a bill that puts a tax on sheep shears.

That is not all. As you drive through the magnificent State of Maryland—splendid, glorious old Maryland—out in the country the housewife is sitting upon the veranda with a little sewing basket on a little table in front of her, with several pairs

of scissors and needles and thread; and everything that she uses has a tax on it now, put there by the bill voted for by the Senator from Maryland. When she takes up the little button-hole scissors, there is a tax upon them; when she takes up the scissors of a still larger size, there is a tax upon them; and when she takes up the largest scissors of all, there is a tax on them. So the needles and the thread and the scissors of the housewife bear taxes now by reason of the bill voted for by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. President, that is not all. The pipes that carry water to us are taxed. They have got the sand right at the seashore, and the next thing is the water. They have taxed the sand that makes up the shore and holds the water to its course. The closest they could get to taxing water was to tax the pipes that convey it to us. So the Republican Party has put a tax on everything that is of use and benefit to the American people. You would certainly think they would stop there, but they did not do it.

Mr. President, the bill for which the Senator voted puts a tax upon table salt and the salt that goes into your bread—salt at breakfast, salt at lunch, salt for dinner, salt for everything—and the Senator from Maryland, who has just received his nomination, hoarse now, fresh from the conflict, going into the general election which is soon to be, must go out before the people of Maryland and tell them what a glorious thing it is to have the proud privilege of paying a tax on salt! [Laughter.]

Mr. President, but few men can achieve these things in a lifetime—the glorious privilege of having it written opposite your name that “you succeeded in putting a tax upon salt”—salt, that saves fresh meat; salt, that seasons and cures it; salt, so useful to the human race that the Master Himself when he walked the dusty highways of Judea spoke about salt having lost its savor.

But, Mr. President, nobody ever dreamed that salt in the United States would ever lose its place on the free list of the every-day necessities of life. But the Senator from Maryland has voted to take it from the free list and put it on the tax list. The Salt Trust triumphed, and the people must pay the tax.

Mr. President, it must be great for a man who really loves the people to lie down at night and as he rests his head upon his pillow think how he helped to put a tax on brick, that are used to build houses to take care of people and shelter them from the storm; brick to build chimneys with fireplaces to keep them warm in winter; brick a common necessity of life. What an achievement for a Senator to have to his credit when he has helped to lay a tax upon the common necessities of life! How great the pleasure, Mr. President, for a Republican Senator as he drives along a road and sees a little bridge spanning a branch or a creek, or one still bigger spanning a river, as he drives across it in his limousine to think that he has the proud distinction of making cement more costly to the common man by voting to put a tax upon it.

Oh, Mr. President, how great is the record of the Republican Senator and his party! Here they are hanging on to this Liberian loan with grim determination to pass it. It is hard to shake them loose from it. Five million dollars? Why, Senators, that is taking money out of the Treasury. That is taking money out of a Treasury that you say is not able to provide shelter for a soldier who offered his life for his country. That is taking money out of a Treasury that you say is hard pressed and ought not to be burdened; yet you are ready to run your arms in it and take out \$5,000,000, and three and a half million dollars or more of it will go right into Wall Street.

Oh, Senators, how long, how long will it be before the American people wake up to the necessity of sending more people here who will guard the Treasury instead of looting it? They call some of them “watchdogs of the Treasury.” Mr. President, some of these old dogs have watched so long that they have gotten so they can sleep with one eye open. They can just hold one eye open and shut the other one, and the fellow who is an expert walks up on the blind side, and they never hear him until he is gone. Guarding the Treasury! One hundred thousand dollars, Senators, to bring about an inspection force that will pass upon the ability of trains to carry human beings from place to place in this country. No; you can not get that. One hundred thousand dollars, Senators, to provide competent, honorable men to go and look at these engines, to look at these cars, and say whether or not they are able to make these trips from town to town through the country.

“Why do you want that?” “Why, we want it because it is in the interest of human life. It is making travel safe. It is not permitting people to be reckless and careless about human life, but it is throwing every precaution and safeguard around people who travel.” Who is it that is fighting that? What is it that does not want this extra force? It does not

cost much. Why, \$100,000 is not so very much when you compare it with \$5,000,000, as I have said, and that is to be distributed through an agency that will bless and benefit everybody in the country; yet you are trying to get through a \$5,000,000 proposition here that will not benefit anybody, but will merely pay off a debt that certain officeholders and certain people down in Liberia have contracted with certain people in New York City. That is the whole sum and substance of it, and Senators are seriously talking about voting for it, and yet we can not get through here an amendment for \$100,000 to inspect the railroad trains of the country that transport from place to place human beings made in God's image. Mr. President, that is a terrible situation when you stop to analyze it.

Then the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] suggests that now is a good time to look after the reclamation projects, and the Senators on the other side will not permit that. “This is not the place,” they say. Well, certainly we owe more to these people on the arid lands of the West who, when the tocsin of war sounded, sent forth their boys, pronounced their blessings upon them, bade them good-by, and saw some of them no more. They will never see them again. When these people belonging to the great body politic of America, these men who answered every call to patriotic duty, ask now that they be permitted to borrow \$20,000,000 to help them make a livelihood for themselves and their families, Senators on the other side block it and threaten to defeat it. They are not for it. But one-fourth of that amount is all cut and dried, if they can have their way about it, to put upon a silver waiter and pass it on to those who are back of this bill, fighting for it with all the influences they can bring to bear.

Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas desires to have an executive session, I am willing to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS. It is the desire to have an executive session, and I understand the Senator from South Dakota wants to ask for the adoption of a conference report. So I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

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

CANCELLATION OF INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, on yesterday there was printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH, signed by Bernard M. Baruch, with regard to the indebtedness due to the United States by the allied nations.

The letter of Mr. Baruch has the effect apparently of opening up an argument on the matter of the relinquishment of part or all of the indebtedness due by the allied governments to the United States. I am opposed to opening up any such debate, and I want to enter my protest against it. The allied nations entered into their obligations with the United States and those obligations were reduced to writing. They are practically the bonds of the allied nations. They are abundantly able to pay what they owe the United States.

Europe is not bankrupt. The governments of Europe have been poorly conducted financially, but the people of Europe still own all the values in Europe. Their fields are as fertile as they ever were. Their vineyards and their orchards are the same. Their water power and their transportation facilities, built up by generation after generation, remain. Their forests and their mines are unchanged, their productive power is greater than ever, and there is no reason why the American people should be taxed or that the wealth of America should be taxed in order to turn over the proceeds to the wealth of Europe the amount taken from the American people by taxation, and thus relieve the wealth of Europe from taxation. I am opposed to opening up that question for debate. It is not debatable.

America set a good example by refusing to take any indemnity from the Teutonic allies. She has as much right, morally and legally, to reimbursement as any nation who suffered loss. America expended over \$40,000,000,000 in saving Europe from the destruction of democracy by European military autocracy. She has done enough. The destruction of the ruble, the mark, the kronen by the stupid or sinister use of the printing press does not change the actual wealth or productive power of Europe. International bankers know how to profit out of the propaganda to have the United States cancel the debt due America by Europe, but the American people will never permit it.

BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. President, I am unwilling to add a dollar to the taxes of our people, especially for such a purpose.

It is the tremendous taxation of our people which has caused the recent deep discontent of the country, led to high prices of manufactured commodities, to labor strikes, to general un-

rest, and the fear of timid people of socialism, communism, and bolshevism. I have no fear of communism or bolshevism in America. They can only flourish where the people are very poor, very unhappy, and very uneducated, as in Russia, but not in our glorious country.

There is no danger of bolshevism or communism in America, for these policies are based on ignorance—lack of education and information. In spite of every criticism of our Government it is more nearly perfect than any government in the world. Our people are the most intelligent in the world. We have the greatest public school and educational system in the world. We have the most splendid and useful public press, the finest and most numerous magazines, the best public forum, and the best means of educating, training, and advising our citizens of any country in the world. We have, beside, 20,000 moving-picture theaters entertaining, amusing, and instructing our people daily. Recently these theater owners, with great magnanimity and patriotism, have opened their doors free on one day each week for the youth of the country to see free films on vocational instruction.

Over 60,000,000 feet of instructional films are being distributed free to the people of the United States by one institution in Washington City (Bureau of Commercial Economics) without cost to the people. They are circulating vocational instruction reels teaching the people and the American youth how to make every manufactured product on earth from steam engines to cambric needles; plumbing, carpentry, brick laying, painting, masonry, textile manufacture, gardening, raising fruit, berries, bees, poultry, cattle, pigs, and horses.

These productive films are in a constant stream reaching every part of America teaching the most unenlightened citizen how to make his living; teaching him lessons of providence, of cooperation, of patriotism, of the rights of property and the wisdom of protecting property rights; teaching him brotherly good will and entertaining him by pictures showing every activity and amusement of mankind. In every human heart there is a love of truth, of liberty, of justice; a natural desire to acquire and protect property rights; and when men can make a decent living by reasonable effort, as all can do in America, those who teach bolshevism, hatred, and disorder, and those who by thoughtless waste and extravagance excite the envy of the very poor, will themselves be taught the better path by these great forces to which I have so inadequately referred. There is no danger of communism or bolshevism in America. The moving pictures alone would make it impossible. We should encourage in every way possible this the greatest agency of human education ever conceived by man. Moving pictures speak a universal language and the impressions through the eye have been proven to be over four times as powerful and enduring as the impression through the ear by the spoken word. Both the States and the Nation should multiply the vocational reels and give them free circulation as a means of multiplying the productive powers of the people. It would be the most valuable investment ever made by a government.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that on September 14, 1922, the President approved and signed the following act and joint resolutions:

S. 3618. An act to amend the Judicial Code in reference to appeals and writs of error;

S. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to grant revocable licenses for the quarrying and removal of stone from the Mariveles Military Reservation, Philippine Islands; and

S. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to erect and maintain a hotel upon the Fort Monroe Military Reservation in Virginia.

CLAIMS ARISING FROM OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO (S. DOC. NO. 252).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report respecting claims of the nationals of Spain, France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Cuba, and the United States, arising out of the occupation by the American forces of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, with a request that the findings of the Naval Board in the settlement of these claims, as indicated therein, be adopted, and that the Congress authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay the awards rendered by that board, to cover an indemnity

to Valentin Perez, and to compensate the claimants for the value of liquors destroyed under military orders, and also the sum approved by the Secretary of War as an adequate payment in satisfaction of the claims of the Vera Cruz Terminal Co. (Ltd.).

I recommend that, in order to effect a settlement of these claims in accordance with the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State, the Congress, as an act of grace, and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation in the sum of \$45,518.59.

WARREN G. HARDING.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1922.

RETIREMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. STERLING. I submit the following conference report and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The report was read and agreed to as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11212) to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.

THOMAS STERLING,

ALBERT S. CUMMINS,

JOS. E. RANDELL,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,

LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD,

Managers on the part of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills:

H. R. 6929. An act for the relief of Horace E. Walker;

H. R. 8073. An act for the relief of the Kineo Trust Co.; and

H. R. 8173. An act for the relief of Mrs. E. H. Jackson.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6507) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The message further announced that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3034) for the relief of Lizzie Askeli, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co., requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5349) to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels, requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7012) to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BURSUM. I call up the conference report on House bill 6507, which I submitted yesterday.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6507) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, September 15, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 14, 1922.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Gaston E. Trosclair, of Thibodaux, La., to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., in place of John Marks, whose term of office will expire September 26, 1922.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

Lieut. Hiram R. Searles to be a lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from September 1, 1922, in place of Lieut. Commander Frederick J. Haake, deceased. This officer has passed the examination required by law.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Morris S. Wright, of Montana, to be receiver of public moneys at Bozeman, Mont., vice James P. Bole, term expired.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Mrs. June Wright Makemson, of New Mexico, to be register of the land office at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., vice William R. McGill, term expired.

PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. Lester Wallace Ingram to be first lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, from September 9, 1922.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Frederick Mears, former officer of the Regular Army, to be lieutenant colonel, from November 14, 1920.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

John M. Stapleton to be postmaster at Foley, Ala., in place of L. E. Wolbrink. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Lee M. Otts to be postmaster at Greensboro, Ala., in place of L. M. Otts. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1922.

Ed P. Johnson to be postmaster at Samson, Ala., in place of J. T. Farmer. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Fred D. Perkins to be postmaster at Wetumpka, Ala., in place of M. E. Cain, resigned.

ARKANSAS.

Oscar H. McKamey to be postmaster at Imboden, Ark., in place of H. R. Bowers, resigned.

COLORADO.

Robert J. Allen to be postmaster at Akron, Colo., in place of F. W. McIntyre, resigned.

Olie Thorson to be postmaster at Glenwood Springs, Colo., in place of H. W. Smith, deceased.

DELAWARE.

Ebe H. Chandler to be postmaster at Dagsboro, Del., in place of Gertrude West, resigned.

Erlis F. Whitney to be postmaster at Ellendale, Del., in place of M. W. Warren. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

ILLINOIS.

Mary F. Robbins to be postmaster at Glenwood, Ill., in place of M. F. Robbins. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

INDIANA.

Frank B. Rowley to be postmaster at Angola, Ind., in place of F. A. Emerson. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

James A. Miller to be postmaster at Boonville, Ind., in place of Jacob Eider. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Absalom W. Mackey to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ind., in place of W. O. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Fred R. Ewing to be postmaster at Princeton, Ind., in place of J. C. Gorman. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George E. Young to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind., in place of A. P. Green. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

KANSAS.

Leila C. Elliott to be postmaster at Coffeyville, Kans., in place of E. S. Irvin. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

MARYLAND.

Marcus H. Rhodes to be postmaster at Rhodesdale, Md., in place of O. M. Hastings. Office became presidential October 1, 1921.

MINNESOTA.

Nelse Monson to be postmaster at Belview, Minn., in place of C. A. Johnson, resigned.

Gustav E. Hensel to be postmaster at Howard Lake, Minn., in place of C. A. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1921.

MISSISSIPPI.

William F. Elgin to be postmaster at Corinth, Miss., in place of M. A. Candler. Incumbent's commission expires September 26, 1922.

Albert C. Wilson to be postmaster at Monticello, Miss., in place of R. L. Beal. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1922.

MISSOURI.

George T. Platz, jr., to be postmaster at Brashear, Mo., in place of H. T. Wilson, resigned.

Lon L. Ashcraft to be postmaster at Carthage, Mo., in place of B. F. Hackney. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Jesse W. Brown to be postmaster at Crane, Mo., in place of B. F. Carney, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William D. Chandler to be postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of G. E. Farrand. Incumbent's commission expires September 19, 1922.

OHIO.

Frank B. Malaney to be postmaster at Wadsworth, Ohio, in place of W. A. Ault, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

Rufus W. Vickers to be postmaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in place of J. R. Jetton, resigned.

Robert H. Thompson to be postmaster at Rockwood, Tenn., in place of Hammond Fowler, deceased.

TEXAS.

Elmer P. Browder to be postmaster at Gordon, Tex., in place of J. L. Browder, deceased.

Charles A. Duck to be postmaster at Greenville, Tex., in place of R. C. Dial, resigned.

VERMONT.

Bernard W. Crafts to be postmaster at Bradford, Vt., in place of A. H. Peters. Incumbent's commission expires September 19, 1922.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 14, 1922.

POSTMASTERS.

INDIANA.

Earl D. Robison, Attica.
Maudaline Marshall, Clermont.
William S. Milner, Ligonier.
Lee F. Griffith, Tipton.

KENTUCKY.

James L. Howard, Wallins Creek.

MONTANA.

Frank P. Sherburne, Browning.

OHIO.

Otho P. Wycoff, Buffalo.

Robert L. Nelson, Senecaville.

OREGON.

John S. Hudson, Troutdale.

George L. Edes, Yoncalla.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 14, 1922.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou gracious God, infinite and full of blessing, Thou hast led us and made Thy truth and mercy known in fatherly benediction. Thy hand has been upon us and we give Thee thanks. Teach us that the richest treasures of life are invisible and Thy supreme revelation is to the human heart. Persuade us that each day there remains some sign of duty which is a testimony of Thy wisdom. O spare us from that pride which is the root of every sin and endow us with that humility which is the beginning of every virtue. Rebuke all unrighteous conflict throughout our country, and reproach all selfishness and make all citizens willing offerings of their fellowmen. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4810) to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 11589. An act to provide for the transfer of the lands and buildings of the Federal leprosy investigation station at Kalawao, on the Island of Molokai, in the Territory of Hawaii, to the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11078. An act for the relief of the Mary Ann Shipping Co.;

H. R. 8143. An act for the relief of the Fitzcharles Dry Goods Co.;

H. R. 10544. An act for the relief of Louis Cayet;

H. R. 10443. An act to repeal sections 2453 and 2454, and to amend sections 2450, 2451, 2456, Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 2003. An act for the relief of Hubert Reynolds;

H. R. 4145. An act for the relief of Leonidas Sawyer;

H. R. 5791. An act for the relief of Robert Russell;

H. R. 2874. An act to authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Green Bay at or in the vicinity of Strawberry Passage, in Door County, Wis.;

H. R. 2763. An act for the relief of Sanford Kirkpatrick;

H. R. 6926. An act for the relief of Abraham Leibovitz;

H. R. 1965. An act for the relief of Mrs. D. Montgomery;

H. R. 8553. An act for the relief of D. V. Bussie;

H. J. Res. 322. Joint resolution favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people;

H. R. 10234. An act for the relief of Edward A. Purdy;

H. R. 4368. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana*; and

H. R. 9472. An act for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, by unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. WINGO), was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for half a minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, as acting chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, there has been placed in my hands a petition, signed by some 220,000 citizens of the Southern States and border States, praying for action on the Muscle Shoals proposition, and asking that Congress take the matter up. I ask unanimous consent that the prayer of the petitioners, which is very short, be inserted in the RECORD—not the names.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Following is the petition referred to:

To the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, respectfully urge the acceptance of the Ford offer for the Muscle Shoals Government plant. Farmers, wage earners, and business men of moderate means are, we feel, united in their support of the Ford offer. Their faith in Mr. Ford is based not only on his business success but on the further fact that he has never combined with other interests to fix or maintain high prices for his products, but has been willing to enter an open field on a real competitive basis.

We respectfully ask that in view of what the operation of the nitrate plant will mean to the farmers of America, and the construction of the dam and plant will mean to thousands of wage earners, that Congress fix an early day for the consideration of the bill now pending in Congress from the Military Affairs Committee, and that final action be hastened thereon.

LIZZIE ASKELI.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3034, and move that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3034, and moves that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference thereon. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3034) for the relief of Lizzie Askel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, what is the issue involved?

Mr. EDMONDS. The Senate reduced the amount from \$5,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not accept the Senate amendment?

Mr. EDMONDS. The House may not want to accept it, and I ask that we have a conference.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD BUILDING CO.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5918, and move that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5918, and moves to disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent also to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 7912, and move that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table also the bill H. R. 7912, and moves that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference thereon. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7912) to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the dispute between the two Houses?

Mr. EDMONDS. The Senate advanced the amount. The amount which the House agreed upon is \$1,000. The Senate advanced it to \$3,000. This is a bill for the settlement of admiralty cases in the Navy, collision cases. A Senate amendment also made the bill retroactive.

Mr. WINGO. We have a statute on certain classes of claims. Will the gentleman recall what that is?

Mr. EDMONDS. I believe the limit is \$500. This raises it.

Mr. WINGO. The Senate made it \$3,000?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. There may be some good reason for making it \$3,000, but we would like to have the Senate's reasons for it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection; and the Speaker announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL.

W. W. McGRATH.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent also to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2722, and move that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman makes the same request with respect to this bill. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the issue in that case?

Mr. EDMONDS. The Senate reduced the House amount.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is just a question of amount?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; it is just a question of amount; that is all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection; and the Speaker announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL.

CLAIMS ARISING FROM NAVAL COLLISIONS.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent also to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5349, and move that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman makes the same request in respect to this bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5349) to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, this is the admiralty case. The other was the limitation of claims to \$1,000 in the departments. In both cases the Senate made it retroactive.

Mr. WINGO. That is the point I wanted to get at. I was under the impression that we had a statute making a \$500 limitation with reference to only one department, and the House bill, as I recall, made it apply to all the executive departments and put the limitation up to \$1,000.

Mr. EDMONDS. That was the bill the gentleman was speaking of. I made a mistake as to the identity of the bill.

Mr. WINGO. As I understand, the bill I was speaking about authorized the different executive departments to settle claims up to \$1,000?

Mr. EDMONDS. That is right.

Mr. WINGO. That was the House proposition?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. The only change the Senate made was to raise it to \$3,000?

Mr. EDMONDS. They also made it retroactive and included the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Mr. WINGO. In other words, their amendment would make a general statute applying to all the departments.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. Whereas we kept them separate.

Mr. EDMONDS. No; we covered all the civil departments, but kept out the military departments. They have included the military departments.

Mr. WINGO. We made a separation between the civil departments and the military departments.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is right.

Mr. WINGO. The Senate not only made it retroactive but joined the civil and the military establishments in one law.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. And that is what is in dispute, and you want that to go to conference?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; and in this Navy bill they made the amount \$3,000, as I explained before.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GLYNN, and Mr. STEAGALL.

KINEO TRUST CO.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask to take from the Speaker's table H. R. 8073, for the relief of the Kineo Trust Co., and move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up a House bill with Senate amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. In this case, Mr. Speaker, there was evidently a mistake in the date. We had the date in the bill March, and the department asked that it be changed to September. Otherwise the bill is the same as it passed the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. What is the significance of the date?

Mr. EDMONDS. The bonds for which these people were to be reimbursed on putting up proper security matured in September, not in March.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let us have the Senate amendment read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 13, strike out the word "March" and insert "September."

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. I do not recall that case. What is it?

Mr. EDMONDS. It was a case where the Kineo Trust Co. lost the bonds. They have the numbers of the bonds. There is no objection on the part of the department as long as they put up a deposit sufficient to secure the Government. It appears that the maturity date of the bonds was September instead of March.

Mr. WINGO. The effect of the bill is to reimburse the company for the loss of the bonds, they indemnifying the Government against the bonds showing up?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. The only change made by the Senate is in the date of the bonds. It does not affect the merits of the controversy?

Mr. EDMONDS. Not at all.

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

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

HORACE E. WALKER.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask to take from the Speaker's table House bill 6929, for the relief of Horace E. Walker, and to agree to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks to take from the Speaker's table the House bill, with Senate amendment, to be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

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

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

MRS. E. H. JACKSON.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask to take from the Speaker's table House bill 8173, for the relief of Mrs. E. H. Jackson, and move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up a House bill, with a Senate amendment, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

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

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL SERVICE IN ENROLLING ROOM.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask consideration of the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up from the Committee on Accounts a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 426 (Rept. No. 1215).

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the House the sum of \$250 for additional clerical service in the enrolling room during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution at the end of the session for the employment of additional clerical help in the enrolling room.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS IN LADIES' RETIRING ROOMS.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 413 (Rept. No. 1216).

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the rate of \$100 per month to each of the female attendants in the ladies' retiring rooms of the House of Representatives, in lieu of the salary now being paid such attendants.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is a long-overdue resolution that simply equalizes the salaries of the lady employees in the ladies' retiring rooms of the House wing of the Capitol.

Mr. STAFFORD. What salary are they now receiving?

Mr. IRELAND. One is receiving the amount mentioned in the resolution and the others are receiving about \$60, I believe.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does this cover the House Office Building?

Mr. IRELAND. No; only the Capitol Building.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an amendment?

Mr. IRELAND. I would rather not, if the gentleman will indulge me in that; but if the gentleman will introduce a resolution covering the similar employees in the House Office Building, we will take it up in the committee. I think they should be paid the same amount.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think the salary of the attendants in the ladies' retiring room in the House Office Building should be increased.

Mr. HICKS. How much is it?

Mr. IRELAND. I think it is about \$60 a month. I think we had best take it up in the regular way, but if the gentleman will introduce a resolution we will consider it at once. Certainly there should be equality in the compensation of all the employees employed in the same capacity.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

NORMAN E. IVES.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask for consideration of the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 416 (Rept. No. 1217).

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the House \$1,200 to Norman E. Ives for extra and expert services to the Committee on Invalid Pensions from December 4, 1921, to the end of the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress as assistant clerk to said committee by detail from the Bureau of Pensions pursuant to law.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution for additional compensation to the appointee to the Committee on Invalid Pensions assigned from the Pension Department. This takes care of the employee up to the 1st of December.

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

Mr. IRELAND. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it the purpose that this gentleman should receive additional salary for his services following December 1 until the end of the Congress?

Mr. IRELAND. I can not definitely recall now just what the precedent is, but the same form will be followed each year.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I recall we formerly granted the additional compensation to only one of the men assigned from the Pension Office to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Later that was extended to the employees of the Bureau of Pensions

assigned to the Committee on Pensions. How many are receiving this additional emolument?

Mr. IRELAND. One to each committee. That has been the custom. There was an unauthorized error prior to the present personnel of the Committee on Accounts under which two employees were paid.

Mr. STAFFORD. The rule of the committee is to give this additional emolument to only one employee for each committee?

Mr. IRELAND. Only one for each committee, and that is all there is contemplated now.

Mr. STAFFORD. And \$1,200 additional for each year of service.

Mr. IRELAND. It is supposed to be on the basis of \$100 a month; yes.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair inadvertently referred S. 3275, a pension bill, to the Committee on Pensions instead of to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, where it belongs. If there be no objection the Chair will rerefer the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ARTHUR LUCAS.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 424 (Rept. No. 1218).

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, \$100 to Arthur Lucas for special janitor services rendered during the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this resolution covers janitor service rendered to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] in his office for the period of 10 or 12 months.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

SESSION TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up from the Committee on Accounts the following privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 428 (Rept. No. 1219).

Resolved, That the employment of three session telephone operators shall be continued during the months of October and November, 1922, at the compensation now provided by law to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is necessary to provide compensation for the operators during the interim when Congress may not be in session.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. IRELAND. I have a letter from the Clerk requesting the passage of this resolution.

HARRY J. HUNT.

Mr. IRELAND. I have another resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up from the Committee on Accounts the following privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 361 (Rept. No. 1220).

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Harry J. Hunt, assistant file clerk of the House, the sum of \$300 for additional services rendered under the direction of the Clerk of the House during the present fiscal year.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is additional compensation for the employee who rendered five months' extra service while another employee of the House was in the hospital. He did double work, and at the request and recommendation of the Clerk of the House this resolution is reported.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRELAND. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Have we ever indulged heretofore in the practice of paying House employees additional salaries for having done extra work?

Mr. IRELAND. Oh, innumerable times, I think. The situation was that one of the House employees assigned to one of the

committees was in the hospital for about five months. This employee mentioned in this resolution did his own work and did the other man's work in addition, working nights and at odd times, mostly at night.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman says "innumerable times." I confess I do not recollect any resolution of that kind when such a practice has been indulged in.

Mr. IRELAND. There have been many where additional compensation was granted to clerks assigned to different committees when they were drawing appropriation bills. I recall one in the Sixty-sixth Congress in the Naval Affairs Committee, and a number of other cases.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not recall an instance where a Government employee of the House was given additional compensation merely for doing some little extra work to aid some person who was ill. If we adopt that policy we will be beset with innumerable applications for increased compensation.

Mr. BUTLER. If the gentleman will yield, I remember the additional compensation to the clerk for work on the big naval bill in the Sixty-sixth Congress.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing a statement of Comptroller Crissinger relative to financial help given to certain countries in Europe during the last eight years, and the sources from which such help was derived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. D. R. CRISSINGER, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, BEFORE THE INDIANA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1922.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, when, several weeks ago, I received an invitation to address this convention I hesitated to accept because I did not want to address a middle-western audience on the economic and financial situation until I could give assurance of my conviction that affairs were definitely moving in the right direction. In reaching a determination on such a matter I felt compelled to weigh and consider the facts concerning the industrial and general economic situation in the United States and in the world, particularly Europe.

I think we are all able substantially to agree, nowadays, that the economic and industrial world must be treated as substantially a unity. It will not very long prosper in some parts unless it prospers in all parts. I quite recognize that this has been said a great many times before, and by men much wiser than myself; but I doubt if anybody has said it with more earnestness and sincerity than I do.

From where I sit in Washington I have for many months been watching the tendencies of political, industrial, and financial concerns in those parts of the world which most affect our own country. As an observer from the watchtower, I have had experiences which I know will appeal to you gentlemen.

I have noted by the morning paper that the situation in Ireland was being rapidly composed, and that with this situation adjusted western Europe would be in sight of peace and normal activities. Then, in the evening paper of the same day, I have read that all hope of Irish composition was ended, that chaos had supervened, and that with Ireland in such a situation there was no hope for western Europe.

Again, I have read in my morning paper that the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament had brought about an understanding between Japan, America, Britain, and France that insured the peace of the Pacific, which peace was assured of rapidly spreading to other seas and continents, so that no longer need we fear hostilities. Then, turning to my evening paper of the same day, I have been informed, "on the highest authority," that the stress in relations between the United States and the Far East made all hope of peace impossible for a generation or two.

Time and again Monday's newspaper has brought assurance that the coalition Government in Great Britain was about to be overthrown and succeeded by a return of party administration, which would bring us back to safety and sanity; and then, on Tuesday, I have read that the coalition Government was certain to continue for another year, and that therefore the world might feel reasonably assured that it was safe and on the upward path.

I have read one day that the policy of Britain was to break from the old entente with France and to cement a definite understanding with Germany, and the next day I have been assured, in most positive terms, that whatever else might happen the entente between Britain and France was as solid as Gibraltar. I have learned one day that the United States must take its full and proper part in settling the affairs of the Old World, and the next day I have been assured that the United States was going to do nothing of the sort, because that would be precisely the wrong thing to do.

All these things and a thousand more of the same sort have come to the attention of every man here, and every one of you has long since concluded, as I have, that it is rather useless to steer a course in conformity to the prognostications of those who deal merely in the terms of politics and diplomatic relations.

So I have long ago laid aside all considerations of such forecasts and attempted to devise a chart of my own by which one might with reasonable confidence steer a course amid the rocks and whirlpools, the currents and the typhoons, of these difficult times, with reasonable hope of bringing his ship into a safe anchorage. And, indulging neither that confidence which the politician in office always entertains, nor that pessimism by which the politician out of office is equally certain to be guided, I have found it worth while to consider certain definite and substantial evidences of what is actually going on in the world.

So to-day I want to talk a little about some things that we know are actually happening; about conditions that unquestionably obtain; about the crises that have been passed without disaster, and the reasons for belief that as other crises arise they likewise will be passed over without ultimate wreck.

It is become a truism that unless the United States "comes to the rescue of Europe," Europe can not survive. Some people who employ this phrase seem to have in mind that we must rush over to Europe with a treasure chest full of gold and credit evidences, and by rubbing the two together produce an Aladdinlike effect of universal prosperity, wealth, and satisfaction. Others have apparently entertained the view that what we needed to do was to send commercial agents abroad to gather in the gold and securities, the profits and fee titles of about all the rest of the world and bring them back for our own strong boxes. I may say frankly that neither of these programs has ever particularly appealed to me. I have always had doubts whether the loan of our gold and credits to a Europe unprepared for proper employment of them would be of advantage either to Europe or to us; and I have had misgivings, on the other side, whether either we or the Old World would profit much by an undue eagerness on our part to reap quick profits from the unfortunate situation of the older hemisphere.

And so, like most of you, gentlemen, I have been slow to make up my mind what was our duty to others or our obligation to ourselves. I have rather suspected that if we did not attempt to decide too many of our problems too suddenly, a good many of them would decide themselves. I remember an observation of Mr. Carnegie many years ago, that most of the letters that were ever written, if they were left unanswered for a fortnight, would not require answers. I don't want too literally to commend that policy for day-by-day business; but I am willing to say that as to these broad questions about which none of us is very certain, Mr. Carnegie demonstrated a good deal of wisdom. There is no use making up your mind, firmly and irrevocably, about things concerning which you have no information. There is no use deciding exactly what you were going to do when you don't know what to decide. There is no use determining the policy you will adopt in a set of circumstances that as a matter of fact are never going to arise. It is a good deal better to take your time, to know the elements you are dealing with, to be assured what you were talking about before you fix a policy and declare it.

I am making these suggestions because they seem pertinent to developments of the last two or three years in this country and this world. I would hesitate even to estimate the number of crises we have confronted in the last 20 months. The only thing I am sure of is that we have come to entertain grave doubts about the gravity of crises and a much better grounded confidence that regardless of crises things were going to move along pretty much as they would have moved if the crises had not supervened. Sometimes I get to suspecting that we have all been shell shocked into a general preference for crises and a feeling that unless "collapse" or "disintegration" is promised to us in the latest bulletin from the front the day is rather tame and uneventful. We need to discuss matters of this kind in terms a little less lurid, a trifle less conclusive, to realize that the world isn't coming to an end within an hour or a day, to recognize that no matter how acute the crises most of us will be left right here, doing business at the same old stand, living on the same old farm, going down to the same old office, living with the same wives and the same children as before the crises arrived.

The truth is that if we could look back on the Great War and its aftermath from the viewpoint of, say, 500 years hence we might discover that the crises was passed 5 years ago, and, on the other hand, we might discover that it did not come to the world until 50 years hence. We greatly need to begin thinking in terms that will leave our "crises" and "collapses" and "wrecks" and "repudiations" and to get back to thinking about tilling fields and operating industries and conducting transportation for the general good of the community.

There has been a good deal of demand that the United States recognize its obligation to the world and begin to perform that obligation. Very well, gentlemen; I propose to tell you something of what the United States has done by way of recognizing its duty and performing its obligation. We have been told that the United States was the great reservoir of liquid credit and available assets from which we must permit drafts to be made if the world is to be placed on its feet. I have myself said these things. I began saying them even before our country declared its participation in the European war. I said them before we had begun to advance moneys and credits to our allies. I kept right on saying them during the period when the gold of the world was flowing ceaselessly to our shores, denuding other communities of their basic money and inviting us to a carnival of gilded inflation, to be followed, as any man must know it would be followed, by a debacle of ruinous deflation.

Back three generations ago the world's pioneers and adventurers and financiers and business men discovered the possibilities of the American Continent. They discovered that here was a tremendous storehouse of God's wealth, under the control of a sparse population of intelligent and progressive people. They recognized our right of political control, but they recognized also our economic needs, our necessities of development, our financial requirements. And so the Old World loaned money to us, with which we built our railroads, opened our mines, made ourselves the greatest producer of foodstuffs, of copper, of coal, of iron, of gold, of cotton, of a hundred great staples out of which our mechanized civilization has been built. The old World came to us with its money and credit and said: "We have the capital; you have the God-given resources; give us an investment for our surplus and capital in your national opportunities and we will make possible the development of those opportunities."

On those terms we got together. The Old World largely financed the development of the New World during the nineteenth century. We developed a wealth, a producing capacity, a variety of resource, that we did not fully recognize. We swung out into the twentieth century still innocent of how much we had accomplished, still imagining that while we had done very well we could not, of course, assume to compete with the older industries, the established finance, the highly organized enterprise of the Old World.

And then came the Great War. It dazed us at first, then it brought us a realization of our fortune. We discovered overnight our giant capacity to produce, to supply the needs of men everywhere, to hold up the arch and pillars of a democratic civilization. That we did; and the discovery that we were able to do it was a greater revelation to us than to our allies. We had never suspected such a capacity, such wealth, such resources of productiveness, such unity of social purpose, such determination to align ourselves on the side of justice. But we found them when the world came to us with its demands,

and though there may be here and elsewhere those who would cry down, who would decline to recognize our contribution, the fact remains that our contribution of nature's wealth, of human effort, of spiritual understanding and determination, was second to that of no other people on earth.

Now, let us see what America has done, whether America has been doing all it should in the four years since the armistice. Let us consider calmly and fairly whether we have been doing about the right thing or whether we have overlooked our duty. We loaned some \$10,000,000,000 to our allies, which, principal and interest, now amounts to some \$12,000,000,000. We incurred a national debt of some \$20,000,000,000. We raised an army of more than 4,000,000 and we sent more than 2,000,000 of armed men across the seas. I do not propose to discuss their contribution to military results; I leave that to others more capable. I propose to confine myself to the mere economics of this situation, for this situation in the world to-day is decidedly an economic and a social one with which we must cope.

A year ago, two years ago, we were all agreed that the gold standard could not be maintained in the world if all the gold were to come to America. From 1915 on it had been persistently flowing to us from every land and every quarter. At first we had received it with satisfaction and gratification as evidence of our increasing wealth and abounding prosperity. There came a time when we realized that if too much of it came to us, if the gold standard were to be broken down in the world, the gold itself would be of mighty little value to us. We began to be told that we must take credits, securities, bonds, stocks, rather than gold, and before long we realized that this was true. We began first to take the bonds of the allied nations, then to buy the securities that stood for their industries and enterprises, which came seeking from us that same financial support which the Old World had given to us in our nineteenth century epoch of rapid development.

I read the other day that thus far this year the sales of foreign securities in the United States had averaged something like \$20,000,000 every week. I don't know how accurate the figures are, for I have no better access to the details than the rest of you have. I do know that day by day, week by week, month by month, we have all seen the financial advertising through which American investors have been offered the securities of almost all the countries under the sun. Only the other day \$185,000,000 of bonds of the Republic of Argentina were authorized to be sold in this country. We have taken the securities of the city of Rio de Janeiro and the Republic of Brazil; we have bought the securities of the East Indian Co. of Holland, of the Royal Dutch Oil Corporation, of the cities of France, the Government of China, the Governments, the Provinces, the peoples, the incorporated companies of the whole world. On top of our loans during the period of the war we have acquired other billions upon billions of corporate and private and back credits, until we have become the greatest creditor community that the world ever saw.

Are we doing our share toward the rehabilitation of the world? I undertake to say that when American investors buy \$200,000,000 of South American Government securities—of securities which 10 years ago would have been placed in Europe—we are literally and actually releasing that amount of credit and financial resource to serve the immediate needs of Europe. Europe in the last seven years, by way of financing itself, has been selling off its holdings of securities throughout the world. We have been taking them; and to that extent have been lifting from Europe the burden of financing the world, freeing the energies and capital of Europe to look after its own concerns.

I am going to attempt summarizing briefly the American contribution to support the world's financial structure in the last few years. I will begin with 1914, when, according to the best estimates, foreign investors owned from four billion to five billion dollars of American securities. Since the beginning of the war we have, first, bought back by far the greater part of those securities, probably two-thirds of them. Then, following our direct participation in the war, we loaned \$10,000,000,000 to our European allies, which, with accrued interest, amounts to roundly \$12,000,000,000.

But this is not all. We have extended commercial credits to European buyers in our markets to an amount variously estimated from two billion to five billion dollars. Still further, we have been buying the securities of foreign countries ever since the armistice. A highly reliable authority assures me that these purchases have amounted to:

For the year 1919.....	\$713,610,033
For the year 1920.....	571,700,282
For the year 1921.....	596,454,040
For the year 1922 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 5).....	751,386,725

If the same rate should be continued for the remainder of this year we will have purchased during 1922 about \$1,100,000,000 of foreign securities, and for the four years, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, about \$2,500,000,000 of foreign securities.

But these foreign securities to which I am referring include only those issued in terms of American dollars, for flotation here. In addition, our people have been large purchasers of securities issued abroad in terms of the money of the country of issue. I am informed that for 1919, 1920, and 1921 we bought over \$820,000,000 of such securities. So it appears that for the four years our purchases of foreign securities, whether expressed in dollars or in the units of foreign currency, will far exceed \$3,000,000,000.

But this still does not represent by any means our total financial contribution. American optimism was never better demonstrated than when, early in 1919, Americans began to buy German marks, Italian lira, French francs, and other foreign moneys. I have been unable to approximate satisfactorily the amount of speculation in foreign money that has been carried on. A good European authority recently indicated that probably about 15,000,000,000 German marks had been sold outside Germany at prices ranging all the way from about 7 cents down to the near vanishing point which the mark recently reached. If it be true that Germany has sold 15,000,000,000 marks outside of Germany, and that they have sold at an average of 5 cents to the mark, as some authorities have declared, that would mean that Germany has exported \$750,000,000 worth of marks, which are now held abroad, and in exchange for which Germany has established credits with which to buy raw materials, foodstuffs and the like. What proportion of that \$750,000,000 has been taken in America one can only conjecture. But, judging by observation and general information, I think it fair to assume that at least a half billion dollars of good American gold-standard money has been invested in the moneys of foreign countries. That likewise must be added to the total of what we have been contributing toward the financial rehabilitation of the Old World; in the case of the mark, our investment begins to take on the general aspect of a deed of gift; it could hardly have been more

completely a donation if we have turned the money into bales of cotton, pigs of copper, bushels of wheat, and shipped it as a free gift to Germany.

The point I am making is that whether we have received securities on which the interest is reasonably certain to be paid, or other securities on which it has not been and may never be paid, or currency whose value has faded away to nothingness; whether we have received or have failed to receive real value, it is still true that we have exported this vast amount of wealth. Let me recapitulate. As I have calculated it, our contributions to financing the outside world since August, 1914, may be summarized as follows:

American securities repurchased from abroad.....	\$3,000,000,000
American Government loans.....	10,000,000,000
Interest on Government loans.....	2,000,000,000
Commercial credits extended abroad.....	3,000,000,000
Dollar securities bought from foreign countries:	
1919.....	713,000,000
1920.....	571,000,000
1921.....	596,000,000
1922 (eight months).....	751,000,000
Foreign money securities sold here 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922.....	620,000,000
Foreign currencies bought by America.....	500,000,000

Total..... 21,751,000,000

I feel that the present is a not inappropriate time to refer to this truly gigantic participation by our country in sustaining and stabilizing the finances of the world. There are some people in the United States who persist that our country has not done, and is not doing, its full part, and that the world can not possibly be restored and replaced on the way to prosperity and order without American assistance. My reply to this is, broadly, that in the last eight years our country has made a contribution to these ends so great that if we ourselves fully appreciated it, and if we were given fair credit for it by other peoples, it would win us the bright guerdon of helpfulness, of willing cooperation, and of splendid unselfishness.

What, then, has been the effect of all this upon Europe? We hear much about the demoralization of currencies there. We hear about the failure of European Governments to balance their budgets, to make their taxes pay their current expenses and the service of their debts. What is the truth? So nearly as I am able to determine, the year 1921 marked a very great and striking advance over the year 1920 in the matter of balancing governmental budgets. I find substantial testimony that the world has been progressing quite satisfactorily toward paying its governmental way. I find that the year 1921 marked a decided improvement in the matter of budgets in this regard, and that 1922 is continuing the improvement. I do not intend to annoy you with figures and details, but, in general, I am informed and believe that western Europe has been making marked reduction of governmental expenses toward the point where current taxation would care for them. I think that if you will compare the detailed financial experience of these countries for the years immediately following the World War with the records of their experience in the years immediately following the Napoleonic struggle you will be convinced, as I have been, that the twentieth century world is handling its problems of finance and economics far more satisfactorily than did the nineteenth century world.

Let me go a step further by way of suggesting the progress toward normal conditions. The French Republic is Europe's political center of gravity. France has made persistent, steady, and remarkable progress toward reestablishing a proper relationship of income to outgo in Government finance. We may fairly assure ourselves that France has passed its economic point of crisis. The fiscal year 1923 is not unlikely to see the French budget balanced, and we may hope that 1924 will see a balance well established. The note issues of the Bank of France show a tendency downward which indicates that deflation is moving safely toward reestablishing relations between the French monetary system and the gold standard.

Italian Government finances are making favorable progress, and Italian money is likewise strengthening its position. There is not much to be said about the situation in Britain, because Britain is showing the regular British disposition to maintain its high standards, to continue its leadership in good banking, sound finance, and solid business.

If you will turn to Switzerland, you will find a country whose greatest misfortune in recent times has been that its money has been too good; the exchange rate has been so strongly in its favor as to impose actual difficulties in business transactions. Much the same is true of Holland and the Scandinavian States.

When we go beyond Europe to the outlying countries of the world we find that on the whole they have been able to raise capital to start toward reestablishing their industries, to inaugurate better budgets, to resume production, and to start their monetary systems toward rehabilitation.

While we have talked about the importance of the world resuming production, the world has been resuming. Two years ago there were broad intimations that Latin America confronted a difficult situation, perhaps an economic crisis. That danger is passed or passing. In a broad fashion, I undertake to say that there is no English-speaking country or dominion or colony, no nation or State based on the Latin culture and ideals, that has not vastly improved its status in the two years last past. Japan has passed the peak of economic tribulations which began with the depression of the silk industry. The tendency everywhere is toward reducing the burdens of armaments and the dangers of war, thanks in part to the general good sense that men are displaying and thanks also to the constructive program put forward by the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The will to war, however we may construe the incidents of the day's news, is a less potent factor in the world than for a generation past. The will to peace is to-day's dominating purpose. The will to work, to produce, to restore, is testified everywhere from the Vistula and the Black Sea to the Atlantic and thence throughout the world.

These conditions, gentlemen, I am suggesting to you in order to draw attention to the fact that the world is on the upgrade. It has less of war, less of preparation for war, less of the wasteful fabrication of instruments for war, than at any time since the calamitous days of August, 1914. Not only has it produced good crops in this year 1922, but it has more nearly stabilized the means of exchanging and utilizing its production to meet the common requirements than ever before since the beginning of the World War.

These facts are attested by experience, the commercial reports, the crop statistics, the financial statements. We do not hear so much of them as I wish we might from certain politicians or from the prophets of disaster or from those pessimistic persons who have fallen into the habit of seeing nothing ahead except disaster and ruin. I am appeal-

ing to you, gentlemen, to give thought to these conditions, of which all of you are aware, and to give weight to them. There is every indication that within the coming year our own country will see a great revival of demand for all our industrial and agricultural staples. Everywhere that you find economic rather than political conditions dominating you will find improvement.

These are universally the signs of the times, and they compel us to conclude that this year, 1922, has seen the world set well in the way to sanity, to the desire and ability to take care of itself, to pay its debts, to restore its industries, its production, and its exchanges.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the British White Paper known as the Balfour note.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the Balfour note. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, is that on the question of the cancellation of war debts?

Mr. KING. It has reference to the war debts generally. It was issued by Lord Balfour and I think it will be highly illuminating to Members of the House.

Mr. WINGO. I am somewhat shocked that my friend should give credence to it by putting it in the RECORD.

Mr. KING. I will say that I am not in favor of it.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Will it do away with a speech by the gentleman on it if it is put in the RECORD?

Mr. KING. Perhaps it might.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1922, an important note by the Earl of Balfour, acting minister for foreign affairs of Great Britain, on the subject of interallied indebtedness, was communicated to European allied nations.

Because of the great interest in the subject, I desire to submit the note herewith, as submitted to France, for the information of the Members of the House:

As Your Excellency is aware, the general question of the French debt to this country has not as yet been the subject of any formal communication between the two Governments, nor are His Majesty's Government anxious to raise it at the present moment. Recent events, however, leave them little choice in the matter, and they feel compelled to lay before the French Government their views on certain aspects of the situation created by the present condition of international indebtedness.

Speaking in general terms, the war debts, exclusive of interest, due to Great Britain at the present moment amount in the aggregate to about £3,400,000,000, of which Germany owes £1,450,000,000, Russia £650,000,000, and our allies £1,300,000,000. On the other hand, Great Britain owes the United States about a quarter of this sum—say, £850,000,000 at par of exchange, together with interest accrued since 1919.

No international discussion has yet taken place on the unexampled situation partially disclosed by these figures; and, pending a settlement which would go to the root of the problem, His Majesty's Government have silently abstained from making any demands upon their allies, either for the payment of interest or the repayment of capital. But, if action in the matter has hitherto been deemed inopportune, this is not because His Majesty's Government either underrate the evils of the present state of affairs, or because they are reluctant to make large sacrifices to bring it to an end. On the contrary, they are prepared, if such a policy formed part of a satisfactory international settlement, to remit all the debts due to Great Britain by our allies in respect of loans, or by Germany in respect of reparations.

Recent events, however, make such a policy difficult of accomplishment. With the most perfect courtesy and in the exercise of their undoubted rights, the American Government have required this country to pay the interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt, and to repay it by a sinking fund in 25 years. Such a procedure is clearly in accordance with the original contract. His Majesty's Government make no complaint of it; they recognize their obligations, and are prepared to fulfill them. But evidently they can not do so without profoundly modifying the course which, in different circumstances, they would have wished to pursue. They can not treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only the United States of America and Great Britain had any concern. It is but one of a connected series of transactions, in which this country appears sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor; and, if our undoubted obligations as a debtor are to be enforced, our not less undoubted rights as a creditor can not be left wholly in abeyance.

PURPOSE OF THE LOANS.

His Majesty's Government do not conceal the fact that they adopt this change of policy with the greatest reluctance. It is true that Great Britain is owed more than it owes, and that if all interallied war debts were paid the British treasury would, on balance, be a large gainer by the transaction. But can the present world situation be looked at only from this narrow financial standpoint? It is true that many of the allied and associated powers are, as between each other, creditors or debtors, or both. But they were and are much more. They were partners in the greatest international effort ever made in the cause of freedom; and they are still partners in dealing with some, at least, of its results. Their debts were incurred, their loans were made, not for the separate advantage of particular States but for a great purpose common to them all; and that purpose has been, in the main, accomplished.

To generous minds it can never be agreeable, although, for reasons of state, it may perhaps be necessary to regard the monetary aspect of this great event as a thing apart, to be torn from its historical

setting and treated as no more than an ordinary commercial dealing between traders who borrow and capitalists who lend. There are, moreover, reasons of a different order, to which I have already referred, which increase the distaste with which His Majesty's Government adopts so fundamental an alteration in method of dealing with loans to allies. The economic ills from which the world is suffering are due to many causes, moral and material, which are quite outside the scope of this dispatch. But among them must certainly be reckoned the weight of international indebtedness, with all its unhappy effects upon credit and exchange, upon national production and international trade. The peoples of all countries long for a speedy return to the normal. But how can the normal be reached while conditions so abnormal are permitted to prevail? And how can these conditions be cured by any remedies that seem at present likely to be applied?

ONE-SIDED PROCEDURE IMPOSSIBLE.

For evidently the policy hitherto pursued by this country of refusing to make demands upon its debtors is only tolerable so long as it is generally accepted. It can not be right that one partner in the common enterprise should recover all that she has lent, and that another, while recovering nothing, should be required to pay all that she has borrowed. Such a procedure is contrary to every principle of natural justice and can not be expected to commend itself to the people of this country. They are suffering from an unparalleled burden of taxation, from an immense diminution in national wealth, from serious want of employment, and from the severe curtailment of useful expenditure. These evils are courageously borne. But were they to be increased by an arrangement which, however legitimate, is obviously one-sided, the British taxpayer would inevitably ask why he should be singled out to bear a burden which others are bound to share.

To such a question there can be but one answer, and I am convinced that allied opinion will admit its justice. But while His Majesty's Government are thus regretfully constrained to request the French Government to make arrangements for dealing to the best of their ability with Anglo-French loans, they desire to explain that the amount of interest and repayment for which they ask depends not so much on what France and other allies owe to Great Britain as on what Great Britain has to pay America. The policy favored by His Majesty is, as I have already observed, that of surrendering their share of German reparation, and writing off, through one great transaction, the whole body of interallied indebtedness. But, if this be found impossible of accomplishment, we wish it to be understood that we do not in any event desire to make a profit out of any less satisfactory arrangement. In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay to our creditors. And, while we do not ask for more, all will admit that we can hardly be content with less. For it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves. The food, the raw material, the munitions required by the immense naval and military efforts of Great Britain and half the two thousand million sterling advanced to allies were provided not by means of foreign loans, but by internal borrowing and war taxation. Unfortunately, a similar policy was beyond the power of other European nations. Appeal was therefore made to the Government of the United States; and under the arrangement then arrived at the United States insisted, in substance, if not in form, that, though our allies were to spend the money, it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it. This cooperative effort was of infinite value to the common cause; but it can not be said that the rôle assigned in it to this country was one of special privilege or advantage.

Before concluding I may be permitted to offer one further observation in order to make still clearer the spirit in which His Majesty's Government desire to deal with the thorny problem of international indebtedness.

In an earlier passage of this dispatch I pointed out that this after all is not a question merely between allies. Ex-enemy countries also are involved; for the greatest of all international debtors is Germany. Now, His Majesty's Government do not suggest that, either as a matter of justice or expediency, Germany should be relieved of her obligation to the other allied States. They speak only for Great Britain; and they content themselves with saying once again that so deeply are they convinced of the economic injury inflicted on the world by the existing state of things that this country would be prepared (subject to the just claims of other parts of the Empire) to abandon all further right to German reparation and all claims to repayment by allies, provided that this renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution. A general settlement would, in their view, be of more value to mankind than any gains that could accrue even from the most successful enforcement of legal obligations.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON VETERANS' ADJUSTED COMPENSATION.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 10874, the veterans' adjusted compensation bill.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10874) to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 47, and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of

the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"(b) Such application shall be made on or before January 1, 1928, and if not made on or before such date shall be held void."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 510. The certificate shall be canceled (a) if the veteran fails to redeem his certificate before its maturity, or (b) if he is in default upon any amount due in respect to a loan secured by the certificate and such default continues to his death."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment; and on page 25, line 8, of the House bill strike out "Title VIII.—Land"; and on page 37 of the House bill make the following changes: Line 7, strike out "IX" and insert "VIII"; line 8, strike out "901" and insert "801"; and on page 38 of the House bill make the following changes: Line 6, strike out "902" and insert "802"; line 11, strike out "903" and insert "803"; line 17, strike out "904" and insert "804"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. W. FORDNEY,
W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,
GEO. P. McLEAN,
F. M. SIMMONS,
DAVID I. WALSH,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10874) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended the accompanying conference report:

The following amendments are clerical changes, and the House recedes: 15, 19, 33, 34, and 37.

On amendment No. 4: The House bill provided that all applications for the benefits granted the veteran by the act must be made prior to July 1, 1923. The Senate amendment provides that such applications may be made at any time after the passage of the act. The House recedes with an amendment requiring that the applications be made on or before January 1, 1928.

On amendment No. 10: The Senate amendment provides that the findings of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as to the number of days of service in the military and naval forces of the veteran shall not be subject to review by the General Accounting Office, and that payments made by the disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments in accordance with such findings shall be passed to their credit. The House bill contained no provision upon this subject; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 13: The House bill provided that in case of a veteran serving in both the military and naval forces payments should be made the veteran by the Secretary of War if the last service of the veteran was with the military forces, and by the Secretary of the Navy if the last service was with the naval forces. The Senate amendment directs that payments shall be made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, according to the force in which the veteran first served during the compensable period, instead of according to the force in which the veteran last served; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 14: The House bill provided that the rights conferred by the adjusted-service certificates should take effect and the certificates should be dated as of October 1, 1922. The Senate amendment provides that such rights shall take effect and the certificate be dated as of the 1st day of January or July (whichever first occurs) next succeeding the date of filing the application, but in no case before January 1, 1923; and the House recedes.

The following amendments are the additional changes necessary in the adjusted-service certificate title in order to carry out the action agreed upon by the conferees in respect to amendment No. 14, and the House recedes: 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, and 43.

On amendment No. 27: The House bill provided that in case of the continued default of the veteran as to the payment of any loan made him by a bank and the subsequent payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to the bank of the amount due it, the Secretary should thereupon cancel the note and the certificate and pay to the veteran, if living, the difference between 80 per cent of the loan basis of the certificate and amount paid the bank, and that if the veteran died before such difference was paid, it should be paid to the beneficiary, or, if no beneficiary, to the estate of the veteran. The Senate amendment provides that in such case the certificate shall not be canceled, but shall be held by the Secretary and restored to the veteran if at any time prior to its maturity he repays the amount paid by the United States to the bank, together with interest thereon at 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually; and the House recedes.

The following amendments are additional changes necessary to carry out the action agreed upon by the conferees in respect to amendment No. 27, and the House recedes: 26, 32, 40, 41, 42, and 44.

On amendment No. 36: The House bill provided that if a loan is made by the Government upon an adjusted service certificate during the three years prior to October 1, 1928, the amount of the loan should not exceed 85 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit plus interest thereon from October 1, 1922, to the date of the loan, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually. If the loan is made at any time thereafter after the House bill provided that it should not exceed 70 per cent of the sum of 125 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest thereon from October 1, 1922, to the date of the making of the loan, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually. The Senate amendment provides that if the loan is made at any time during the three years after the date of the certificate it shall not exceed 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest from the date of the certificate to the making of the loan at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually. If made at any time during the second three-year period after the date of the certificate the loan should not exceed 85 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit, plus interest as above; and if the loan is made at any time more than six years after the date of the certificate it should not exceed 70 per cent of the sum of 125 per cent of the adjusted service credit, plus interest as above; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 38: This amendment carries out the action agreed upon by the conferees in respect to amendment No. 36; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 45: The Senate amendment provides that the adjusted service certificate shall be canceled if the veteran fails to redeem it before maturity, or if he fails to make any payment due on the loan and such default continues to his death. The House bill provided for the absolute cancellation of the certificate in case of default. (See subdivision (c) section 502 and subdivision (b) section 504.) The House recedes with an amendment making slight clerical changes for the purpose of clarity.

On amendment No. 47: The House bill provided that the amount of the payment for farm and home aid should be 125 per cent of the adjusted service credit. The Senate amendment provides that the amount of such aid shall be graduated from 100 per cent to 140 per cent, depending on the year in which the payment or first installment thereof is made; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 49: The Senate amendment provides that farm or home aid may be used for the purpose of paying off indebtedness existing on a home or farm prior to the date of the application by the veteran for the aid. The House bill had no provision on the subject; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 61: The amendment makes clerical changes; and the House recedes with an amendment making further clerical changes.

On amendment No. 62: The House bill provided for the creation of a national veterans' settlement board to administer the provisions of the bill with respect to farm and home aid and land reclamation. Reclamation projects are to be established by the board and made available to settlement by veterans and repatriates only, the individual veteran or repatriate to reimburse the Government for the cost of reclaiming the lands by amortization payments covering a period not exceeding 25 years. The moneys from such reimbursements are to be cov-

ered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The amount of the adjusted service credit of the veteran was to be deducted from the price to the veteran of the reclaimed land. The provision constituted one of the five options available to the veteran under the act.

The Senate amendment strikes out the House provision and provides land settlement advantages which are to be exercised, but not as an option in lieu of the other advantages granted by the act, but as an additional privilege. Reclamation projects are to be established under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with municipal drainage and irrigation districts. The district agrees to reimburse the Government for all expenditures made by it and to issue bonds so obligating itself. The bonds are to be deposited with the Federal Farm Loan Board and to be offered at public sale at such time as the value of the reclaimed lands is twice the par value of the bonds. The moneys repaid by the districts, however, are to constitute a revolving fund, and \$350,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of this fund. The veteran has a preference right to employment in the construction work on reclamation projects and also a preference for a period of 60 days in making entry on the reclaimed land.

The House recedes with an amendment striking out the new provisions proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment. The effect of the agreement is that the bill contains neither a veterans' land settlement nor a general reclamation feature.

The following amendments are changes necessary to carry out the action agreed upon by the conferees in respect to amendment No. 62, and the House recedes: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67.

The following amendment is an amendment necessary to carry out the action agreed upon by the conferees in respect to amendment No. 62, and the Senate recedes: 1.

On amendment No. 68: The House bill provided (see sec. 904) that an amount sufficient to defray the expenditures required by the act was authorized to be appropriated. The Senate amendment retains the House provision, but in addition provides that the interest received by the United States on obligations of foreign governments is first to be used in meeting such expenditures; and the Senate recedes.

J. W. FORDNEY,
W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. FORDNEY. Gentlemen of the House, I will be very brief in what I have to say.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire at this time to make a point of order on the conference report.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is too late.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It is too late now; debate has begun. The gentleman from Michigan has been recognized and began his speech.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Wyoming was not on his feet.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Wyoming will say that he intended to make the point of order before debate began, the Chair will hear him.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I expected the point of order would be made by some one else; I was told it would be. I waited for a moment, and the point of order was not made, and as soon as I saw the point of order was not to be made by the other party I made it. The debate had not started when I rose to my feet.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I hope the gentleman will not insist on his point of order—he surely does not want the bill defeated—and there is no benefit to be derived from making the point of order. I feel quite sure that I am within my rights in insisting that the gentleman from Wyoming is too late with his point of order.

The SPEAKER. It often happens that Members wishing to make points of order and other technical objections are too late, but the Chair has always been in the habit of stating that if the gentleman states that he intended to comply with the rule, the Chair would not attempt to decide the question of fact whether he was or was not late, but would leave it to the Member. If the gentleman from Wyoming states, knowing as he does the rule, that he intended to come within the rule, the Chair will hear him.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the conferees have exceeded their authority in striking from the bill what was Title VIII, under the caption, "Land Set-

tlement Reclamation—National Veterans' Settlement Board." It is on pages 29 to 40.

Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme reluctance that I make this point of order. I was a little slow in making the point of order, because I had been assured that another gentleman intended to make it. I was waiting for him, but for some reason he changed his mind. I regret exceedingly to make the point of order on this bill, and I should not do so if I believed or had any notion that the reference of the bill to the conferees would long delay the legislation. I am sure that it would not. I am constrained to make the point of order because I think the conferees have so far exceeded their authority that if the matter were allowed to go unchallenged it would create a precedent that would plague us in legislation for all time to come.

The House bill contains what is known as "Title VIII, land settlement," "National Veterans' Settlement Board" being the first subhead. It is contained in pages 29 to 40 of the House bill and is a complete land reclamation provision. It provides for the creation of a board of which the Secretary of the Interior was to be the chairman. It authorizes this board to enter upon the work of land reclamation on behalf of veterans. It provides in detail for the manner of the reclamation development, the division of the land, the settlement of veterans upon the land, and the method of payment, the object of it all being to reclaim lands, swamp and arid, under the system provided for in the bill.

The Senate committee struck out this land settlement provision and inserted a brief provision in lieu giving the veterans preference in settlement upon land that might be opened under the public land laws. The Senate by a very considerable majority wrote into the bill an amendment in the form of what has been known as the Smith-McNary reclamation bill, with some changes and modifications to fit the measure.

The Smith-McNary land reclamation bill is like the provision contained in the House bill, a land reclamation measure providing for the reclamation of swamp and arid lands. Like the House bill it made provision as to the executive authority over these developments. Like the House bill it made the Secretary of the Interior the officer charged with initial responsibility. Like the House bill it provided for projects of land development. Like the House bill it provided for dividing the projects into farms. Like the House bill it provided for the settlement upon those farms of war veterans.

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

Mr. MONDELL. In just a minute. Like the House measure it provided for the full repayment of expenditures made by the Federal Government and provided for the passing of those farm lands into the hands of the soldiers of the World War. The two projects are identical in their general scope, in their ultimate purpose.

The procedure differs somewhat, but the plans proposed in both cases provide for the selection of projects to be developed by irrigation or drainage or otherwise, the divisions of those lands into farms, the settlement of those farms by the veterans of the late war, and for the repayment to the Federal Government for the expenditure upon the lands. Both provided that all of this should be done out of appropriations based on estimates made as they will be for the other expenditures under the bill. Now, Mr. Speaker, if conferees may strike from a measure like this one of its most important provisions and leave no vestige of it, no sign of its being, nothing but a vacuum where both Houses have legislated on the same subject, then there is nothing conferees may not do. They may strike from every bill going from the House to the Senate or from the Senate to the House which is amended in the other body by way of substitute everything between the enacting clause and the signature of the presiding officer of the body in which the bill originates. Did the gentleman from New York desire to ask me a question?

Mr. MILLS. No; not at the moment, I do not care to do so.

Mr. MONDELL. Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be argued that while the subject matter is the same, while the purpose and object is the same, while the result would be the same, the procedure differs. Well, that is true. That is always true when two minds or two bodies approach the same subject matter from different viewpoints. It is inevitable that it should be so. But these two measures are singularly identical in their purpose and intent, and would be practically identical in their accomplishment. Both Houses agreed to the plan and purpose of the reclamation of land for the benefit of the soldier under the administration of a department of the Government on projects selected by the Government, built by the Government, admin-

istered by the Government, divided into farms and settled by the veterans.

We shall seldom find measures drawn by different individuals more nearly alike than these two plans are in essential particulars effecting the object sought and the purpose accomplished. If conferees may strike Title VIII out of the bill they could have stricken Title I from the bill, Title II, Title III, Title IV, Title V, Title VI, and all the way along the line if there had been any material difference of opinion between the two Houses on the subject. Gentlemen will argue that the Senate substituted entirely new matter for the House provision. Well, that is frequently done. The Senate and the House both frequently substitute entirely new matter for the provisions of a bill. And if that changed the situation, if that created a condition under which it might be argued that the way to reach an agreement between the two Houses was to annul and wipe out all they had done, then it would be entirely proper to strike from a bill where the Senate substituted entirely new matter for the contents of the House bill everything between the enacting clause and the signature of the Speaker and say that thus we arrived at an agreement between the two Houses. Now, Mr. Speaker, let me repeat that it is with very great reluctance that I raise the question of order in regard to this bill. I want to see it pass, and it will pass. Its return to the conferees need not delay its passage 24 hours, and would not delay its passage 24 hours. If the act of the conferees had not been of a character so far-reaching, so dangerous to the future of this House, I certainly should not have raised the question, much as I am interested in this particular feature of the bill that has been eliminated. I repeat if conferees may do what they have done in this case, then there is practically no limit to the authority of the conferees to strike provisions from a bill where the subject matter inserted by one House differs in phraseology from the subject matter inserted in the other.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the House passed Title VIII, setting up a National Veterans' Settlement Board and a plan for the reclamation and settlement of lands. The bill went to the Senate and the Senate struck out the entire subject matter of Title VIII, even the title, except the word "land," and substituted therefor an entirely different proposition. If it should be attempted to maintain, as the gentleman from Wyoming has done, that these two proposed plans are in effect the same, it would follow that the Speaker will have to go through the bill line by line and decide whether the two different propositions are in fact and in detail the same in effect.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The two propositions, Mr. Speaker, are entirely different. The project of the House was a national project for soldiers only, adopted by the National Government. The Senate project is essentially a State project, which provides, as the House title did not, for the creation of districts by the States, which form the basis of the operation of the whole provision. The House provision was confined entirely to the veterans of the late war. The Senate provision is open to anyone. I could go on enumerating in every paragraph essential and vital differences, so that the two constitute a complete and absolute difference in the essential features.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman's statement is entirely correct, and it is my contention that with such a state of facts it is absurd from the parliamentary standpoint that a presiding officer should be required to go through the two propositions in detail and determine whether there was sufficient similarity between the two to cause them to be of the same effect.

The parliamentary rule under which this question arises is embodied in paragraph 2 of Senate Rule XXVII. I shall read only the part applicable in this case:

The conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses.

The last clause is that under which this point of order is raised. As shown by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] and as appears from the report itself, the conferees have not stricken out anything that was agreed to by both Houses.

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

Mr. TILSON. I do.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman refers to amendment No. 62, I do not think he will make that statement. If he will refer to the House bill and the Senate provision he will notice that amendment No. 61 undertakes to clear up amendment 62. Amendment 61 strikes out provisions that have been agreed to by both Houses. If the gentleman will examine the House bill and the Senate bill as it went to the conference he will find

that under amendment 62 they struck out provisions agreed to by both Houses, in order to clear up amendment No. 62.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas will not contend that there is any specific plan or proposition that has been agreed to by both Houses. Does the gentleman so contend?

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman from Connecticut will not say that Title VIII, respecting lands, is not in conference?

Mr. TILSON. In my opening statement I said that all of Title VIII as passed by the House was stricken out except the word "land."

Mr. GARNER. I merely call the Speaker's attention to the fact that if you are going to take the position that all that was agreed to by the two Houses shall remain in the bill, then amendment 61 is subject to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not care to hear gentlemen's views concerning the title or word "land."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I would like to say to the gentleman from Connecticut that the rule from which he quoted is a Senate rule rather than a House rule, and it does not necessarily have to come within the terms of that rule, but is covered by general parliamentary law. I think the House rules contain no specific rule on the subject, but of course the general parliamentary rule would cover it. The gentleman's argument would not have to bring it within that Senate rule.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is absolutely nothing in the contention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER]. If that were true as to the word "land" found in the provisions of either bill, then we could not get rid of it. The word "land" absolutely means nothing.

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

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. According to the gentleman's contention, what is wrong in Title VIII? Do you want us to pass a bill here with the Title VIII entitled "Land" standing alone?

Mr. GREEN. Oh, no; we do not.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Why not?

Mr. MONDELL. In other words, land reclamation, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TILSON. I am not so sure as to that. The word "reclamation" appears in italics and the word "land" in roman capitals, so that the word "reclamation" appears to have been substituted for "settlement" in the Senate. I do not believe that the gentleman from Wyoming will contend that the words "Title VIII, Land," standing alone, constitute a definite proposition.

The rule cited by me, although a Senate rule, is a general parliamentary proposition. It is found in Jefferson's Manual on page 231, and while it is a general parliamentary rule it is the rule of this House where not otherwise provided.

Mr. Speaker, when the conferees representing the two Houses disagree, one proposing one plan and the other another entirely different plan, as in this case, then the difference between them in a parliamentary sense is as wide as the poles. The whole world lies between them, and they can write in anything that is germane to the subject matter under consideration. If this be true—and it is true—then the conferees in this bill could have stricken out both propositions and written in an innocuous proposition that would mean nothing. As a parliamentary proposition this can not be denied. They could have inserted a plan that would begin to operate in the year 3,000, and the gentleman will not contend that they did not have the right to do so under the parliamentary situation. If it be so, that they could have written in anything they pleased that would have entirely neutralized the effect of what both Houses did, then it must be so that they could strike out both entirely. How else could they reach an agreement? The House has made one proposition, the Senate has made an entirely different proposition, because no independent substantive proposition can be claimed to have been agreed upon by both Houses. If neither House is willing to accept in toto the work of the other and a third proposition can not be agreed upon, how can they reach an agreement except by discarding the propositions of both Houses?

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

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Frequently bills are passed by the House and go to the Senate, and the Senate strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts a new bill or a new provision en-

tirely. Now, I should like to ask if it is the gentleman's idea that it is within the power of the conferees under the rule to disagree to both bills and report back simply the enacting clause?

Mr. TILSON. This is not a parallel case at all. It is sufficient to maintain that if a certain proposition is in a bill as it passes the House and an entirely different one is substituted for it in the Senate, then the conferees can agree that neither proposition shall prevail, and that the bill shall be reported back without either.

Mr. DENISON. Of course they can report back a disagreement on the bill, but what I want to know is whether under the rule they can simply report back the enacting clause and in that way kill the bill?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That is not this case.

Mr. DENISON. If they can do that with reference to one title they can do it with reference to all the titles in a bill.

Mr. TILSON. The supposed case and the one under consideration raise different questions entirely. They are not similar cases at all. Here there is a substantial bill left. Only a single feature of the bill is eliminated by the action of the conferees. I submit that both propositions may be dropped by the conferees, because the scope of their conference is unlimited. It must be admitted that they can effectually destroy the work of the two Houses by reporting back an innocuous proposition. Surely it is permissible for them to do directly what they may properly accomplish by indirection, to strike out the matter inserted by both Houses without substituting anything for it.

Mr. ROSE. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has submitted the question whether or not the conferees have requested the House to pass Title VIII with nothing in it but the word "land." I rise to call the attention of the gentleman to amendment numbered 61, which takes care for the elimination of the words "Title VIII—Land." To my mind, amendment numbered 61 in the conference report completely answers that question.

Mr. TILSON. I believe that the Speaker has indicated that he does not care to hear argument on the matter referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, therefore I shall not allude to it.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the essence of this proposition is whether the Senate provision and the House provision are similar in character. As a matter of fact, the only thing which these two sections have in common is that they deal with land. The House proposition was a land-settlement plan exclusively for the benefit of the veterans, intended solely for the benefit of the veterans. I refer the Speaker to section C on page 35. The Senate plan has but to be read to make it perfectly clear that it is in substance a reclamation measure and that the benefit to the veterans is only incidental, so incidental that in a vast project in which hundreds of millions of dollars are involved the sole reference to the veteran is to give him an exclusive option but for the brief period of 60 days. One is a land-settlement plan for the veteran. The other is a reclamation scheme in which the veteran plays little or no part whatsoever.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it must be obvious that had the House plan gone to the Senate and been eliminated by the Senate the House conferees could have agreed to its rejection. It must be obvious that had the bill gone to the Senate without any such provision and the Senate had included the reclamation project the conferees could have agreed to eliminate it, and no such point of order could have been raised. But it is now contended that because the Senate had a project and the House had a project, even though each standing alone could have been eliminated, that because the two of them exist they can not be eliminated. It seems to me that as a matter of logic and common sense the proposition is so unsound that it must be rejected and that the point of order should not be sustained. [Applause.]

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is very plain from the reading of the two provisions, the Mondell provision in the House bill and the Smith-McNary amendment adopted in the Senate, that the major purpose of the House provision and also of the Senate provision was a soldier land-settlement plan. Under both plans private landowners will secure some incidental benefit, but the major benefit is accorded to the soldiers under both the House and the Senate provision. The House bill provides for the use of private lands, and necessarily so, because it is impossible to secure a sufficient area of land for a project without there being some privately owned lands in the project. Both the Senate provision and the House provision recognize that fact and permit the private landowner to retain in the contemplated project not to exceed 160 acres, and 160 acres only. In so far it is a general reclamation scheme, but both bills

contain that same provision. The House bill provides in section b on page 31—

In case any project includes privately owned lands, no construction work shall be commenced upon the project until the owners of all such lands in the project have each conveyed or agreed to convey to the United States the title to all land owned by him in excess of a farm unit as established for the project under the provisions of section 806.

Now, that meets the assertion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] that the House bill is exclusively a soldier provision. It is not exclusively a soldier provision, because the private landowner may reap some benefit from it; he may retain a farm unit. That which I have read is from the House bill. Now, we have a kindred and analogous provision in the Senate amendment, section 803, on page 42—

That before construction of a project is commenced the size of the farms therein shall be established and agreements shall be made effectively, subjecting not less than 80 per cent of the excess lands within the project to disposal by authority of the Secretary to settlers at prices and terms fixed in advance of such agreements—

And so forth.

Now, under the Senate provision 80 per cent of the excess lands are to be surrendered for the settlers. Who are the settlers? The settlers under another provision of the Senate bill are the soldiers, who are given a preference right first to settle upon this land. There is the soldier feature of the Senate bill. But the private landowner may retain in the Senate bill, just as he retains in the House bill, his 160 acres. So the bills are very similar. As far as the private landowner is concerned, the private landowner is considered in both bills.

But, Mr. Speaker, the main thing, it seems to me, for the Speaker to take into consideration is the fact that both the House and the Senate embrace the same proposition, namely, a land-reclamation scheme in which the soldier receives the major part of the benefit. The details were different in the Senate than in the House bill. It seems to me that the conferees should not be permitted wholly to ignore the views of the House and the views of the Senate, that the ex-service men are entitled to the benefit of a land-settlement provision; in presenting this conference report with both the House and Senate provisions eliminated, it seems to me that they have entirely ignored the central idea, at least the essence, of that which the Senate and the House had agreed upon—the land provision for soldiers. It was the duty of the conferees to adjust the differences between the two provisions, and they exceeded their authority when both provisions were eliminated.

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

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Does not the action on the part of the conference committee save \$350,000,000 to the Federal Government?

The SPEAKER. That is immaterial to the point of order.

Mr. SINNOTT. That is not material to the discussion of the point of order.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a pretty decided opinion, but he will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If the Chair is ready to rule, I will not take the floor.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, may I have another word? I am much interested in this land-settlement and land-reclamation provision of the bill. I think that, take it all in all, it is the very best provision in the bill, and in the course of time would prove to be so—helpful to the soldier and useful to the country. But notwithstanding that interest, I am so anxious to have this conference report adopted that I should not have raised the question were it not for the fact that I think a precedent may be established which is dangerous and likely to be harmful in the future. Conferees have quite authority enough under the rules of the House as they have been interpreted heretofore. It is possible for a conference committee making a report on a bill containing many provisions to modify profoundly, and not altogether to the liking of either body, many of the provisions of a bill and yet get by, because under the rules, except for the motion to recommit, the conference report must be voted up or down. No matter what this conference report might contain, if there remained in the measure the features that have been most approved practically every Member of the House favorable to the legislation would feel constrained to vote for the conference report, however much he might regret some of the provisions. The House has been compelled constantly to guard against the encroachments of conferees on the rights of the House.

I call the Chair's attention to this very significant fact, that there can not be found in the reported precedents a single case—at least I have found none—where the conferees have stricken from a bill important subject matter that had been

passed upon by both Houses. Some gentlemen have suggested that that is proof that it has been done without protest. On the contrary, it is proof positive and conclusive that no conferees have ever assumed the authority or jurisdiction justifying any such action. It has never been done, and therefore there have been no arguments on the subject.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Suppose in an important bill like this, covering many provisions, you have one affirmative matter like the matter stricken out here, and suppose the conferees for the House were unwilling to agree upon the amendment offered by the Senate and the conferees of the Senate were unwilling to agree to the proposition by the House. They could not agree on an affirmative proposition, and if the gentleman's contention was right they would absolutely have to report a disagreement on the whole bill because they were unable to agree on an affirmative proposition to take the place of the two, although it might be a matter of minor importance in considering the whole bill.

Mr. MONDELL. As the action of the conferees would be contrary to the rules of the House in striking out provisions contained in a bill, of course they must come back for instructions when they can not agree on a compromise. There is no question about that, but the fact is that these were not entirely dissimilar propositions. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for the conferees to have reached an agreement either to adopt one or the other, or to have adopted certain features of each.

The important difference between the two lies in the fact that in one case the Secretary provides for the reclamation of the land directly without the interposition of any other agency and in the other case it was provided that there should be a municipal organization. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to have modified either measure in that regard or to have provided that projects might be either under district organization or without such organization. As a matter of fact, the House bill specifically authorized the plan of district organization that the Senate measure adopted exclusively.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman is in error.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is not in error. Unlike the gentleman from Iowa, the gentleman from Wyoming knows the two measures.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I ought to know something about it. I drafted the original provision and I ought to know about it. I was on the subcommittee that prepared it.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman had something to do with the modification of the House provision. The gentleman did not draw the House bill; I introduced the House provision originally as a separate bill in the House, and it was reported by the Committee on Public Lands after very careful consideration. The legislative committee of the American Legion presented it to the Ways and Means Committee in the Sixty-sixth Congress as the first feature of their fourfold plan. It came as a recommendation from that organization in substance as it had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands. Later it was somewhat modified by the committee, but in all of its essential features it remained the same measure that was reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

The gentleman from Iowa says there was no provision in the House bill with regard to the organization of districts. I want to answer that because gentlemen are basing their entire case on a misunderstanding of the facts. I would not want to suggest that the gentlemen have any disposition to knowingly misstate the facts, but when gentlemen say these are two entirely dissimilar propositions that could not be compromised or adjusted, they display their lack of information with regard to the legislation.

The measures are similar not only in intent, purpose, and subject matter, but they are largely similar in the provisions they contain.

Here is the House bill with regard to the matter of organization, page 31, line 19:

The board may, in its discretion, contract with any irrigation or drainage district or other public corporation organized under the laws of the State in which the project is located to establish, develop, improve, and otherwise cooperate (in accordance with the provisions of this title) in the execution of and the administration of the affairs of any project comprising only the lands of such district or corporation.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLS] made a very interesting argument, and it would have been pertinent to the discussion if it had been based upon the facts of the case; but unfortunately it was not. He suggested a measure presented in one House having to do with a certain matter in a certain way, and a provision introduced in the other House occupying

the same space in the bill but dealing with a different subject. And then he suggested that there would be no way to bring the minds of the two Houses together. That is true; but that is not the condition of affairs in this case. Here are two provisions identical in subject matter, purpose, and intent, and differing only in the details of plan and execution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa suggests that the Speaker is not called upon to examine carefully the provisions of a bill to see whether the conferees have exceeded their authority. I agree to that. But the Speaker is charged with the responsibility of examining provisions of the bill when the act of the conferees is challenged and when his attention is called to what they have done. Here is a complete subject matter passed upon by both Houses favorably, considered at both ends of the Capitol, and eliminated completely from the bill, and it is claimed that the conferees have the authority to do that. Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion that if they have, then it is most unfortunate for the House. If that be the rule, the House must be constantly on its guard to see to it that the minds of the two Houses not only run in parallel lines as to the plan and purpose, but that their intent is expressed in similar language, or conferees assuming an authority which they do not possess may eliminate the entire matter from a bill. Mr. Speaker, no harm will come to this measure by rerefering it to the conferees, for in that case it will be returned at once; but infinite harm may come to this House if it shall be adjudged and determined that the conferees may do what was done in this case.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a half minute. When the gentleman from Wyoming indulges in the kind of language he has used with reference to those opposing his position, it is quite evident that he is short of argument or he would not use it.

This provision, Title VIII, is only one of a number of provisions as to how the essential features of this bill may be carried out. The purpose of the bill was to compensate the soldiers, and the main purpose of the bill will be preserved and carried out, whatever is done with this provision. Of the two provisions under discussion the one by the House was national in its character, carried on by the National Government for the soldiers alone, while the one by the Senate was to be carried on mostly by the States for the benefit of anyone who applied.

Since there has been some intimation that the conferees disregarded the will of the House, permit me to state that the conferees took these provisions out by reason of the objections of the President to them as a part of this bill. This bill must receive the signature of the President before it goes on the statute books, and the conferees did not want matter in which they felt satisfied would prevent it ever becoming a law.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the proposition here presented is rather a novel one, and novel because of the form in which the Senate amendment appears rather than because it is novel in itself. Suppose, for example, the Senate had adopted one amendment striking out the House provision and had adopted a second amendment inserting a new provision on the same subject. It would be clearly within the power of the conferees to agree to both Senate amendments, which would have had exactly the same effect as the action of the conferees now has—that is, the effect of eliminating both provisions. But it is contended that because technically the Senate amendment is one amendment, an amendment striking out and inserting, therefore the subject is not before the conferees to the extent that they may eliminate both provisions. It seems to me that the mere technical fact that the Senate has made one amendment instead of two amendments dealing with either the same subject or different subjects makes no difference whatever so far as the power of the conferees is concerned. Now, it has been frequently held that where the Senate strikes out a provision and inserts another the whole subject is before the conferees, and they may go to the extent of writing entirely new language on the subject. If the conferees have the authority to write an entirely new bill, can it be said they can not eliminate a provision which the House has inserted and a provision which the Senate has inserted, when neither the House nor the Senate has agreed to the provisions of the other? Is not the test of a case of this kind an answer to the question of whether the conferees have stricken from the bill language which both the House and the Senate have agreed to?

Mr. SINNOTT. But is not the vice of the gentleman's argument that when they write a new bill the conferees endeavor to reconcile the differences between the two Houses, whereas here they totally ignore the views of both Houses and kick both out?

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not think that follows at all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota singularly enough has brought out exactly what has been in the mind of the Chair while listening to this debate. The House inserted a reclamation bill. The Senate struck it out and inserted as an amendment the bill which is familiar to all the Members of the House, the Smith-McNary bill. The House provision was much more for the veterans than the Senate bill, but that is immaterial. There was a very wide distinction between the two bills, so that the Chair would be inclined to think that if the Senate bill had been offered as an amendment to the House bill, and a point of order was raised, it would probably have been ruled out. But, as the gentleman from Minnesota just stated, if the two amendments had not been coupled by the Senate in one motion to strike out and insert no question at all could have been raised. The House could have given up its provision, and the Senate could have given up its provision, and nobody would have questioned the right of the conferees to report with all the land legislation out. So the question comes back to the mere technical point: Because there was one motion in the Senate to strike out and insert, is that to limit the power which the conferees otherwise would have? The differences between the two bills were so infinite that the conferees could have brought back almost any legislation they pleased on the subject. Is the only thing they can not do to omit all legislation? The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] argues, and strongly, that the conferees are limited to the differences between the two Houses, and can not exceed them. Of course that question of the differences ordinarily comes on an appropriation bill, where one House has, for instance, \$1,000 and the other \$2,000. The conferees can not go below \$1,000 or above \$2,000. But here are two bills or amendments on a great subject entirely different. Almost every conceivable bill could have been reported as a compromise between the two bills. And shall the conferees be forbidden by a mere technicality to strike out both, which is, it seems to the Chair, a much more natural compromise and much less far-reaching than what it is admitted they have the power to do? The two Houses came to an impasse; the conferees can not come to any compromise between the two bills; they will not take either, and therefore they agree that they will strike out both. It seems to the Chair that the conferees have not exceeded their authority, and the Chair overrules the point of order. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House, I shall be very brief. Within the hour that I have under the rules I have agreed to divide the time and yield one-half to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER]. I wish to say to the gentlemen of the House that there were three important questions settled in conference relating to matters in this bonus bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, without its coming out of the gentleman's time, will the gentleman please restate the matter of the distribution of time?

Mr. FORDNEY. Of the one hour which I have under the rule I have agreed to yield one-half to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], which is agreeable to him, and during his absence he requested me to yield time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CAREW]. At the end of the hour I shall move the previous question on the vote on the conference report.

The three important changes are these: First, the House bill provided that the application for bonus must be made before the 1st of July, 1923, but the provisions of the bill should go into effect on the 1st of October, 1922. The Senate changed the effective date to January 1, 1923, and struck out the limitation of time in which the soldier could make application. The conferees agreed upon five years' limitation, from January 1, 1923, to January 1, 1928.

The Senate added to the bill a provision that the interest on the obligations of foreign governments indebted to our Government could be used in paying the claims of the soldier boys. That provision has been stricken from the bill. Whatever use may be made of that money when it is received, it was our opinion that no such provision should remain in the bill, for it might greatly embarrass the commission whose duty it is to settle those foreign claims. That provision has been stricken from the bill.

The other provision was the land-settlement proposition, which has been so fully discussed this morning.

These are the three chief changes in the bill from the form in which it passed the House. I believe that every Member of the House is so fully informed and so fully decided in his own opinion as to how he is going to vote on the conference report that it is not necessary for me to take up any more time in presenting the matter to the House. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the concluding remarks made by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. FORDNEY] that everyone, I presume, has fully made up his mind on this bill as to how he will vote. I find no reason for changing my vote from what it was when the bill was before the House. No provision has been made for the payment of this bounty, this bonus, or this compensation, whatever it may be called, and until there is a proper source from which the funds can be drawn provided for this measure I shall record my vote against it.

I want to call the attention of the House, however, if gentlemen will pardon me, to another matter. It is the question of the importance of our parliamentary procedure. Yesterday we had a decision by the Chair upon a very interesting question. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair and that appeal was voted on, and the picture was presented of 147 Members voting to sustain the appeal and 150 against it. I wish briefly to restate and then give what I conceive to be a timely suggestion to my colleagues upon this subject.

An emergency tariff act had been passed in which article 5 of the emergency tariff act operated as an embargo on certain dyestuffs. This embargo had a limited life and would at the time when the tariff bill passed the House have expired in a few months. The tariff bill passed the House in July. In November an act was passed, in the passage of which the House necessarily joined, providing that the embargo should continue for an indefinite period. The words in the act "until repealed by law" have no legal significance, for every general law remains a law naturally until changed by law. This language neither added to nor detracted from the effect of the November law indefinitely extending the embargo covered in Title V of the emergency act.

The Senate inserted in the present tariff bill a clause repealing the embargo. The House disagreed with the Senate amendments and ordered the bill to conference. Now, unless the bill as it left the House contained an implied or expressed repeal of the embargo, then this new matter would be properly matter in which the House had not concurred and which the conference committee could consider. This they did, and in lieu of a total immediate repeal of the embargo, provided for a continuance for a year, thus qualifying the repeal and the Senate amendment.

Is this action subject to a point of order on the ground that this subject was new matter and not germane to the bill?

The House bill contained no reference to the embargo. The question then arises, Would the House bill, if it became a law, have repealed by implication the embargo law? Clearly no! The tariff bill could not have been said to be inconsistent with the embargo law. To repeal by implication there must be such conflicting provisions as would make it impossible for both to stand.

The tariff bill does not provide that goods enumerated in it may be admitted into the country; it only legislates on rates. It merely provides: "That on and after a certain date (the passage of the act) there shall be levied and collected upon all articles when imported from any foreign country, and so forth, the rate of duties prescribed." The House bill only fixed rates of duty upon goods "when imported." The embargo forbidding the importation of certain articles could exist, because it does not conflict with the provisions of the House bill.

It was argued that fixing rates of duty upon articles embargoed by law meant that they should come in on payment of the duty, hence the bill was in conflict with the embargo, and therefore repealed the embargo and made the House bill really in accord with the Senate amendment. This does not and can not be reasonably claimed. The tariff measure only provided "when imported" duties would be as fixed in the schedules. During the continuance of the embargo the goods covered by it could not be imported. No conflict whatever. But if and when the embargo should be repealed then the House measure fixes the rates which such goods or articles should pay; otherwise, when the embargo should be repealed, the goods would come in free. No conflict exists which would warrant the conclusion of a repeal by implication.

Does the general clause providing that all acts in conflict with the bill in question, when it would become a law, "are hereby repealed" affect the question? No; not at all. The two laws would not be in conflict, for one only provided rates to be charged on goods "when imported," and the other excluded certain goods. Both laws could stand. This expressed provision is no stronger, however, than the doctrines of repeal

by implication wherever there is an irreconcilable conflict between an old and a new law.

The point of order did not involve in any way the question of approval or disapproval of an embargo. It did not turn for decision on that. It does not turn on whether or not the conference committee acted wisely in meeting the Senate's repeal clause by a clause limiting the effect of the repeal—it turns only and solely on the point: Was the subject within the matters in disagreement between the House and Senate? The Senate introduced a repeal clause. The House bill did not refer, in words, to the embargo law, and neither by implication nor expressed language did it repeal the embargo. Hence there was a matter which was the subject of a disagreement between the House and the Senate upon which technically and clearly within the rules of the House the conferees could lawfully act.

The Speaker was clearly right in overruling the point of order. An appeal from his decision was taken, and, although it was sustained, the vote was 147 for the appeal and 150 against—a very narrow margin. A few more votes would have reversed the decision of the Chair and placed a reflection upon the Speaker because of his decision, and that in face of the fact that he was clearly right. Decisions on parliamentary law and usage ought always to be separated from the subject in controversy and decided solely on the point involved.

It is to the honor of a long line of Speakers that they have decided such questions fairly and without partisanship. It is seldom that an appeal to the House is taken. But whenever it is, then, the duty of the House is to decide the question involved solely and only on its merits, allowing no other consideration to influence the vote. In view of past action of the House on the embargo question many Members felt aggrieved that the committee from the House should have gone contrary to the wishes of the House and others felt that the conferees of the House had exceeded their authority, and possessing these feelings they sought to express them by voting to sustain the appeal. Such action was unfair and unjust to the Speaker, illogical and improper. I know that such votes were cast, and this has led me to offer an appeal to the Members to keep our parliamentary proceedings free from such injurious alloy. Let us bury our personal and party feelings toward any measure, when we consider overruling a decision of the Chair, lest we do grave injustice to its occupant and sully our own record for impartial justice.

The House very nearly blundered into an act that would have overridden a lawful decision and made a record of unfairness in disposing of a simple point of order. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SANDERS of Indiana). The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman give me three minutes more?

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I regret I have no more time to yield. Otherwise I would like to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM], but I can not.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. Then I shall avail myself of the leave granted.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have a certain number of days, say, 10 days, in which to print their remarks on this bill. It is an important matter, and many may not be able to discuss it at all, but they would like to print their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have 10 calendar days in which to print their remarks on this bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, on the day the so-called "soldiers' bonus bill" was vetoed by President Harding a remarkable statement appeared in the press from one of the ablest and shrewdest men of the press gallery declaring that Republican Party leaders in the House are counting on from 20 to 30 Republican majority in the next House and are conceding a possible loss of 139 to 149 Republicans from the present membership. If Henning's syndicated press statement is near verified, the political cyclone will largely be due to the blundering attitude of those who to-day are the President's closest advisers, who have foisted a vulnerable tariff bill upon the country and have urged an equally indefensible veto to the soldiers' bonus bill.

The House Republican membership will suffer for mistakes made higher up, for the President has been badly advised. No one familiar with the arguments and publicity methods of Sec-

retary Mellon in relation to the bonus bill will believe President Harding wrote the major part of the amazing veto message which denies to nearly 4,000,000 ex-service men just recognition for their sacrifice. No one possessed of ordinary political acumen will believe the extraordinary tariff bill is satisfactory to the Executive.

Whether the estimate of Democratic Members is accurate that \$3,000,000,000 increased annual burden of living will be loaded onto the American people in order to realize \$100,000,000 increased annual tariff receipts will not be determined by any exact measure, but the added tariff price burden will probably equal any proposed burdensome general sales tax, demanded as the price of a bonus bill, and both combined would have sunk the ship politically.

For many months the Literary Digest has been carrying on an unscrupulous campaign against the so-called soldiers' bonus bill. Unscrupulous because the legislative proposal was misstated, the campaign was timed to influence the American Congress with an apparent expression of public sentiment, and because all the leading opponents of the bonus whose stronghold is New York were behind the Digest's effort to discredit the measure.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, that gives flamboyant pronouncements on legislation with little knowledge and less consideration of measures, in like manner became violent against the so-called bonus bill. But the most compelling threat against the bill, a threat that has been foremost in all demands for a sales tax or in demanded reduction of income taxes, a threat that reaches the political life and success of political organizations, constantly uttered by the press, was that political contributions by big business would not be forthcoming for the Republican campaign if the bonus bill became law. Secretary Mellon's affiliations and excessive activity will be remembered in this connection.

All considerations of just recognition and grateful remembrance for ex-soldiers were thrust aside by the interests that profited most by the war.

Read in the light of action by other Governments the President's veto message reads hollow and insincere. The President is not given to such utterances, so it must be that others, led by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, are responsible for the veto. The veto suggested that the bill threatened national bankruptcy. When Canada, with her heavy tax burdens, gave a higher bonus to Canadian soldiers than the bill just vetoed, Canada was not fearful of national bankruptcy. When England, Italy, and Belgium gave substantial remembrances to their soldiers, they were doubly, yes twice doubly, in debt compared with our own Government. When France, bleeding France, with a debt equal to over 50 per cent of her national wealth, gave a bonus to her soldiers, she did not quibble and twist facts like some of those contained in the veto message.

Our own Government, with national estimated wealth of \$250,000,000,000, owes \$23,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent of its wealth. Of this amount 80 per cent of \$11,000,000,000 foreign indebtedness Secretary Mellon estimates will be paid to our Government, leaving a net debt of about \$15,000,000,000, or less than 7 per cent of our national wealth, compared with over 50 per cent in France, and yet France did not quibble or seek to evade its just obligation to her ex-soldiers. The House of Representatives by a vote of 258 to 54, or nearly 5 to 1, voted to carry the bill over the President's veto. This vote was in face of the threat that money would not be forthcoming for the next political campaign. The 258 Members of Congress weighed carefully the Nation's finances, and are possibly as able to reach right conclusions of the financial burden and justice of their action as either Mr. Mellon or any other of the presidential advisers. The close vote in the Senate, with a majority of the Republican membership repudiating the President's action, is accompanied by press notices that on receipt of news of the veto Standard Oil jumped three points on the market and Steel two points, leaving a liberal margin for contributions, if cause and effect are considered.

In view of the lugubrious tone of the veto prophesying a financial calamity if the bonus bill had passed it is well to remember that if the World War had lasted six months longer our added national debt would have been about \$9,000,000,000 more, or at the rate of one and a half billion dollars per month, and expense for 30 days of war will about cover the bonus bill for 4,000,000 ex-service men. We would have given \$9,000,000,000 willingly to have been assured October 12, 1918, that the war would end in 30 days. When in hard straits we were placing our faith in the American doughboys, and they never failed. After they did their full share and saved for us many months more of war, with many billions more expenditure and \$8,000,000,000 collectible foreign debts, we now

talk about a national financial calamity in the bonus bill, well knowing hypocrisy is the stock in trade of those who declare it. Every allied country gave a bonus to its soldiers and no calamity ensued. Mr. Mellon's frequent predictions and threats were not hysterical, but were made to frighten Congress and the President. He only succeeded in part.

The influence of Secretary Mellon has been constantly pressed against the soldiers' bonus bill. Rated at \$300,000,000 in wealth by Henry K. Klein, it is certain that Mr. Mellon fails to appreciate the plight of 500,000 ex-service men whom American Legion officers informed the committee were out of jobs. Neither would the advice of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, reflecting the viewpoint of J. P. Morgan or of other international bankers, be sympathetic with any bill to help ex-soldiers. Mr. Mellon and his assistants were constantly on the job denouncing the bonus bill by letters and press statements on every occasion. Their opposition seems to have been successful.

The statement in the veto that the bill comprehended a "service for cash" seems a gratuitous slap to the ex-soldiers and to Congress that felt the bill represented just claims.

No more misleading or unwarranted statement has ever been made in a veto message than that "the bill if enacted into law would place a burden on the American people of between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000." That sound precisely like the claims by Mellon made before the committee. The report of the Army and Navy witnesses gave a gross cash base of \$1,868,750,000, which, "if compounded for 20 years," would reach \$4,506,890,000. Mellon gave as a present claim against the Treasury a 20-year compounding of the estimated claim; so does the veto message. In like manner he could estimate the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt now owed this Government at \$30,000,000,000 by compounding interest, or more than enough in 20 years, based on Mellon's own estimate of 80 per cent collectible, to pay off the existing national debt of \$23,000,000,000.

It is a familiar illustration of methods used to frighten by deceptive estimates that present only half truths. Such statements have no proper place in the veto message. They did not deter any European or Canadian legislative body from paying a bonus to ex-soldiers. They did not prevent an overwhelming vote in House and Senate from recording its convictions. All the power exercised by the administration saved the day only by a margin of four votes in the Senate from overriding the veto.

Secretary Mellon first proposed that we levy special taxes to cover the bonus bill. After the committee had accepted his proposals, the President refused to approve such taxes and threatened a veto if they were added; when the committee then proposed that certificates be issued to meet temporary bonus charges, estimated next year at about \$77,000,000 under the bill, the proposal was also summarily rejected. When the committee proposed that the annual interest on the British debt of \$4,500,000,000 be used for the payment of the bonus, in no way to affect the principal of the debt, again the proposal was threatened with a veto, and finally the committee received a letter from the President giving a general sales tax as the only alternative for the bill's passage. In other words, all of the people of the country were to be taxed on what they ate, drank, wore, and purchased to meet any soldiers' bonus. The soldiers themselves were to be taxed to pay their own gratuity. The 4,000,000 unemployed, including 500,000 idle soldiers, were to be sales taxed on all they ate, wore, and bought whether they had jobs or not.

The farmers of the country and labor of the country were to be sales taxed the same as Mr. Mellon on the actual food, clothes, and other necessities of life, notwithstanding Mellon is rated at \$300,000,000, with an income of \$6,000,000 at the modest estimate of 2 per cent, or \$20,000 income per day. The farmer and mechanic would in the aggregate contribute probably 80 per cent of the total tax thus to be raised, but do not individually average one five-thousandth part of the Mellon income. The sales tax was unjust, unfair, and was overwhelmingly rejected by both branches of Congress. Many times this session big business has sought to enact a sales tax and has been repudiated by Congress, but the effort to saddle the tax on the soldiers' bonus bill, to give with one hand and take away from them with the other, was a last expiring effort to place this pernicious tax on the people. And that was the only alternative presented to Congress.

This Congress has repealed the excess profits tax, a just tax on large corporate profits collecting \$450,000,000 in 1921. Why was not that tax suggested by Mr. Mellon or the Executive to Congress? The reduction in surtax by the present Congress with repeal of luxury taxes would have made a respectable amount if reenacted into law and have paid a large part of

the annual \$250,000,000 needed to finance the bill, but these proposals were unceremoniously rejected even to pay a soldiers' bonus bill.

With many other proposed methods of financing the soldiers' bonus bill, including the \$11,000,000,000 in foreign loan collections that would bring five times the total bonus cost if 80 per cent is collected, every proposal was rejected. The soldiers saved these loans by winning the war. Why are they not justly entitled to a small part of what they saved?

Congress took these soldiers from their jobs without any voice on their part. It sent them to war with \$30 a month, or slightly more, on the average. Fifteen dollars of the \$30 was deducted for allotments. From \$5 to \$7 of the balance went for insurance, and then we tried to impress upon these soldiers the needs of the country so that they would give most of the remaining \$10 they had left toward Liberty bonds. During that same time we doubled the wages of those who remained in safe home avocations and also incidentally doubled the number of millionaires of the country.

The "service for cash" of the millions who remained home meets no criticism from the Executive, but a reward for sacrifice now is unjustly termed a "service for cash."

I wrote Secretary Mellon March 13, 1922, in effect that if he would glance out of the Treasury windows a half block away down toward the free employment agency on Pennsylvania Avenue he could see white and black ex-service men elbowing each other in this prosperous, wealthy country looking for jobs, however humble. He did not answer this statement and ignored the assertion of Legion officers that 500,000 ex-soldiers were then out of employment.

What sacrifices have Mr. Mellon and others of the President's advisers made who now oppose the bonus bill compared with the average enlisted ex-service man? What about the comparative "service for cash"?

With the condition of the Treasury reported by Secretary Mellon in the veto message, wherein he states that a large part of the debt must be refunded, is it not surprising that in view of his manifest anxiety he has not suggested a reenactment of the excess-profits taxes for corporations or a resumption of the income taxes which he asked to have repealed or of increased inheritance taxes equal to those paid in Great Britain or a reenactment of the luxury taxes or many other methods of aiding the Treasury? Is it not significant that the only method proposed by the administration is the indefensible sales tax, and is it not also significant in the financial statement contained in the veto message that not one word appears regarding the \$11,000,000,000 of foreign debts, of which Mr. Mellon declared 80 per cent collectible? The interest on the British loan of \$4,500,000,000, reaching over \$200,000,000 annually, would cover the bonus charge throughout the 20 years, according to estimates submitted.

Again, is it not surprising that in all the bills passed by Congress to pay railway dividends out of the Federal Treasury and in settlement of war contracts, express or implied, that no taxing feature accompanied any of these bills? Is it not remarkable that although thousands of appropriations have been made in the past by Congress the first instance that a bill should carry its own tax burden was asked by Mr. Mellon on the soldiers' bonus? Will the ship subsidy bonus contain its own method of financing? Time will tell. Is it not significant that practically every big New York business interest that favors a cancellation of foreign debts is opposed to the soldiers' bonus, and is it not equally significant that nearly every proponent of a sales tax, including Kahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Bache, Rothschild, oppose a soldiers' bonus bill?

I regret the President has harkened to these protestants. I wish we could have given our soldiers recognition, even as England, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, and Belgium have given relief to their soldiers, but, whatever the future may bring, we stand convicted as a nation before the world of being the most wealthy Government of all and the most niggardly in recognizing claims of men who had no voice in fixing their own status during the war.

When this bill next comes before Congress, and it will again come, whether its postponement means early campaign contributions or not, the people will approve its passage. They do not approve the effort of vast business interests to saddle a sales tax upon them. They do not approve the efforts of large business interests to cancel our foreign debts, reaching \$11,000,000,000, in order to give priority to \$5,000,000,000 of private foreign obligations held in this country. They do not approve of a tariff bill that is expected to mulct the American public worse than the Payne-Aldrich bill. They do not approve making the soldiers' bonus bill a political football, whose defeat is stated by the press to be a price for political contributions.

They do believe that this country that preaches patriotism and Americanism in the stock exchanges, chambers of commerce, and other money centers should practice what it preaches and give, even as Canada, Australia, England, France, and Belgium have given, to their ex-soldiers. They believe that the spirit of greed, profiteering, and selfishness that grew up in this country during the war is more dangerous to the prosperity and well-being of the country than all the preaching of un-American Bolsheviks.

In that belief the Congress has concurred by a vote of 258 to 54 in the House and 44 to 28 in the Senate. The bonus bill is temporarily blocked, but the American public will never long permit the richest country in the world to fail in its duty to its ex-service men.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, what a glorious roll call is that of America! Only an American can call that glorious roll. From Bunker Hill to Malvern Hill and from Malvern Hill to San Juan Hill there has been such American valor as to keep the kings and emperors and the sultans and the czars and mikados off of us for 140 years. And to Bunker Hill and San Juan Hill there are now other names to add. We have Dead Mans Hill and Hill 204 and the Heights of Verdun and the Meuse-Argonne and the St. Mihiel salient and Grand Pre and Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood. Three thousand feet from north to south and fifteen hundred feet from end to end and two or three times as high in the middle as this Hill stands Belleau Wood. I had 30 unforgettable days in France and on the ocean with the American Army and the American Navy, and I saw Belleau Wood. I went all over it, from end to end and side to side, and when I got through I was exhausted—and I bore no burden and I fought no foe. But I did encounter the tangled vines and the fallen trees and the German pill boxes and the concrete defenses. Imagine a rock as big as that piano on this platform and another rock about the same size 20 feet away, and a solid wall of concrete connecting the two of them. Imagine such obstructions over here and over there, and over here and over there, all the way up to the top of the wood and down on the other side. And one day a boy came and with his comrades stood at the south end of that wood. And on the day that he came, there crouched behind the fallen trees and the concrete defenses the scientific soldier of the scientific nation of the scientific age of this world—the German soldier—some soldier! And while 6,600 of his comrades laid down their lives there this boy went over the tangled vines and the fallen trees and over the German pill boxes and the concrete defenses and whipped the finest army in the world under the Stars and Stripes! And who was this boy? Why, just bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, just boy—boy who did not know war—boy who did not want war—just the boy who used to come to you for bread and butter and sugar at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He did it.

And this is just as good a place as any to say that I was recently taken to task, on a street corner of the city of Chicago, by three fat profiteers, for voting for the soldiers' bonus. They asked me for my reasons, and when I said, "There are a hundred reasons; for example, the pledge," they replied, arrogantly and insolently, "What pledge?" And I said, "Why, do not you know? The pledge that I made under the old trees in the old yard of the old courthouse the day the boys went away—the same pledge made in every courthouse yard and in every camp and in every park in the United States, namely, that we were behind the boys, a hundred and ten million of us; that we would build a bridge of sympathy and support, all the way from Yankee Land to No Man's Land and back again, and that when the boy got back he could have what was left."

And, fellow citizens, you know that was the pledge; you know it, you and you and you. What I want to know is, can a nation live that will repudiate such a pledge, and ought such a nation to live?

About the only objection that I have heard is that the bonus is so small it would be an insult to the soldier boy. Well, when Great Britain needed four thousand millions of dollars she got them from us and stood for the insult. When France wanted three and a half billions of dollars she got them from us and swallowed the insult. Even the dear, good, kind King of Belgium made a fine speech to Congress one day and went home the next day with a \$150,000,000 draft in his pocket—just about what the soldiers' bonus would cost us the first year if we insulted the boy with that kind of a thing. And I am in favor of insulting the American boy with a billion if necessary, and I know where to get the money. We will get it from the two nations, Great Britain and France, who this very hour are building ships on the sea and ships under the sea and ships in the air and maintaining this very night vast armies and vast navies with our money. And to the honor and glory of old

England be it said that Lloyd-George recently announced a plan to issue bonds to the extent of £944,000,000 sterling to pay to America the four thousand million dollars which Great Britain owes to America, and a commission of Frenchmen has just announced that the credit of France is good and that she will yet pay all.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, this bill as the conferees have presented it to us is not, in my opinion, all that it should be. There are a number of provisions in it which might be improved. The bill, in my opinion, was a much better measure when it went to the Senate from the House than it is as it emerges from the conference. And yet we must accept these compromises, even these rather violent jolts in some cases, with good grace, and secure the best results we can in view of the existing differences of opinion.

I think it is very unfortunate that the land-settlement provision went out of the bill. It was the one constructive provision which the bill contained. It was the one provision that in the running of the years would have given the veterans a safe and secure anchor to the land and would have aided greatly in the development of the country. That provision is out of the bill because the Senate did not see fit to accept the sound reclamation provision of the House bill and inserted a provision so different that the change afforded the conferees an opportunity to eliminate all reclamation and land-settlement features.

I can not agree with those who believe that the House failed in its duty in that it did not make provision in the bill for the payment of the obligations under it. We legislate frequently in a way to lay heavy obligations on the Federal Treasury without accompanying such legislation with any provision for the raising of revenue. In fact, it is very unusual in our legislation to make special provision for meeting the obligations which the legislation entails. It would be a departure from our ordinary procedure to do that. Furthermore, so far as the obligations under this bill in the immediate future are concerned, they can be met out of the current revenues of the Government without, I trust, creating a deficit.

They will be no greater for the next year or two than the obligations under other legislation that has been placed upon the statute books in the recent past. And as we expect when necessary to make provision to meet other obligations, so we shall in due time make provision to meet the obligations which this bill will lay upon the country and upon the Treasury.

In my opinion, we are rather belated in legislating for the ex-service men as we are proposing to do it in this bill. We are not wholly fulfilling our obligation to them. We are not fully meeting their expectation, but we are doing the best that it is possible to do under the circumstances and in view of the wide differences of opinion that exist touching the matter. I believe the bill if it becomes a law, as I hope it will, will go very far indeed toward expressing to the men who took up arms in defense of their country the continued appreciation of their countrymen. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman from New York use some of his time?

Mr. CAREW. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not in such a cheerful frame of mind as the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] apparently is with respect to the elimination of the reclamation and soldier settlement provisions from this bill. My feelings are outraged at the wrong that has been done. I am convinced that if the conferees had sincerely desired to reach an agreement upon Title VIII containing the land-settlement provisions they could have done so without difficulty. The only reason that there was no such agreement is because a majority of the members of this conference committee are not in favor of the reclamation of waste lands. The two Houses have expressed their approval of the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of farms and homes for returned soldiers. It would have been perfectly easy for the friends of a national reclamation policy to reconcile the differences between the House and the Senate, but this most beneficent legislation fell into the hands of its enemies, and in cold blood they killed it. The plain and absolute truth is that the conferees made no honest effort to reach an agreement.

That both the Senate and the House are in favor of the reclamation of waste lands to provide homes for veterans of the late war is clearly demonstrated by an examination of this bill. Both bodies have provided the means whereby that entirely

worthy object can be accomplished, the only differences being in mere details. Certainly it would not be difficult for the conferees to determine whether the work of reclaiming arid and swamp lands is to be carried on by a board of five members, of which one is to be the Secretary of the Interior, or whether the Secretary alone should have complete supervision of the undertaking. The Senate amendment provides that the Federal Government shall deal only with legally organized irrigation and drainage districts, while the House bill provides that contracts may be made with such districts. Conferees earnestly seeking to obtain results would not have taken long to reconcile the differences between the two Houses on this question.

Neither the House bill nor the Senate amendment carried any specific amount of money for the construction of reclamation projects. The Senate amendment limited the total sum to be appropriated for this purpose to \$350,000,000, while there was no limitation fixed by the House. In each case the amounts actually expended would be fixed by appropriations hereafter made by Congress based on estimates submitted through the Budget. The House and the Senate also agreed that the Government should be reimbursed for the cost of reclaiming lands except that the House bill allowed credit to veterans to the extent of their adjusted-service pay, while the Senate amendment provided that the Government should be fully reimbursed for all expenditures made. Will anyone dare to say that a conference committee honestly in favor of the reclamation of waste lands could not have compromised these slight differences with the result that legislation could have been enacted as a part of this bill which would have carried out the plain intent and purpose of both the Senate and the House?

Gentlemen say to-day that because the Senate amendment merely provided that soldiers should have a preference right of entry, therefore, it was not a soldiers' settlement bill, and yet at the opening of every reclamation project since the close of the war there have been 10 soldiers asking for farms where one was to be found. If a 60 days' preference right had been given it is absolutely certain that none but ex-soldiers would have obtained the farms. Experience has demonstrated that fact beyond question. And can anyone doubt that this, a disagreement on the subject of soldier preference, could not have been easily reconciled by the conferees if their hearts were in their work?

The undoubted truth is that in violation of the trust imposed in them they followed their private inclinations rather than the will of the two Houses, and that is not my concept of the duty of conferees. When the House, after due deliberation, after mature consideration, adopts a soldier settlement plan, and when the Senate amends the bill in terms designed to accomplish that same policy and then the bill goes to conference, certainly in good faith, in fairness to the two Houses, in justice to the majority in each body who voted in favor of this legislation, the committee of conference should have at least made an effort at compromise and agreement.

Let it not be forgotten that land settlement was one part of the fivefold plan recommended and requested by the American Legion, the organization of veterans, which is primarily responsible for the passage of this bill. The American Legion at its national conventions has repeatedly indorsed the idea of providing homes for ex-service men by reclaiming arid and swamp lands, and has as strongly insisted upon this as any other of the five options whereby those who served the Nation in the late war were to have their compensation adjusted. The conferees on this bill, however, have totally and contemptuously ignored this request.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Speaking for myself and myself alone, I adopted the course which I thought would be most likely to bring to the veterans the compensation which has so long been denied them. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYDEN. The veterans have always asked for five forms of compensation and advocated each one of them with equal earnestness. The best form of compensation, the greatest benefit that can be conferred by this Government on any American who patriotically served his country in time of war is to provide him with a farm with a home upon the land. In my judgment the land settlement and reclamation feature was the only constructive part of this bill. The other provisions mean nothing except that taxes must be levied or revenue raised in some way to pay cash now or in the future to the returned soldiers, sailors, and marines. Under the land settlement or reclamation provisions Congress could have made possible the reclamation of waste lands, which would continually increase in value. It would have been an enduring and most profitable

investment. Homes and farms would be created and a permanent market made for the products of American factories. If the conferees had only tried, if they had only taken advantage of their opportunity, if they had only done their plain duty, they could have placed in this bill a reclamation provision which would have added enough wealth to this Nation to have many times more than equaled the total cost of the soldiers' bonus.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that a majority of the conferees on this bill did not carry out the will of the House and the Senate. They did not follow their instructions. They did not act in good faith. They did not make an honest effort to do what both bodies desired, and that was to report back legislation which would have provided homes and farms for veterans by the reclamation of waste lands. [Applause.]

Mr. CAREW. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO].

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks and to proceed out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I have frequent inquiries as to what the facts are of record with reference to the progressive rate of interest law and the policy of deflation of which that law was a part and who is responsible therefor. In the short time allotted me it will be impossible, of course, to read all of these records, but I shall in my extension of remarks make citations to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so there can be no question as to the facts, even though there may be different conclusions based thereon.

In the fall of 1919, after the Republicans had gained control of both branches of Congress, the leaders of that party in both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate raised the cry that the Democratic administration had inflated the currency and that something should be done toward deflation. The Republicans in the House put forth one of their ablest men, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and all will recall the speech he made at that time, in which he charged that the Democratic administration had inflated the currency, that it had put the country on a "greenback" basis, specifically charging that two billions of the Federal reserve notes in circulation were nothing more than fiat money. I interrupted the gentleman at the time and challenged the gentleman to show wherein we had been guilty of inflation by the issuance of fiat money. In response to my challenge, he cited the number of Federal reserve notes outstanding and the amount of gold reserve against them. He also stated at that time specifically that there was nothing that could be done by legislation unless it be to raise the discount rate further, and it was evident from his remarks that the Republican Party had decided upon a deflation policy and intended to force a raise in the discount rate and bring political pressure to bear on the Federal Reserve Board to put in effect a drastic policy of deflation. By reference to the RECORD it will be seen that the Republican Members of the House repeatedly applauded the gentleman from Massachusetts, and at that time not one single Republican Member of Congress joined me and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON], also a member of the committee, in our protest. Some Republicans, who were so vociferous in their applause then, are now, after they see the evil effect of the deflation policy, denouncing what they applauded then. The report of Mr. LUCE's speech can be found at page 2200 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, dated January 29, 1920.

The speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts was the first public notice of the deflation policy that the Republican Congress was urging the Federal Reserve Board to put into effect. Prior to that time Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, had appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, at which time the same Republican gentlemen insisted that the currency be deflated, and Governor Harding intimated the plan was to deflate along certain lines. I and one other Democratic member of the committee sounded a note of warning and specifically directed attention to the fact that the only inflation that existed of which there was any danger grew out of the speculative frenzy that was then being indulged in in New York City, financed indirectly, we feared, by the Federal reserve bank of that city. In the Senate Mr. OWEN, a Democrat, protested, while, upon the other hand, in that body, Senator McCORMICK, of Illinois, in behalf of the Republican Party, continued the pressure and introduced his famous deflation resolution calling on the Federal Reserve

Board to advise the Senate what steps were being taken and were to be taken to deflate the currency. By reference to the RECORD of February 16, May 15, May 17, and May 18, 1920, the facts of record in the Senate can be read.

The bill authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to establish progressive rates of discount passed both Houses practically unanimously for reasons which I shall give, and if I make any mistake I challenge my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN], the Republican chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, to rise in his seat and correct me.

The reasons were that Governor Harding had come before our committee and represented that it was necessary to give the board this authority in order to check the speculation and inflation of credits in New York City. We were led to believe that the sole object of the proposed progressive rate of discount law was to check the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and when those of us from the agricultural States suggested the ruin that might ensue to the farmers of the South and West if high rates were charged in that section, Governor Harding assured us that his object was to check speculative credits in New York and conserve legitimate credits for the moving of the coming crop. By reference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31, 1920, it will be seen that the Republican chairman of the committee discussed the bill at length in presenting it to the House and called attention to the fact that there was a good deal of speculation in the big cities. He specifically said that a good deal of the excessive borrowings were doubtless used for financing speculation or for new ventures that were of doubtful economic value.

By reading the debate that day it will be seen that gentlemen from New York and Chicago protested against what they alleged this policy was aimed at then, and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON], in answer to their protest, called attention to the fact that there was at that time borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York \$3,454,000,000 of the total of \$6,241,000,000 borrowed of all the Federal reserve banks in the United States. In other words, the entire debate discloses that the House understood the progressive rate of discount was necessary and was to be used only to check the wild speculation in New York which threatened to absorb available credits that would be much needed for agricultural and legitimate activities. That reason, and that alone, put the bill through the House of Representatives.

It is interesting to know that in the debate on that date Mr. McKeown, a Democrat from Oklahoma, specifically raised the question of application of the policy and was assured that the making of this progressive interest rule to apply to banks in the stock-speculation districts, where they speculate in stocks, would not be used to impair the borrowing capacity of the agricultural communities. Mr. LUCE, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader in the deflation policy, in that debate stated that the greatest orgy of gambling that the world had ever known was in progress and that the Federal reserve system had been resorted to for speculation by stock gamblers. Mr. PLATT, the Republican chairman in charge of the bill, on page 5067 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31, 1920, drew the applause of the House when he stated:

We are trying to prevent the big banks from hogging all the credit and not letting the little banks have any.

I repeat that it was under these representations that Congress enacted the progressive rate of interest law which was the basis of the policy of deflation put into effect by the Republican Congress through Governor Harding. The present rate of interest instead of being applied for the purpose of stopping the speculation in New York City, was used to deflate the farmers in the wheat and cotton belt.

Read these records and it will be apparent to all that the policy of deflation was brought out by political pressure of a Republican Congress, and some of the same Republicans who now seek to leave the impression that Democrats were responsible were the ones who at that time applauded their leader when they charged the Democrats with inflation. In other words, these Republican politicians have shifted their positions and are now denouncing what they applauded then.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I desire to congratulate the conference committee on eliminating from the adjusted compensation or so-called soldiers' bonus bill which we will pass to-day the general land-reclamation feature.

The elimination of this feature will save to the taxpayers of the United States anywhere from \$350,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The elimination of the land-reclamation scheme will also take from the soldiers who fought in the late war the opprobrium of

having it said that about a billion dollars of ultimate expenditure was caused by their reception of the bonus when it really belongs to land reclamation. I have nothing against a land-reclamation scheme, but it should be considered and passed on its merits and not made a part of the soldiers' bonus. In congratulating the committee on the final passage of the bill, which will take place to-day, I desire especially to congratulate them on eliminating this land-scheme method of disposing of funds under the bonus. [Applause.]

On Monday, February 28, 1922, on the floor of this House I specifically opposed the land-reclamation scheme as a part of the bonus bill on the ground that it would increase our burden of bureaucratic government and add in permanence enormous sums to our tax burdens. If we need land reclamation, let us adopt it as a separate measure.

The report of the House members of the conference committee states:

The House recedes with an amendment striking out the new provisions proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment. The effect of the agreement is that the bill contains neither a veterans' land settlement nor a general reclamation feature.

I desire especially to congratulate the gentlemen who signed this report, Messrs. FORDNEY, GREEN, and LONGWORTH, on this improvement in the bonus bill.

One of the things I was especially sent to Congress for was to help pass a good bonus bill. To-day's action, I feel confident, will be our finishing touch on the measure, and I hope I shall soon be able to report to my constituents that it is a law. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROSSDALE].

Mr. CAREW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SANDERS of Indiana). The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak out of order in relation to the resolution I am introducing to-day asking for an investigation of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, situated in my congressional district. I live just a few minutes' walk from where the hospital is located and am quite familiar with the affairs of this institution. For several months the people of my locality have been hearing reports reflecting upon the management of this soldiers' hospital, including stories of brutalities that have been practiced on patients there. Recently the conditions became so intolerable that something had to be done to protect those patients.

As you gentlemen have been reading in the newspapers, I made a personal investigation of the conditions there, including the stories of assaults being committed upon patients. There was a case of a soldier veteran of the Spanish War, the Boxer rebellion, and of the World War, Nicholas Samson, who was almost murderously assaulted by two attendants; his ribs crushed, his wrist broken, and his eyes blackened, which brought the matter to a climax. When I met the head of the institution and asked him how it happened, he said he did not know and admitted that it was 12 hours before he was even aware that the assault had been committed. Four days later he suspended the attendants upon instructions from the district manager of the Veterans' Bureau, who had received a complaint from the commander of the American Legion. It was evident that if there had been no public complaint made it would have been merely a ward incident. I doubt very much whether anything would have been done to the two attendants that committed the assault if the thing had not gotten into the newspapers. When I quizzed Colonel Chronquest, who is in charge of the hospital, as to how this thing happened, he put forward the theory that it was possible to strike a man in a certain part of his face and have both eyes simultaneously blackened, although he later admitted that he felt certain the attendants had beaten up the patient and were at fault.

Mr. KINDRED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROSSDALE. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KINDRED. Did the medical superintendent of hospital 81 referred to make any report whatever of the assault on the insane patient by which his ribs were broken and these injuries committed?

Mr. ROSSDALE. He did practically nothing, and explained his lack of action with the lame excuse that he was investigating the affair; but the facts are that he made no complaint at all until the public stepped in and the attendants were ordered arrested. The ward nurse upheld the attendants, and it later developed at the inquiry that in that chamber of horrors known

as G ward, which is a building more than a block away from the main building where are confined half a hundred insane patients, many of them raving lunatics, there is no doctor on duty at night. In the entire establishment there are only eight doctors, although there are many more employees in the hospital than there are patients.

In the extensive offices of the hospital one sees numerous clerks and stenographers busily employed in caring for the endless petty details made necessary by the extreme institutionalism prevalent there. The following illustration will give an insight how far the thing is carried. Patients admittedly sane must deposit whatever money they have at the hospital office upon admission, and thereafter if they want to spend even a nickel they must go through the stupid rigmarole of drawing a voucher and a check is then given them for 5 cents.

I inquired of the doughty colonel in charge if he did not think more than 8 doctors were required to take care of 340 patients, including an additional 200 outdoor patients who are supposed to call periodically for treatment, and he replied that 8 doctors were enough. It is clearly apparent that the hospital is long on clerks but short on doctors. In every hospital I had ever visited doctors were generally much in evidence; in this hospital the important feature seems to be the office, with its large clerical and attendant staff.

Of the eight doctors in the institution seven are assigned to day duty and one at night; the single night doctor also acts as an executive during the night. Often it is that a patient's condition grows worse during the night and medical attention becomes urgently necessary. God help the poor unfortunates in that hospital who require a doctor's care and attention, for no doctor is likely to minister to them until after the breakfast call shall have been sounded.

The hospital is located upon a 36-acre tract with several buildings a considerable distance apart from each other. In an emergency case no medical help could be had. Statements made by patients to me indicate that it is better for patients not to complain to Colonel Chronquest of lack of medical attention lest they care to hazard the risk of being discharged as cured, thereby losing both hospitalization and compensation.

The sad case of the terrible beating of Nicholas Samson is not the only cruelty story, for there are reports of a number of other patients who have been beaten by attendants. A patient named George Fowler came to my office, stating that he had escaped from the hospital at night and walked the streets all night long awaiting the opportunity to inform me of a brutal beating he had seen an attendant give a weak and very sick patient named Golding, who weighs only 80 pounds. Golding had been ordered to bed and refused to go, whereby the attendant beat and shook him and then threw him upon the bed and tied the unfortunate man to the bed.

It is a natural sequence that attendants and orderlies will become hard boiled if the officials in charge of the hospital shut their eyes to instances of brutality and rough treatment of patients. It is no secret that orderlies were encouraged to carry wet towels to strike troublesome patients with—wet towels hurt, but leave no marks upon the bodies of patients.

That it was the policy to "treat them rough, if you think it necessary," is seen by the affidavit of a former attendant named James A. Dunn, and of a former patient named Samuel Ury, in which it is related by them that the assistant head of the institution had instructed these attendants that if a man got unruly they should use force if necessary; that if one man was not enough to use ten.

COPY OF AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES A. DUNN.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Kings, ss:

I, James A. Dunn, duly sworn, depose and state that I reside at 87 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, New York City and State of New York. That I was employed as an attendant assigned in charge of patients' clothing room at the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, from May 26 to August 14, 1922, inclusive.

That on or about June 25 I was notified to attend a meeting of attendants in reception room of ward C 30. While at this meeting Doctor Brewster, in a talk to the attendants, told them that if any patients became nasty, ugly, or violent, they were to use force, and if one man was not enough to call in as many as he needed, even ten men if necessary, and to go the limit, and he would stand back of them if any trouble should ever arise as a result.

Sworn to before me on this 7th day of September, 1922.
JAMES A. DUNN.

LOUIS A. JAEGER,
Notary Public (2132), Queens County, N. Y.
(Certificate filed Kings County.)

COPY OF AFFIDAVIT OF SAMUEL URY.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

I, Samuel Ury, duly sworn, depose and state that I reside at 323 Beekman Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York. That I was an inmate of United States Hospital No. 81, Sedgwick and

Kingsbridge Road, from June 1, 1922, to July 18, 1922, inclusive. I am now a patient at United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for chronic gastritis.

While I was a patient at the hospital, on or about three days previous to Doctor Chronquest assuming command of the hospital, while Doctor Brewster was clinical director and practically in actual command of the hospital, he called a meeting of the attendants in the reception room of ward C 30. At that time several patients were sitting around the reception room. Doctor Brewster politely requested inmates to leave the reception room for 10 or 15 minutes. I, with several other inmates, one Thomas Scott, one Frank Lyons, and John Martin, immediately went into the next room, which is divided from the reception room by rolling doors. While there I distinctly heard Doctor Brewster tell his audience, consisting of attendants, that in the future should any patients give any trouble whatsoever they can use violence if they think it necessary, and that he, Doctor Brewster, would back them up to the fullest extent. This was also overheard by my comrades as stated above. We discussed this matter among ourselves and decided that should we comment publicly it would result in having us punished by transfer to ward G, dreaded by all inmates.

SAMUEL URY.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1922.

LOUIS G. HART,
Notary Public, Kings County.

(Certificate filed in New York County, No. 420.)

It is not a pleasant subject to discuss on the floor of this House, and I question whether such a condition of affairs can be permitted to continue much longer. The institution is run in a near-military style, even with censorship of the mails. A patient can not leave the grounds without a signed written parole. He may be just as sane as you or I, but it does not make any difference; if he is a patient and wants liberty of the ward to get the air on the grounds, a parole card, duly signed and attested, is absolutely necessary.

It is difficult to adequately describe this nuisance hospital. An article published in the New York Times on September 12 gives a description of the experiences of a former patient there, named Roscoe Conkling Hatch, who writes to the Times as follows, alleging certain "deplorable conditions," especially in the receiving or observation ward, through which all patients must pass:

The equipment by electricity, etc., seems admirable. Some of the nurses are gentlewomen and some of the doctors are all that could be desired, but I shall warn all men against "81."

In his letter Mr. Hatch pays tribute to the great kindness he received from doctors, nurses, and orderlies in ward B40. As to conditions elsewhere in the institution he says:

Upon entrance to the hospital all clothing and effects are removed and the patient given a bath robe. He is then locked within this ward, and all who enter or leave, doctors or nurses or patients, are admitted and leave with a key. The period before seeing a doctor varies; I waited four days myself. No move is made to ascertain whether the patient admitted has contagious disease, trouble with heart or lungs. Undoubtedly, the "observation" period is wise, but there should be some physical examination for the protection of other patients.

The method of observation is rather subtle, but I noticed one or two obvious instances of it: An orderly came into the smoking room where we congregated, deliberately lifted three or four books and as deliberately let them fall with a bang, perhaps to see which patients jumped! The locked door, the supercilious attitude of the nurses, and impertinence of some doctors, whose questions range anywhere from whether "if 2 and 2 make 3, what would you do if a cat fell in a river?" to asking you "if your relations with your family are congenial and moral," indicate the attitude to be: This man is insane and degenerate; I will prove it.

It is my opinion that some of these young students would not be concerned if they proved their cases insane. If I was asked once I had a total of 10 questions from at least three doctors reiterating: "Do you think you are going insane?" or "How can you be sure you are not now or will not later be insane?" Though I treated the questions lightly I reasoned if I were near the brink of losing my mind each reiteration might conceivably raise the doubt in my mind which would probably push me across the border, whereas different encouraging treatment would produce the desirable (from my standpoint) condition.

The food in this ward was much below that I received after I left it. I could not eat anything but potatoes and bread and butter and milk, when I could get it. I am bound to state that after I left there it was better, but it was there that I was served once with an egg which had passed beyond a welcome from polite society, and also fish which made me ill—like the slums of some city, famous through Kipling, it "smelled to heaven."

SAYS MAIL IS CENSORED.

Another thing was annoying; while in the "observation" ward a patient's mail is censored. I presumed this was like censorship in France to guard against "giving comfort to the enemy"; in other words, to prevent demented or crabbed patients giving unwarranted criticism of the hospital management or equipment to the public. With each letter went forth from Mr. Chronquest, who is in charge, but whom I have never seen, a very pleasant letter telling the recipient that the hospital authorities were interested in this particular patient especially, and in all service men, and went on to say that constructive suggestions for his benefit would be welcomed. Very good in intention, though I believe it is only superficial. It is mortifying to discover that this same stereotyped letter accompanies even business letters to people to whom you certainly would not turn in personal matters, say, to whom you sent money for a bill due. As the doctor there reads all the letters, a little discrimination would not seem amiss.

For a hospital for nervous diseases this is as noisy as it could be made. All doors slam or are slammed, and the vacuum cleaner and floor polisher are nerve racking in the extreme. During the conference which I had with a doctor, he was so much disturbed, though in a different room, that he went out and harshly reprimanded an orderly. The orderly was in no wise to blame, merely carrying out his orders.

If this was hard on a doctor in good health, who presumably had good food and was not subjected to any of the indignities of patients, what is it to men who go for "rest and treatment"? While in this ward I could not sleep, but only once was I given a sleeping medicine, and, too, the terrible cries of patients in "G" building, where the violent and insane are incarcerated, robbed me of any desire for sleep. When I told the doctor he said, "Oh, you'll get used to it; it's like a nurse learning to let a baby cry."

HEARS CRIES OF PAIN.

I was also told the patients had been on a drunk. Rather, to my mind, it was the orderlies; perhaps patients under lock and key could get liquor; I do not know. In exact words, what I heard was this, uttered in the most terrifying screaming: "Stop! Stop! That's my arm! You're killing me! Cut it out! Cut it out!" And then moaning which again rose to screaming. This came after a period of absolute silence. I was not awakened and I certainly did not sleep later. Of course, any complaint I made was treated as though I were a child or else demented.

The whole method seems backward. Is it the aim of the authority in the hospital to win back men to mental health or to rob them of what they have? Placed in the worst ward, if they pass the test of its discipline they may be removed to a better. But during this period much is wrong; attitude of personnel, imprisonment, lack of medical attention of doctors or nurses, censorship of mail, ridiculous tests of observation, the questions of examining physicians, which many patients, with contempt in their mind, answer absurdly, thus perhaps prejudicing their case and certainly not tending to confidence; the apparent conviction on the part of some of those internes and doctors that the patient is mentally unsound; the poor food, the noise; and, finally, it is my conviction that the men who (there may be some disease cases not due to service) through services to their country under hazardous circumstances have paid for their heroism with loss of mind are undoubtedly ill treated at times. All these facts lead me to feel that the method and administration are at fault. The present head, Mr. Chronquest, has so cut down the personnel that the hospital is not properly manned. I believe there is one nurse to about every 60 patients, and two orderlies can scarcely be sufficient.

While making a personal investigation of the hospital I insisted upon being shown through the dreaded ward G. I found a case of one poor fellow who had too insistently demanded his mail and was therefore sentenced there for eight days and had been three weeks in ward G, which is the building to which I previously referred to as the chamber of horrors, and that is actually what it amounts to. Why are sane men confined there? Of course, it is indefensible, but Colonel Chronquest replies that he thinks they may be on the border line and therefore, in his opinion, eligible. As I passed the ward in company with Doctor Bunker, the physician in charge that day, I heard a patient say, "Doctor, Doctor, won't you please let me out of here. I did not do anything but ask for my mail." I said to the doctor, "What is the trouble with that man? Is that man insane?" He said, "Oh, no; he is sane." I said, "What is his trouble?" He said, "Mild neurasthenia." I said, "Doctor, do you think you are going to cure men of nervous trouble by putting them in a ward with a lot of raving lunatics?" He expressed his medical opinion that it would not harm the patients. I asked the head of the institution, Doctor Chronquest, if he thought that the sentencing of patients—slightly nervous cases, men with mild nervous diseases—to a madhouse would contribute to the cure, and he took refuge behind the statement that everybody in the institution was potentially insane. It is my opinion that he himself is insane; that he is suffering from institutional insanity, which, I am told by medical men, is a form of insanity sometimes acquired by persons who are long around the insane and have charge of them.

They become imbued with the idea that the institution is above everything, and have a mania for institutionalizing everything and everybody about them. I found upon examination into affairs there that veteran patients are denied all creature comforts which various auxiliary organizations, such as the various welfare workers, including Knights of Columbus and the War Mothers, furnish to patients. The organizations that distribute creature comforts to hospital patients are not permitted to carry on their work at this institution, but if they desire they may send things to the management once a month, and the management will distribute them as they see fit. There were veteran auxiliary organizations that distributed sweaters, socks, handkerchiefs, toothbrushes, and all the little things that lighten and brighten hospital life, but they were ordered away by this hospital autocrat. The theater owners in New York permit sick veterans to enter the theaters free of charge. The hospital management shut down on this also. Because one soldier took another in violation of the rules to a play without consent of the officer of the day, who was in charge, the hospital board of discipline, consisting of four hospital bureaucrats, gave him a hearing, and although sane he was nevertheless sentenced to the chamber of horrors, in that ward where the severe and the acute insane persons are confined. This discipline for petty infraction of the hospital rules is explained and defended by Colonel Chronquest as being diagnostic as well as disciplinary. I could go on for hours and recite to you the indignities and the tortures suffered by the patients in that place, but time does not permit.

I wired Colonel Forbes, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, demanding an investigation, and upon request of his representative filed the following statement of conditions existing at United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81:

COMPLAINTS.

1. That an assault upon a physically weak and helpless inmate of ward 6, suffering from paresis, by name of Nicholas Samson, was made by two attendants, which resulted in crushed ribs, a broken wrist, and both eyes severely blackened. That these two attendants were not suspended from duty by the authorities in charge the moment they learned of this almost murderous assault.

That these two attendants were permitted to continue in employ as attendants for three days after the assault and were suspended only after a public complaint had been made by the commander of the American Legion to Major Lent, in charge of the Veterans' Bureau, District No. 2, and that only thereafter were they suspended and ordered to be arrested.

2. That patients with slight nervous disorders, neurasthenia, and mild nervous cases, including such as are termed "border-line cases" and not definitely insane, are frequently disciplined by confinement in ward G, which is a building wherein are housed violent and actually insane men. That these patients are confined thus for periods by a disciplinary board as a means of discipline (punishment) for petty infractions of hospital rules, such as deportment, etc. That the mental anguish and horror of patients sentenced to such confinement among dangerous lunatics endangers them and, instead of effecting cures, is likely to retard their recovery and possibly bring about actual acute insanity.

3. That patients are discharged from the hospital when not cured and refused information of their discharge status by the hospital management, notice of discharge given being merely a verbal statement by a ward nurse. That patients are thus turned loose and left helpless and can only learn their discharge status either by lengthy correspondence or repeated calls at the Veterans' Bureau in Manhattan.

4. That patients of the hospital requesting medical treatment often find it difficult to receive it or to receive ordinary medicines. That patients requiring special food for physical ailments, such as stomach trouble, have difficulty in receiving it and are compelled to subsist upon the regular food, even though they are unable to partake of it due to their stomach trouble, etc. That little or no attention is paid to complaints of patients and that patients have been beaten and roughly treated by attendants.

5. That there is lacking entertainment or recreational features such as are requisite to brighten hospital life and which should be a part of the treatment for patients suffering with nervous disorders. That auxiliary veteran agencies have been discouraged from supplying the patients with the little necessities which they require that attends to their comforts and lightens life in the hospital.

6. That the hospital is largely conducted by bureaucratic methods resulting in severe and rigorous near military management.

I suggest that this investigation be designed as preventive rather than punitive, with the aim in view of improving the conditions, correcting and remedying them, in order that the ex-soldier wards of the Nation may have hospitalization such as the Congress of the United States intended and for which they enacted legislation and appropriated almost unlimited funds.

I also suggest that the investigation committee publicly assure employees of the hospital that no retroactive measures will be taken resulting in later demotion or dismissal because of testimony given by them, and that patients be assured that testimony given by them will not result in later discharge from the hospital because of same, with its accompanying loss of compensation.

He appointed a committee to investigate these complaints I had filed and then used all the power of the immense machinery of the Veterans' Bureau to prevent the investigation from being anything else than a mantle to clothe the facts and hide the shameful administration of that hospital.

The story of a former patient whose affidavit is herewith printed appeared in the newspapers and, presto, the bureau wired him to call. The following is a copy of the telegram sent him and which he promptly ignored and turned over to me:

[Copy of telegram.]

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
DIVISION OF REHABILITATION,
September 8, 1922.

SAMUEL URY,
323 Beekman Avenue, Bronx, New York:

You are requested to call by phone, at once, Doctor Robinson, at United States Veterans' Bureau.

(Confirmation.)

LENT.

How many others they actually intimidated I do not know. I tried to go on with it nevertheless, but found it impossible to continue to participate in such an investigation and withdrew. I am convinced that no bureau-conducted investigation will end the unhappy combination of institutional bureaucracy and near-military régime that prevails there.

My brief experience with the committee, arranged for by Colonel Forbes, to investigate these conditions convinced me that the Veterans' Bureau officials would not, if they could avoid it, conduct an investigation of the hospital that would disclose anything reflecting upon their own management, and therefore embarrassing to their own bureau.

Without prejudice to the inquiry now in progress there, it is plainly evident to me that the situation requires an investigation of a broader and wider scope than the one arranged for by Colonel Forbes. That it is necessary to have access to hospital records, that medical opinion be secured not in the employ of

the bureau, including investigators to sift out details and facts, and that the committee have power of subpoena, and so forth.

A congressional investigation will throw light upon the conditions prevailing in that and in other veterans' hospitals throughout the country where charges of cruelty and mistreatment are being made, and action by Congress will inevitably result in remedying them.

I believe it is incumbent upon Members of Congress to investigate that hospital and all Veterans' Bureau hospitals where serious complaints have been lodged against their management, for only an adequate investigation such as Congress can provide will end these abuses.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks in the RECORD in connection with my speech upon House Resolution 431, providing for a congressional investigation of conditions prevailing at United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, situated in my congressional district. It was not possible in the time allotted to me for that speech to give to the Members of this House a statement adequately describing the harsh bureaucratic institutionalism prevailing at this hospital which Congress intended should be a place of cure and care for veterans of the World War afflicted with or suffering from war neurosis.

As I then stated to the House mistreatment, and beatings of soldier patients and the exposure of the extreme institutionalism prevalent there aroused public indignation. In response to the demands of the American Legion and of an indignant public in my city I demanded of Director Forbes, of the Veterans' Bureau, a prompt investigation of the administration of the affairs of the hospital. He promised—through his representatives in New York—to appoint an investigation committee of three, to consist of two of his subordinates and one outsider, all named by himself. I was given verbal assurances that this investigation would be open, impartial, and thorough.

Congressman, give us a chance to look into and sift things, and if there is anything wrong we will show it up and remedy it—

Said Director Forbes's representative to me, and I therefore consented to participate in the investigation.

The investigation had not proceeded very far when it became clearly apparent that this bureau-conducted investigation of itself not only had no intention of letting out anything that reflected upon their management of this hospital but that it was using all of its tremendous influence and power to cover up every embarrassing incident and circumstance.

They staged farcical, open hearings for a few days, all the while calling only unimportant or wherever possible favorable witnesses. They ignored and failed to send for unfriendly witnesses or those whose stories reflecting upon the management appeared in the press. Very skillfully they persuaded or secretly intimidated former patients and employees from coming forward to tell their stories of abuses.

The following is an illustration of the setting by which they staged open hearings for a few days before the committee went into executive or secret session. The entire place was cleaned up and orders given to "doll up" and give the institution a holiday appearance. A sight-seeing automobile car which some one had given as a present to the hospital when it was first opened up and which, was left to rust on the grounds under the blue sky without a shed and which had never given a ride to a single veteran was now cleaned and tuned up and kept circling around the grounds to convey an impression of tender solicitude for the soldier patients. The humor of it appealed to the patients; even the acutely insane in the dreaded G building looking out through the barred windows of that chamber of horrors laughed and joked about it.

All patients suspected of having or intending to make complaints were either locked up in the ward for violent—G building—where they were inaccessible or else given temporary paroles, sending them away for the period of the investigation. Employees in whom confidence was lacking were given short leaves of absence and also gotten out of the way. Telephone and mail censorship of the patients was tightened up enough to make any of the late Kaiser's army officers green with envy had they been able to have known of it during the war.

To the spectators the few open hearings seemingly were pleasant affairs. Excellent noon-day lunches were provided for everybody present. Fresh cut flowers in glass vases graced tables covered with spotless linen, and friendly hospitality was

in the very air. Col. A. P. Chronquest pleasantly announced that the luncheon was the regular mess of officials, employees, and patients. A later inquiry by me elicited the following reply from a group of patients:

Cut flowers—why, we have never seen a napkin or even cut soup greens since we are here.

However, it was intended to create and convey an impression to the spectators, although any discerning persons could see through it and readily grasp its purpose. Excepting myself, who seemed a discordant note in this tuneful affair, there was only a piano accompaniment lacking and the investigating committee singing some old refrain like Sweet Adeline to have made the hearings mere pleasant social functions.

The few open hearings at the hospital were followed by an announcement of executive sessions at the Veterans' Bureau offices miles away from the hospital. How many secret sessions the committee held is not told. I have been unable to ascertain whether the committee has finally concluded the farce and was now pondering over the testimony or whether they have reported their findings to Director Forbes.

It looked as if the thing was being quietly pigeonholed and left to die, and so I sent Director Forbes the following telegram:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

Col. C. R. FORBES,
Director Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

I received no reply to my written request to you to give me a copy of the minutes of the investigation you are conducting of your management of Veterans' Hospital No. 81 and insist upon being furnished such copy of minutes. A spirit of fairness ought to prompt you to provide same on request. You promised the people of New York that this investigation would be open and public. Why did you later make it secret? Will you inform me whether this investigation has been concluded; and, if so, of its findings?

ALBERT B. ROSSDALE, M. C.

The following is his telegram in reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1922.

Congressman ALBERT B. ROSSDALE.

I have not yet received official report of investigation Bronx Hospital. Will consider your request when report is received.

FORBES.

The next day I received by mail the following letter, dated a day previous to the telegram, stating that the director has not yet received the report of the investigation, which the letter seemingly contradicts:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, September 25, 1922.

Hon. ALBERT B. ROSSDALE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ROSSDALE: Your letter of September 20, in which you requested a copy of the minutes of the investigation of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, the Bronx, N. Y., has been received.

In reply you are informed that the full notes of this report have not as yet been placed in such form that I may make a thorough review of them at the present writing.

Very truly yours,

C. R. FORBES, Director.

One thing is clear and beyond doubt that the public have not been informed of the findings of this remarkable investigation.

The following is an affidavit of a former patient of the hospital who insisted upon testifying and tells of the brutal beating of an insane patient by attendants while the patient was lying upon a bed upon the floor tightly incased in a strait-jacket.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, ss:

Jeremiah W. Woods, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I reside at No. 571 West One hundred and thirtieth Street in the city of New York.

On or about the 11th day of August, 1922, I was up in my ward, No. E-50, as a patient in the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, situated in the Bronx. While I was in my ward John B. Martin, a patient, called on me; we then went out for a walk. * * * And then we went down to the New York Velodrome; on that particular night there was a bicycle race there. The rules of the hospital required any patient out after 9 to have a special pass, and we therefore returned by jumping into an automobile to get this pass from the officer of the day. We were talking in the back of the car and the chauffeur had gone past the main entrance, when I saw there a man with his coat and shirt off having hold of another man. * * * I ran down to the main entrance, discovered that it was Martin, and that he had hold of a man by the name of Doctor Diefendorfer. Martin was struggling with the doctor and using vile language; I grabbed hold of him and said: "Jack, what is the matter?" and threw him down on the grass. I had seen Martin before in these fits of insanity and knew he took them. The doctor ran away and as he was going said, "Thanks, Woods." I took Martin then, he being on United States hospital grounds, and tried to talk with him. * * * And then put him behind a bush in a hedge at the corner of Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Avenue on a private residence. * * * And then we sat down in the grass; Martin was lying in the grass hollering and screaming; in my estimation the man was out of his mind. As I have said previously, I had seen him in these fits before and knew that he took them. He laid there for about half an hour and I continued to sit with him. * * * All of a sudden one of

the guards came over. I do not know his name, save that he is an official guard stationed around the hospital, and asked me what was the matter. Martin jumped up, struck at him, breaking his straw hat; I chased the guard away, saying to get out of the way, I'd take care of Martin. In about 15 or 20 minutes more I saw several policemen come in and take hold of Martin. I said: "This man is a patient in the hospital; he has gone a little off, so don't beat him; if you do, I'll report it." I walked over with one and got to the entrance of the gate, and down came the Red Cross athletic director, Mr. Peck. "Peck," I said, "see that they don't beat Martin." "All right, Jerry; I will."

I knew Peck since I was in Camp Upton. We walked up the drive into the main corridor of the main building. Then several orderlies came and took Martin and carried him over to the G building. I waited awhile and then said: "Well, I guess I'll go up to bed." One of the doctors said, "Wait a minute, Woods," and I waited. And the first thing I knew the orderlies picked me up and carried me over to the G building. I asked them what they were taking me over there for, among a lot of insane men, particularly when I was trying to care for a man who was out of his mind. I struggled a little, but my struggle was no good. They had put Martin in the G building, and I saw a policeman there. I thought that the policemen were going to beat him and myself in this building, so I immediately fell on the floor in a pretense of fainting and laid there with my ears and eyes open and saw everything that went on. The orderlies went in; about two minutes later they returned, picked me up, and put me in bed and strapped me down with sheets. Martin was 10 feet away from me, and we were the only two in that room. They were then still undressing Martin, and then they put him in a strait-jacket. The nurse, Miss Valentine, and the doctor officer of the day left the room while we were being undressed. Martin was struggling against being put into the strait-jacket, and as soon as the nurse and doctor were out of the room the orderlies said, "Give it to him." Then four or five attendants undertook to beat Martin and choked him. Martin was screaming and using vile language and hollering even while the nurse was in the room. I was lying alongside of him and said, "Martin, for God's sake keep quiet or they'll kill you." One man deliberately went over and put his hands on Martin's neck and said, "Now, you — I will make you keep quiet," and he choked Martin and stuffed a towel down his throat. I said, "If I could get up out of here I'd show you what I'd do to you for doing that to Martin." They replied, "Keep quiet, or we'll fix you." I answered, "I dare you to do it." Meanwhile, Martin still continued to holler. I was tied down in bed; it was then, I guess, about half past 10 or 11. There was no orderly in the room, and I got on to the way they tied me in the bed; not being in a strait-jacket, I finally loosened myself, and thinking I would be doing a humane act, I went over and tried to loosen Martin from his strait-jacket. He was hollering so much that it attracted the attention of an orderly outside the room, who came up and called other orderlies. Four of them responded; I struck at two or three, and they ordered me into a strait-jacket. When they returned I said, "If ever I get out of this I will take one of you, one at a time; but don't you dare try anything." They went over to Martin and said, "It is coming to him; we have had him in this building before." I told Martin to keep quiet, and the reason he did not, I think, was that he did not understand me, being out of his mind. Two or three hours later they loosened the strait-jacket and put Martin in a private room, so that there was no way of my seeing him, and there being no knob on the inside of the door there was no way of his getting out. He still continued to scream and holler. I spoke to the night orderly and Miss Valentine next morning, and Miss Valentine said, "Jerry, I was willing to walk out of this building because of the doings last night. I don't care; I have my resignation in already, and I am going in about three days. I was so disgusted with what happened last night." I asked her why she put me into a strait-jacket, and she said, "Doctor ordered it, and the result is it had to be done."

JEREMIAH WOODS.

Sword to before me this 30th day of September, 1922.

[SEAL.]

JAMES THOMAS MURRAY, JR.,
Notary Public, New York County, No. 505.

The Veterans' Bureau secured an exonerating affidavit from the nurse who had previously criticized the beating of this helpless insane patient. She confided to Jeremiah Woods that she was leaving to enter upon more pleasant and better-paying work, having in prospect an appointment as visiting nurse by the Veterans' Bureau. It would be illuminating to learn what part the prospective appointment as visiting nurse played in the exonerating affidavit.

Whether the investigation is actually over and what its findings are matters little, for I am convinced of its worthlessness. However, the people of my locality and of all New York want to know just what this remarkable investigation brought forth, and it is up to Director Forbes to make it known without further delay.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report to its passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FORDNEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to discuss at any length the conference report on the bill for adjusted compensation to the soldiers, nor the provisions of the bill itself.

This bill has now been pending for a very long time and it is time for final action.

I have supported this legislation in all its phases since it was first presented in Congress. Two years ago I voted for the bill in the House. It was allowed to die in the Senate, and but for the exigencies of the approaching election doubtless it would again find a similar death. The propaganda against this legislation has been very widespread and very misleading. I wonder some time if the people in so short a period have forgotten the great sacrifices made by our soldiers. I believe that our people are still patriotic and that the soldier still holds a place in their hearts. But propagandists have led them to believe that this is a raid by them upon the Treasury that will mean destruction of the national credit. We are not surprised at this when it comes from so high a source as the Secretary of the Treasury, and, indeed, from the President himself, who addressed the Senate upon this bill on the 12th day of July, 1921, and asked that it be not considered. Even now we are told that it faces his veto.

Various amounts have been quoted as the burden that this legislation would place upon the American people. They have been told that it would cost the Nation from four to seven billions of dollars, and the inference has been left by those opposed to the bill that this money would have to be paid immediately and upon such terms as would greatly cripple the country financially.

If experts, who have carefully estimated the amount of money that would be required to meet the provisions of this bill, are at all correct, these statements have been most misleading. The bill is based upon the idea of giving to each soldier who served in France \$1.25 additional for each day of service up to the amount of \$625, exclusive of his first 60 days of service, and \$1 a day to each soldier who did not have foreign service. These payments are spread over a period of 20 years. The amount of money that would be actually involved in meeting the obligations of the bill have been estimated as follows: The first year the payment would be about \$77,000,000; the second year it would be \$92,000,000; the third year \$73,000,000; the fourth year, at which time certain loans upon the certificates to be issued would mature, \$370,000,000. From then the amount would decrease as follows: The fifth year would be \$148,000,000; the next year \$137,000,000; then \$92,000,000, \$36,000,000, \$25,000,000, \$21,000,000, \$18,000,000, and so on, until 1942, when the payment required would be \$144,000,000. From these expert estimates it will thus be shown we would pay on account of this legislation the first year only about the amount we have appropriated each year for Federal aid to good roads and generally over the period of 20 years much less. The Nation is steadily growing in wealth and it has been impossible for me to see that these payments, spread over so long a period, would be at all burdensome, and certainly they do not approach the extent of the burden which those who are opposed to this legislation have claimed in the propaganda sent out.

We have performed a great duty in taking care of the sick and disabled, and there is now ample appropriation provided by Congress for any sick or disabled soldier who can trace his disability to a service origin. We are spending now on their behalf over a million dollars for each day of the year. We are willing to spend more than that, much more, if necessary, to take care of them in vocational training, in hospitalization, and in the payment of compensation and insurance benefits.

When the war was ended many contracts for war supplies were annulled, and these contractors came to the Government and they were reimbursed out of the Treasury for all of their losses, amounting to millions of dollars, and nothing was said about bankrupting the Treasury. It was paid by the Secretary of the Treasury without criticism.

Every mine operator who had placed new equipment or had opened a mine with the hope of supplying Government needs asked for similar legislation and it was granted, and they were paid out of the Treasury in the neighborhood of \$800,000,000 and no one objected.

When the railroads were returned by the Government to their owners they were allowed to fund for a period of 10 years the moneys they owed the Government for equipment and trackage, over a billion dollars, while the Government paid them from the Treasury full rental for their properties and including a six months' guaranty after the roads went into private hands. All of these things have been done without protest or without the declaration that they were destructive of the national credit and to me it is somewhat surprising that the opposition to pay our soldiers an adjusted compensation, which would give them the insignificant sum of \$2 per day for their services, should have found lodgment in the minds and hearts of patriotic America. We paid a bonus of \$20 per

month to all civil employees, and are still paying this bonus. Many were exempted from military service because of their particular efficiency in industry and stayed at home at abnormal wages. Over 100,000,000 of population placed upon a selected 4,000,000 the defense of their country and the preservation of the world's civilization, and there should be grateful recognition of what our soldiers accomplished so fully and so quickly.

I regret, however, that the conferees did not retain in this bill the amendment offered by Senator SIMMONS, of North Carolina, and adopted by the Senate, pledging the interest on our loans to foreign Governments to the payment of this indebtedness. It seemed to me a very fitting thing that at least the interest from these great loans should be dedicated to so sacred a service. To my mind this would have been far more just and equitable than to follow the plan urged by President Harding to place a sales tax upon the people for the purpose of meeting this obligation. Why the sales tax when you talk about adjusted compensation for the soldiers? These men faced every form of death by disease and in battle. Many of them were drafted into the service by their Government, and no soldiers on earth ever rendered better service than they. The railroads were paid vast sums of money without a sales tax. The war contractors were paid around \$2,000,000,000, because of the cancellation of their contracts, without the imposition of a sales tax to meet it. Many other obligations of the Government, growing out of the war, were paid to men who never saw a day of service, without the demand for a sales tax to make them odious in the minds of the people. Only the soldier, for whom this bill provides the meager sum of \$2 per day, for a limited period of time, and not to exceed a total payment of \$625 in each case, under the plan of the President and Secretary Mellon, is to be subjected to having his compensation raised by a tax upon the consumption of the country. It seems to me that the proportion of things has been lost by those in authority in the Nation.

But, Mr. Speaker, the matter which I wish to call now to the attention of the House has more particularly to do with another phase of the Government's attitude toward the soldier. The Republican Party claims, and will continue to claim, that the ex-service man is the object of its special care. I might point out at this time the fact that all of the initial legislation providing for compensation for our soldiers, allotments to their families while they were in the service, and insurance upon their lives while at war, was passed by a Democratic Congress, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

I thought that when the soldiers returned from war, regardless of politics, they would be recognized above others in civil-service employment. The Congress itself, in order that this might be done in 1919, under the first deficiency appropriation bill, enacted:

That hereafter in making appointments to clerical or other positions in the executive branch of the Government, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, or marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions.

This was intended to give to each soldier who successfully passed an examination in the civil service, and whose character was good, preferment in the appointment. I do not know how it has been elsewhere, but in the district which I have the honor to represent—the tenth district of North Carolina—no soldier has been able to pass successfully the watchful eye of the Republican politicians, either in post-office appointments or in rural-carrier appointments, unless such applicant has borne the proper Republican stripe.

On the 30th of March, 1917, President Wilson, by Executive order, provided that the appointment of all postmasters above fourth class should be made upon an examination to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and that the highest applicant, if morally and physically fitted, should receive the appointment. This was carried out by the Wilson administration. At least two appointments that I can recall now under the Wilson administration in the district I represent went to Republicans purely because they were given preference under the act of July 11, 1919. These were at Pisgah Forest and Bostic. Under the Wilson administration it was ruled by the First Assistant Postmaster General that this preference act applied to these positions. An examination of the records of the Post Office Department under the preceding administration will disclose that many thousands of appointments were made of Republicans who were successful in securing first place on the list of eligibles.

When President Harding came into office he changed the former Executive order so as to permit the Postmaster General to appoint either of the three certified eligibles. Under this,

every maneuver has been resorted to to prevent the appointment of a Democrat, regardless of his position on the eligible list, regardless of his military service, and regardless of his fitness for the position. If the man recommended by some Republican referee has not become certified, new examinations have been asked by the Postmaster General and other devices resorted to. I do not cavil at the Republicans for the appointment of party men, but if there is to be a merit system it should be honestly and justly administered. In North Carolina the appointing power has been handed to a Republican politician, and an ex-service Democrat, however valiant a soldier he may have been, has received no favorable consideration. On his recommendation the plain and explicit act of Congress above quoted has been annulled.

In extenuation of their conduct in these matters, however, the Republican administration has claimed that post-office appointments were not strictly civil-service appointments. This possibly may be correct as a technical interpretation. But it does seem hard, unjust, unfair, and partisan that the ex-service man should receive this discrimination against him. One would naturally think that he, at least, would escape the hands of the ward-heeling politician.

But certainly I thought that when the administration came to purely civil-service appointments the law giving preference to soldiers would be effective. Congress clearly and explicitly provided in the act that in making these appointments in the executive branch of the Government "preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers" and their widows. There is no discretion in this language. This act has been set aside by the Post Office Department. The Civil Service Commission has declared its helplessness.

Let me illustrate. A vacancy occurred in the position of rural carrier at Hayesville, Clay County, N. C. This was strictly a civil-service appointment. At the head of the list of eligibles certified to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General was the name of George B. Thompson. He enlisted in the Army on the 5th day of June, 1917. From July 15 to September 7, 1918, he served in the Mount Kemel sector, and was in some of the most trying engagements of the war. From September 22 of that year to November 11 he served in the Hindenburg sector. He was one of those who helped to break the Hindenburg line, which gave to the Germans one of their first impressions of the valor of the American soldier. He knew what it was to face the shock of German troops. Every danger of war he met most valiantly and fearlessly. He was fighting for the protection of his country and the civilization of the world. He asked no questions. He was at the front when the armistice was signed.

He returned to the country he loved and whose battles he had fought, and was honorably discharged from the Army on April 4, 1919. He had a right to believe that his country would honor his service and that when he had received his discharge and laid aside his uniform if there were preferment in any civil-service employment he would be generously remembered. He stood first on the list of eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission to the Post Office Department. Service men were seeking positions throughout the country. They had had no opportunity to profit from the war. Theirs had been the trenches. Their ears were accustomed to the bursting of shells and the cracking of machine guns. This boy had been at the front. He had hazarded all. Was he even given the protection and preferment which a plain act of Congress had provided? Not at all. He lacked one thing. He had not voted the Republican ticket. In comparison with this his service was naught.

The act of Congress of July 11, 1919, was futile. What mattered it to the Hon. John Motley Morehead, of North Carolina, that he had been a brave and valiant soldier? What mattered it to the Postmaster General that this boy had helped to turn back the bloody German advance? Had the people not given the Harding administration 7,000,000 majority in the last election and was not this a mandate? So it was claimed. Would it not be disastrous to the Harding administration to have a Democratic ex-service man deliver the letters of his neighbors in a far-off rural district? Of course it would. Would the Postmaster General allow a little act of Congress to stand in his way when the Hon. John Motley had spoken? Most certainly not.

This splendid young soldier thought he was entitled to appointment under the act of Congress and under his position as first on the list of eligibles. I presented this matter to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and, on March 21, 1922, he disposed of it as follows:

In order that you may have a correct understanding of the case, I beg to state that it has been ruled by the Civil Service Commission that the act of July 11, 1919, entitles an eligible who has rendered military

service to preference in certification but not necessarily in appointment, and that the appointment of such an eligible was discretionary with, and not mandatory upon, the appointing officer, who may, if he decides that the person eligible lacks qualifications necessary, in the position to be filled, select one of the other eligibles. While, therefore, it is the policy of the department, which is very generally adhered to, that, other things being equal, a preference eligible shall be selected when certified, an exception may be made when it appears that the interests of the service will be better subserved by so doing, and in making such an exception this department is entirely within its privileges under the law and the civil-service rules. In this instance the conclusion was reached after very careful consideration that the appointment of Mr. Garland White would be more favorable to the interests of the service than that of Mr. Thompson and action was taken accordingly.

The fact that Mr. Thompson was not selected for this position does not, of course, imply any reflection upon his character or eligibility for future appointment, and should his name again be certified in connection with a vacancy in Clay County the question of his appointment would receive very careful consideration.

I also presented the situation to the Civil Service Commission and no relief was to be found there. I quote from their letter to me of March 18, 1922:

You are informed that on February 11 the names of the following persons, in the order indicated, were certified to the Post Office Department to fill a vacancy in the position of rural carrier at Hayesville, N. C.:

George B. Thompson	74.00
Frank E. Evans	77.70
Garland E. White	77.60

Mr. Thompson was the only person entitled to military preference and his name headed the certificate. On March 8 the department reported its selection of Mr. Garland E. White, eligible No. 3, effective March 20, 1922.

The appointment of a preference eligible is not mandatory. Passing the required examination entitles such person to be certified above all others, regardless of the comparative rating obtained, and places his qualifications before the appointing officer.

The commission's duty and jurisdiction end when the person entitled to the benefits of the statute has received the preference in certification allowed by the rules. The rules provide for the certification of the highest three names on the register of eligibles appropriate for the position to be filled, and the appointing officer is entitled to select any one of the three. The rules forbid discrimination on account of political or religious reasons, and the commission may investigate a selection where it is charged, with offer of proof, that this provision of the rules has been violated, but with this exception the commission has no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter of selection from among the three names certified. The appointment of a preference eligible is therefore discretionary with the appointing officer. The statute is addressed to his conscience and judgment, and no vested or exclusive right to a particular office or position was intended to be given. If the appointing officer decides that the preference eligible lacks the capacity necessary in the position to be filled and that he will select any of the other eligibles whose names have been certified his decision is not reviewable by the commission. All that the commission can do in such a case is to return the name of the eligible to the register for further certification.

The letter of the Postmaster General states that the act of July 11, 1919, entitles an ex-service man to certification, but not necessarily to appointment. The act does not so state. The language is that he shall be appointed. Of course, if charges were preferred and maintained this would not be expected.

The Civil Service Commission states that they can only investigate discrimination on account of politics and religion. I now invite them to the records in this case. They will find the political discrimination and that against a soldier of their country and regardless of the act of Congress.

Well, probably our soldiers do not deserve so much at last. Were they not simply performing a duty? Undoubtedly. But what a duty it was. When they were marching away it was one thing. When they have returned it is another. I wish all had been as considerate of the Treasury as the soldier. The war itself contributed to the making of more than 25,000 new millionaires in the United States. Vast sums of profits were made to every industry and to every class. It now seems, however, in the minds of some, at least, that the soldier who might benefit by this bill to the extent of an additional \$1 per day for his service is the prime grafter upon the Treasury. The average service of the soldier in the war was about 10 months. Two months of this is excluded because of the \$60 bonus already paid for that period. To receive a certificate, payable at the end of 20 years, of the maximum of \$625, a soldier would be required to have had a long period of service.

For it's "Tommy this" and "Tommy that" and "Tommy wait outside"; But it's "special train for Tommy" when the trooper's on the tide.

With the Post Office Department it is "Tommy, how'd you vote?" Will Hays may have humanized that department, but unless Tommy voted the Republican ticket he is not a welcome applicant for any civil-service appointment in it or any executive department of the Government.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, from the beginning of history we learn that it has been the custom of all countries to express their gratitude to the victors in war and confer upon them gifts of money or land, or both, and our own country is no exception to the rule. After every war those that took part received some compensation. When the Civil War ended the

great West and Middle West was sparsely settled and only waiting the plow to become the garden of our country. Cities then being small, most of the soldiers that composed our Army were from villages and the farm, and after being mustered out went west, received the 160 acres allowed them by the Government, proved up, and became its best citizens.

The soldiers in the last war, being Federal troops and not State troops, the obligation to care for them upon their return rested upon the Federal Government and not upon the States, and the Government should have recognized this fact, as did the platforms of both political parties, and fulfilled its obligation long ago, as all other nations have done; but failing to do so, many States, unwilling that provision should not be made for many in need, passed laws and paid bonuses to those enlisting from the States. In every instance when the people had an opportunity by a referendum to pass upon the question they approved a bonus by a large majority. In Ohio, for instance, the vote was 949,109 for to 324,447 against, a majority of 624,662.

With these facts before us, how can anyone say that it is not the desire of a vast majority of our people that the Federal Government should make the slight provision provided in this bill for the Federal troops that served so valiantly, and cease to give any consideration to this propaganda emanating from those that most benefited by the war—the moneyed interests of the country?

It is said we soon forget the hardships in our strife after the mighty dollar, but it does not seem possible that we can so soon forget the promises we made those boys when they left their families and those they loved so well to endure what was then said to be the greatest hardship that ever fell to the lot of man. Recall for a moment life in the trenches, with mud to the knees, and vermin on every hand. Then again 40 days and more in continuous battle, day and night, in the Argonne Forest, and men wounded and dying on every hand, and then say that \$30 per month is sufficient reward for such service when the men at home who took their places were receiving many times that amount and living on the fat of the land. Consider that while a man may not show the effect of such hardships and battles, no one that passed through them is as well or as healthy as he was before. But you say that they did not all suffer the privations. That is true, but they were all willing and did their part as directed.

A nation can not afford to neglect those that answered their country's call in time of need, for while everything may be smooth and quiet to-day no one can tell how soon they may be again called to "shoulder arms" to protect our flag on land and sea. America has had the most loyal and patriotic people in the world. Our schools and colleges have ever instilled in the hearts of the children, and in young men and women, love for the flag and their duty to follow and protect it whenever the occasion required.

Upon the declaration of war our National Guard mobilized at once; every man was ready to go, although many of them had just returned from the border. From all vocations and stations in life men volunteered for service. Our schools and colleges immediately began the organization of companies, and in some instances regiments. They did not wait for the conscription, but volunteered for service at home or abroad as occasion required. Is not such service worthy of every encouragement? It is true that the pittance provided in this bill is not compensation, but it will at least tend to show some appreciation of the sacrifice all those that took part made for their country.

When the war ended and the boys returned to their homes, if return they did, and sought the positions they had left, which it was said would be held open for them, in many instances they found their places filled, themselves out of employment, the cost of living so advanced that the small savings they had in the bank when they left was soon exhausted, if it had not already been used by those they left behind to pay rent and living expenses while they were away fighting for their country.

The insurance and homestead provisions are the important ones in this bill, both of which encourage thrift on the part of the one receiving them and tend to make better citizens by providing for the family as well as the soldier. They not only pay more but are far better, and I believe that 8 out of 10 will select one of these options rather than the cash payment provided for in the bill. The men that composed our Army are among our best citizens and will request that which they believe best for themselves and their families, and only those in great need will ask the cash payment.

We called upon the manhood of the Nation. They came from city and village, from factory and farm. They fought amidst dangers and darkness; they knew no such word as

fear or retreat; it was death or victory. They returned amidst the plaudits of thousands and the promise of just rewards. Great Britain, France, Canada, and Belgium each has given more in proportion to their wealth than has the United States, the richest country in the world. Let us pass this bill, reward patriotism, and teach the children to love that flag for which so many soldiers gave their blood and their lives.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6507) and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up a conference report and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The statement was read.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6507) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 9, 10, 12, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 41, 43, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 81, 82, and 88.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following: "The name of Helen M. Dannat, widow of George H. Dannat, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following: "The name of Mary J. Hayes, widow of George W. Hayes, late of Company D, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following: "The name of Mary A. Bordwell, widow of Joseph Bordwell, late of Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following: "The name of Sarah A. Bradley, widow of William A. Bradley, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following: "The name of Mary Kerr, widow of Samuel C. Kerr, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with the following changes:

Strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive, page 216, and lines 1 to 3, inclusive, page 217, of the Senate engrossed amendments; page 220, strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive; page 240, strike out "month" and insert "month."; page 240, strike out line 10; page 240, after line 10, insert:

"The name of Edmond D. Judkins, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary D. Phillippi, widow of Robert M. Phillippi, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Georgia M. Sabin, widow of George F. Sabin, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Charles Lynch, alias Thomas Sheridan, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Margaret J. Wadsworth, widow of Daniel P. Wadsworth, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Wright, widow of Franklin Wright, alias Franklin Reifine, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza J. Farmer, widow of Eli Farmer, late of Company A, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Anna M. Quinlan, helpless and dependent daughter of John T. Quinlan, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of James Gilroy, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Martha Ousley, widow of James Ousley, late of Company K, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Gaddis, widow of Robert F. Gaddis, late of Second Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Arthur O'Hara, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Paschal C. Hibbs, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Reuben Clymer, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Companies C and K, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of George W. Horn, late of Companies A and E, Fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Florence F. Watson, widow of Willis H. Watson, late of Company G, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Martha J. Holden, widow of Richard Holden, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy Lavin, widow of Patrick Lavin, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Aaron V. S. Rouse, late of Company B, One hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Gibbons, former widow of Lysander Pelton, late second-class fireman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Catharine Celley, widow of James M. Celley, late unassigned, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

"The name of Louisa Sinclair, widow of Benjamin F. Sinclair, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Maggie B. Sullivan, widow of George W. Sullivan, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia

Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jonathan D. Hale, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Annie Casey, widow of James Casey, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucetta Brown, widow of William H. Brown, late of Company C, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Thirteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Earl Brown, helpless and dependent son of said Lucetta and William H. Brown, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lucetta Brown, the name of said Earl Brown shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lucetta Brown.

"The name of George Stanley, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Nellie Thompson, widow of George Thompson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hester Tracy, widow of Daniel P. Tracy, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Staton, widow of Reuben Staton, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ernest M. Staton, helpless and dependent son of said Margaret and Reuben Staton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Staton, the name of said Ernest M. Staton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Staton.

"The name of Oscar F. Heath, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment, and Company I, Ninth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of James Gloster, late musician, Sixteenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and of the Twenty-seventh Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company K, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Nora E. Billstein, widow of Marcus Billstein, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Josephine Jump, widow of Joseph Jump, alias George Millington, late of Company G, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Sanders, widow of Christian Sanders, late of Companies C and A, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Poore, widow of Joel L. Poore, late of Battery C, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Calvin Logan, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Harriet Dietrich, helpless and dependent daughter of Jeremiah Dietrich, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Lunsford, widow of John H. Lunsford, alias John Harrison, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, and Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Isaac Johnson, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Hattie Pringle, former widow of Morris H. Allen, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volun-

teer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Margaret A. Plank, widow of George W. Plank, late of Company C, Webster County (Mo.) Volunteer Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Caroline Chambers, former widow of LaFayette Stahlman, late of Company B, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Annie J. Gove, widow of Edward A. Gove, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Mahoney, widow of Patrick Mahoney, late of Company G, Cole County (Mo.) Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mathilde Richter, widow of August Richter, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lizzie Cragg, widow of Edmund Cragg, late of Company D, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Henry A. Rowley, helpless and dependent son of Robert Rowley, late of Company C, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Howard, widow of Joseph H. Howard, late of Company B, Seventy-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John A. Robinson, helpless and dependent son of Henry Robinson, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emsey O. Young, widow of David Young, late of Company D, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving; and the name of William M. Young, helpless and dependent son of David Young, late of Company D, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that now being paid to his mother for his benefit.

"The name of Emerette McKernan, widow of James C. McKernan, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lydia A. Campbell, widow of Edward Campbell, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Infantry, and Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie M. Gage, widow of William B. Gage, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma Koontz, widow of Phillip Koontz, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Leela Koontz, helpless and dependent daughter of said Emma and Phillip Koontz, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emma Koontz, the name of said Leela Koontz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Emma Koontz.

"The name of Mary J. Brewer, former widow of Noah Brewer, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Alameda J. McBride, former widow of Lorenzo D. Hold, late of Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Rebecca Uzell, known as Rebecca Meyer, former widow of Charles W. Meyer, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Jabez Lumbert, late of Company H, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Waldon, former widow of Christian Cleving, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Nancy E. Minor, widow of William W. Minor, alias William Wallace, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Dorcas W. Ash, former widow of Michael B. Hogle, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Hannah Orr, former widow of John C. White, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; and Company B, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Slatha Beard, former widow of George W. Henderson, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Martha J. Curtis, widow of David H. Curtis, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elvira F. Jarrett, former widow of David Witty, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosetta Davis, widow of Joseph A. Davis, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles H. Frizzell, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Louisa C. Coleman, widow of Garrett F. Coleman, late of Company B, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Napoleon B. Corns, late of Company K and unassigned, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Amelia D. Comstock, widow of Levi H. Comstock, late unassigned, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John A. Beach, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month without recoupment for former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

"The name of Lucinda Viles, former widow of John H. Trent, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Frances E. Dunwoody, helpless and dependent daughter of Lorenzo D. Dunwoody, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Olive A. Ham, widow of Moses C. Ham, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer State Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maggie S. Vaughn, former widow of Lorenzo Schweninger, late of Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Titus, widow of Francis J. M. Titus, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lura Hines, former widow of James Wingler, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Alonzo S. Newell, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Sarah C. Peterson, former widow of Riley C. Hodge, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Lurinda J. Neighbour, former widow of Levi B. Smith, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at

the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

"The name of Mary J. Green, former widow of Jonathan W. Green, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHAS. E. FULLER,
OSCAR E. BLAND,
EWING L. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the House.

H. O. BURSUM,
P. J. McCUMBER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House on H. R. 6507 state, by way of explanation, that the Senate in passing said bill undertook to consolidate in the one bill eight omnibus pension bills heretofore passed by the House and two Senate omnibus pension bills, omitting certain bills of the House upon which the Senate committee had reported unfavorably. The committee of conference went carefully over the bills not included in the consolidated bill and succeeded in restoring a large number of such House bills, the principal ones omitted being in cases where the proposed beneficiaries had died since the bills passed the House. Also the Senate bills included in the consolidated bill as it passed the Senate were carefully examined by the conference committee, and several of such bills not complying with the rules of the House committee were eliminated by the conferees. The report includes the great majority of the bills as they passed the House.

CHAS. E. FULLER,
OSCAR E. BLAND,
EWING L. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT—PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF WARS OTHER THAN THE CIVIL WAR.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5214) and ask that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up a conference report and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The statement was read.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend, and do recommend, to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 59, 62, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 81, 82.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2, and in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out insert the following: "The name of Annie N. Sullivan, widow of Calvin Sullivan, late of Captain Yokum's Tennessee Volunteers, Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 40, and in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out insert the following: "The name of Jacob Amberg, late of Troop D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the

rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with the following amendments: On page 8, line 11, of the Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$12" and insert "\$18." At the end of the Senate engrossed amendment insert the following:

"The name of Nathaniel Holt, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Claude H. Dean, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Lucinda J. Henry, widow of William Henry, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Julia E. Sherrill, widow of Landon Sherrill, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of William Mendenhall, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

"The name of John Ferriter, late of Battery H, Second Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of George E. P. Mitchell, late of Company K, First United States Volunteer Engineers, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hulda Platt, former widow of David S. Beach, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Walter A. Fleming, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Iowa Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Daniel W. Eveland, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Maria Tighe, widow of Michael F. Tighe, late Signal Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Elias J. Quick, late of Capt. Clinton M. Tyler's Rangers, Colorado Militia, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of William Stall, late of Troop F, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Thomas Purcell, late of the United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

"The name of Lewis Spele, late of Troop A, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Claude S. Kellogg, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Fred O. Hamilton, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Eugene Augustus Gosling, alias James Gaslin, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of John W. Cornell, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Samuel M. Griffith, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of George A. Thompson, late of Troop F, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Wade Bledsoe, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establish-

ment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of William D. Wilson, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

"The name of Christine Siehl, dependent mother of Fred Siehl, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Mary C. Whalen, dependent mother of Joseph J. Whalen, late of Company B, First Regiment South Dakota Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Nellie Masters, dependent mother of John D. McGinty, late of Company E, First Regiment California Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of James W. Bess, late of Companies H and I, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$80 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of William R. Neal, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Emilie Draves, widow of Michael Draves, late of the United States ships *Constellation*, *Monongahela*, *Franklin*, *Kearsarge*, *Wabash*, and *Abarenda*, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Michael Draves until they reach the age of 16 years.

"The name of Anna B. Mount, dependent mother of Edward W. Mount, late of Company L, First Regiment West Virginia Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Nancy Adams, dependent mother of Joseph W. Adams, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of George M. Perry, late of the United States Marine Corps, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Poppy Trammell, dependent mother of James Trammell, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of William Hays, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Arthur E. Prager, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of William T. North, dependent father of James M. North, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Ellen Hoctor, dependent mother of John Hoctor, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Roselia Meehan, dependent mother of Augusta Meehan, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Charles W. Adams, late of Company E, Third Regiment Virginia Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ulysses Drinnon, late of the Twenty-second Battery, United States Field Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Walter Barbo, late of Company I, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William Elliott, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Lawrence L. Dunning, late of Hospital Corps, United States Army, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Nathan L. Smith, dependent father of Walter B. Smith, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of William S. Davis, who served in Troop H, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Martha Jane Wilson, dependent mother of Lebbey E. Wilson, late of the Eighteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Harriet R. Palmer, dependent mother of Wilbur N. Gillette, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Van Letsinger, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

"The name of Thomas Reece, late of Captain Rogers's company, Texas Rangers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Calvin S. Hines, late of Capt. George W. Stevens's company, Texas Rangers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Eliza W. Davis, widow of Gilbert F. Davis, late of Battery E, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Julia B. Reynolds, widow of Robert W. Reynolds, late first lieutenant of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Ulric S. McPheeters, late of Companies C and I, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Katherine C. Eifert, widow of George E. Eifert, alias George Edwards, late of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of William R. Spooner, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of James Noe, dependent father of James W. Noe, late of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Edward F. Stewart, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Lemuel A. Mitchell, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Ray England, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Gustav Buelow, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Napoleon W. Alexander, late of Colonel Dalrymple's company, Texas Rangers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma C. Wiese, widow of Frank J. Wiese, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary A. Scanlan, dependent mother of William J. Scanlan, late of Battery A, Fifth Regiment United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Katherine Timlin, dependent mother of John J. Timlin, late of the band, Second Regiment North Carolina Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Patrick J. Blake, late of the Tenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Mortimer S. Martin, late of Capt. D. B. Randall's company and Capt. James Cearley's company, Idaho

Volunteers, Nez Perce Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of William S. Ritman, late of Capt. D. B. Randall's Company B, Second Regiment Idaho Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of James M. Burns, late of Company L, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Samuel J. Herrin, late of unassigned company, Montana Volunteers, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ernest F. Grimm, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jane Myers, dependent mother of Joseph S. Myers, late fireman, first class, United States torpedo boat *Tingey*, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Capt. L. L. Tackitt, late of First Company, Parker County Minute Men, Texas State troops participating in the Indian wars of 1866, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah Christensen, mother of Alfred Christensen, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Samuel Inklebarger, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Anna Claude Howard, widow of Thomas Benton Howard, late rear admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Richard H. Humphries, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
J. M. ROBSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,
H. O. BURSUM,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House on H. R. 5214, by way of explanation, wish to say that the Senate in passing said bill undertook to consolidate in the one bill seven omnibus pension bills heretofore passed by the House and two Senate omnibus bills, omitting certain bills of the House upon which the Senate committee had reported unfavorably. The committee of conference went carefully over the bills not included in the consolidated bill and succeeded in restoring a large number of such House bills, the principal ones omitted being in cases where the proposed beneficiaries had been members of the Regular Army and Navy Establishments, and whose disabilities did not show service origin.

Also the Senate bills included in the consolidated bill as it passed the Senate were carefully examined by the conference committee, and all such bills being adopted without amendments.

The report includes the great majority of the bills as they passed the House.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
J. M. ROBSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. KNUTSON. Certainly.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It was impossible for me to hear the conference report. Will the gentleman explain in a minute or two the important features of the conference report? I do not desire detailed information, but will the gentleman tell us whether the bill deals with individual cases or to any extent changes existing pension laws?

Mr. KNUTSON. I will say to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Speaker, that this is strictly an omnibus bill, and contains no legislation whatever. The conferees worked over these bills for 17 hours without taking a recess—17 hours—and I will say to the House that as to the bills that were stricken

out in conference 90 per cent of them applied to widows who automatically received their increase on September 1 under the bill H. R. 4, which became a law on that date.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is through, I wanted to ask him this question—probably it is unnecessary, but just to assure myself: In this amendment that the House has added at the end of the Senate amendment are any bills included that did not pass the House in the omnibus bills that have heretofore passed?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes, sir; there were several, and we accepted them. I will state to the gentleman that we went into the merits of the bills and accepted them.

Mr. BLACK. Does not the gentleman think that that would be somewhat exceeding the conferees' authority?

Mr. KNUTSON. No.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WINSLOW] for a moment.

FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR.

Mr. WINSLOW, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted for printing, under the rule, the conference report and accompanying statement on the bill (H. R. 12472) to declare a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a Federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities in interstate commerce during the present and any succeeding emergency, and to prevent extortion in the sale of fuel.

Mr. WINSLOW. I desire to announce, Mr. Speaker, that it is my purpose to call up this report to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts gives notice that he will call up the conference report on the bill to-morrow.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts state in a few words what is the result of the conference report on this bill. Otherwise we shall not know what it contains until it appears in the Record to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia calls upon the gentleman from Massachusetts for a statement.

Mr. WINSLOW. Well, Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to do that?

The SPEAKER. It would be in order.

Mr. WINSLOW. It would be desirable to have the statement accompanying the report read. It will furnish the information that the gentleman desires.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is out of the usual order entirely, when the chairman of a conference committee presents his report for printing in the Record, to call upon him to make a statement. The report will be printed in the morning, and everybody to-morrow will know exactly what is in the report.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I am perfectly aware of that; but we shall not know what is in the report until we get the Record to-morrow morning, and I think a brief statement now would enable the Members of the House to have this information. If the gentleman from Wisconsin does not wish that to be done I shall not press it.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Massachusetts wants the report read.

Mr. WINSLOW. No; the statement accompanying the report.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my request. I thought my friend from Massachusetts would be able to tell us very briefly just what is in it.

Mr. WINSLOW. I should be obliged to refer to my notes for what is in the statement.

PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5214) relating to pensions and increase of pensions.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the pension bill.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KNUTSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

TARIFF BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the tariff bill may have until midnight in which to file their report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the conferees on the tariff bill may have until midnight to-night in which to file their report. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman from Wyoming has conferred with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] in regard to the matter?

Mr. MONDELL. I have.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And that the arrangement is agreeable to him?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following are the conference report and accompanying statement on the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, submitted for printing under the rule:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 25, 35, 43, 44, 46, 87, 90, 91, 92, 116, 119, 129, 136, 137, 145, 147, 160, 162, 166, 197, 228, 237, 241, 245, 288, 449, 450, 455, 456, 515, 516, 520, 751, 768, 769, 771, 782, 808, 846, 869, 870, 893, 913, 914, 915, 927, 931, 947, 948, 1023, 1139, 1140, 1142, 1218, 1338, 1344, 1416, 1527, 1535, 1551, 1569, 1587, 1600, 1603, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1686, and 1928.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 93, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 453, 454, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 476, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 498, 500, 502, 504, 505, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 517, 518, 519, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 536, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 561, 562, 564, 566, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 577, 578, 579, 580, 582, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 627, 629, 631, 632, 633, 634, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 651, 652, 653, 654, 657, 658, 659, 663, 664, 666, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 691, 693, 694, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 704, 705, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 770, 772, 774, 775, 776, 777, 779, 780, 781, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 792, 793, 794, 795, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 803, 805, 806, 807, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 817, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839, 840, 845, 848, 849, 850, 851, 853, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 862, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 878, 882, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 894, 895, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 928, 929, 930, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 949, 952, 953, 954, 957, 958, 960, 961, 963, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 971, 972,

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2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2402, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, and 2436, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "17"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and on page 2 of the House bill, line 20, strike out "formic acid" and the comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "propyl, and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "12"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "barium hydroxide, 1½ cents per pound" and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "three-tenths"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "PAR. 19. Casein or lactarene, 2½ cents per pound"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40 per cent ad valorem based upon the American selling price (as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402, Title IV) of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States, and 7 cents per pound: *Provided*, That for a period of two years beginning on the day following the passage of this act the ad valorem rate of duty shall be 55 per cent instead of 40 per cent. If there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States then the ad valorem rate shall be based upon the United States value, as defined in subdivision (d) of section 402, Title IV. For the purposes of this paragraph any coal-tar products provided for in this act shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results substantially equal to those accomplished by the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner: *Provided*, That

no duty imposed under this paragraph shall be increased under the provisions of section 315"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45 per cent ad valorem based upon the American selling price (as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402, Title IV) of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States, and 7 cents per pound: *Provided*, That for a period of two years beginning on the day following the passage of this act the ad valorem rate of duty shall be 60 per cent instead of 45 per cent. If there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States then the ad valorem rate shall be based upon the United States value, as defined in subdivision (d) of section 402, Title IV. For the purposes of this paragraph any coal-tar products provided for in this act shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results substantially equal to those accomplished by the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner: *Provided*, That no duty imposed under this paragraph shall be increased under the provisions of section 315"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "unless the immediate container"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 9 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 21, strike out "package, case, or container, or the" and insert "immediate container or the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 10 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 20, strike out all after "1549" down to and including line 6 on page 11; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 42. Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem and 3½ cents per pound; valued at 40 cents or more per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound; gelatin, glue, glue size and fish glue, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem and 1½ cents per pound; valued at 40 cents or more per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound; casein glue, agar agar, isinglass and other fish sounds, cleaned, split, or otherwise prepared, and manufactures, wholly or in chief value of gelatin, glue or glue size, 25 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 151: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "not specially provided for, five-eighths"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 171: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "3.3"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 55. Coconut oil, 2 cents per pound; cottonseed oil, 3 cents per pound; peanut oil, 4 cents per pound; and soya-bean oil, 2½ cents per pound."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 179: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 179, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert

"4 cents per pound" and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 184: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 184, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 201: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 201, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 202: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 202, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 20 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 7, strike out "pans" and, after "cakes," insert "jars, pans" and a comma, and on page 20 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 8, strike out "boxes, kits" and, after "sets," insert "kits" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 227: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 227, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1½ cents"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 238: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 238, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "15"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 246: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 246, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 248: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 248, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "2½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 252: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 252, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "35"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 265: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 265, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "brown, and measuring seven-eighths of an inch or over in thickness, 3 cents per square foot, but not less than 30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 271: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 271, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: "PAR. 204. Crude magnesite, five-sixteenths of 1 cent per pound; caustic calcined magnesite, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound; dead burned and grain magnesite, not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements, twenty-three fortieths of 1 cent per pound"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 311: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 311, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 29 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 14, strike out "2" and insert "1½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 313: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 313, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 314: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 314, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 323: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 323, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "operations, and shall not include bottles for table service and thermostatic bottles"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 324: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 324, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page

31 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 7, strike out "and" and insert "or," and on page 31 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 9, strike out "75" and insert "65," and on page 31 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 14, strike out "70" and insert "60," and on page 31 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 18, strike out "70" and insert "60," and on page 32 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 3, strike out "65" and insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 353: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 353, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "cases, 50 per centum ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 354: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 354, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "50"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 361: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 361, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "50"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 396: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 396, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "this schedule"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 442: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 442, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 443: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 443, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "and tie plates" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 451: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 451, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 452: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 452, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 459: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 459, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "35"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 473: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 473, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "11 cents per pound and 55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 474: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 474, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "composed wholly or in chief value of copper, brass, steel, or other base metal, not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem" and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 475: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 475, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 478: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 478, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 494: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 494, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "15"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 499: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 499, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert

"valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 1 cent each and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per dozen, 5 cents each and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.25 per dozen, 11 cents each and 55 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.25 and not more than \$3 per dozen, 18 cents each and 55 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$6 per dozen, 25 cents each and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$6 per dozen, 35 cents each and 55 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 501: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 501, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 503: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 503, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 47 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 15, strike out "20" and insert "16," and on page 47 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 16, strike out "10" and insert "8," and on page 47 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 19, strike out "10" and insert "8," and on page 48 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 1, strike out "10" and insert "8"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 506: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 506, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "34 cents each and 45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 507: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 507, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "and not more than \$1.75 per dozen, 15 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen, 20 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles specified in this paragraph, when imported, shall have die sunk conspicuously and indelibly, the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin, to be placed on the outside of the blade, between the screw or rivet and the handle of scissors and shears (except pruning and sheep shears), and on the blade or handle of pruning and sheep shears and clippers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 508: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 508, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "Safety razors, and safety-razor handles and frames, 10 cents each and 30 per cent ad valorem; razors and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at less than 75 cents per dozen, 18 cents each; valued at 75 cents and less than \$1.50 per dozen, 25 cents each; valued at \$1.50 and less than \$3 per dozen, 30 cents each; valued at \$3 and less than \$4 per dozen, 35 cents each; valued at \$4 or more per dozen, 45 cents each; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 45 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 535: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 535, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 537: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 537, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 538: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 538, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 546: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 546, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 547: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 547, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "50"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 554: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 554,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in this paragraph, when imported from the United States, in excess of the duty herein provided, there shall be imposed upon such article, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, a duty equal to that imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government on such article imported from the United States, but in no case shall such duty exceed 50 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 557: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 557, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in this paragraph, when imported from the United States, in excess of the duty herein provided, there shall be imposed upon such article, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, a duty equal to that imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government on such article imported from the United States, but in no case shall such duty exceed 50 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 558: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 558, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 53 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 20, strike out "25" and insert "15," and on page 54 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 1, strike out "40" and insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 559: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 559, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30 per cent ad valorem" and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 560: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 560, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 54 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 11, strike out "50" and insert "40," and on page 54 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 13, after "separators," insert "valued at more than \$50 each" and a comma, and on page 174 of the House bill, line 12, after "carts," insert "cream separators valued at not more than \$50 each" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 563: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 563, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 565: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 565, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"PAR. 375. Metallic magnesium and metallic magnesium scrap, 40 cents per pound; magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, ribbons, tubing, wire, and all other articles, wares, or manufactures of magnesium, not specially provided for, 40 cents per pound on the metallic magnesium content and 20 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 567: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 567, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "pound; needle or liquated antimony, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 576: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 576, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "14 cents per pound; aluminum powder, powdered foil" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 581: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 581, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 583: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 583, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "385. Tinsel wire, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, 6 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 6 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 594: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 594, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 625: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 625, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment, and on page 77 of the House bill, line 18, strike out "402" and insert "401"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 626: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 626, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "402"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 628: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 628, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and restore the language proposed to be stricken out by said amendment, and on page 78 of the House bill, line 10, strike out "404" and insert "403"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 630: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 630, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "404"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 635: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 635, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "405"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 636: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 636, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "406"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 643: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 643, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "407"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 645: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 645, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert a comma and "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 650: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 650, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1½ cents"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 655: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 655, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "408"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 656: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 656, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "409"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 660: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 660, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "35"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 661: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 661, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "10"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 863: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 863, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "15"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 877: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 877, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "50"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 879: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 879 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "23"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 880: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 880, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "one-half of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 881: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 881, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 883: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 883, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 896: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 896, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and on page 98 of the House bill, line 14, strike out "780" and insert "779," and on page 99 of the House bill, line 21, strike out "781" and insert "780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 950: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 950, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 906. In addition to the duty or duties imposed upon cotton cloth in paragraph 903, there shall be paid the following duties, namely: On all cotton cloths woven with eight or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, 10 per cent ad valorem; on all cotton cloths, other than the foregoing, woven with drop boxes, 5 per cent ad valorem. In no case shall the duty or duties imposed upon cotton cloth in paragraphs 903, or 903 and 906 exceed 45 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 951: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 951, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "907"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 955: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 955, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 908. Cloth in chief value of cotton, containing silk or artificial silk, shall be classified for duty as cotton cloth under paragraphs 903, 904, and 906, and in addition thereto there shall be paid on all such cloth 5 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing shall pay a rate of duty of more than 45 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 956: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 956, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "909"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 959: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 959, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "910"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 962: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 962, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "911"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 964: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 964, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "912"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 970: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 970, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "913"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 976: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 976, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "914"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 977: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 977, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 979: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 979, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 90 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 2, strike out "917" and insert "915"; and on page 90 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 13, strike out "pairs;" and insert "pairs" and a comma, and on page 90 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 15, after the word "pairs" insert a comma and "but in no case shall any of the foregoing duties be less than 40 nor more than 75 per cent ad valorem"; and on page 90 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 17, strike out all after the word "valorem" down to and including the word "valorem" in line 19; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 980: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 980, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "916"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 982: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 982, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "50 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 984: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 984, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "917"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 985: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 985, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45 per cent ad valorem" and a period; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 986: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 986, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "918"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 989: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 989, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "919"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 991: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 991, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 993: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 993, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "920"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 997: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 997, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 999: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 999, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "921"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1001: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1001, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "crin vegetal, or palm-leaf fiber, twisted or not twisted" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1002: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1002, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1 cent"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1004: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1004, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "2"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1005: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1005, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1013: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1013, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "shall not be less than .25 nor more than .35 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1018: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1018, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert a semicolon and "and in addition thereto, on any of the foregoing threads, twines, and cords when boiled, 2 cents per pound; when bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated, 5 cents per pound"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1020: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1020, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1022: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1022, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "pound; wholly or in chief value of hemp, 2½ cents per pound"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1036: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1036, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 96 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 13, strike out "or hemp," and insert "hemp, or ramie" and a comma, and on page 96 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 14, strike out "either" and insert "any," and on page 96 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 20, strike out "or hemp," and insert "hemp, or ramie" and a comma, and on page 96 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 21, strike out "either" and insert "any"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1046: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1046, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "or unfinished having drawn threads, 45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1058: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1058, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1060: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1060, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "8"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1061: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1061, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "6"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1062: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1062, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 99 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 20, after "re-mitted," insert "or refunded"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1063: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1063,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1102. Wools, not specially provided for, and hair of the Angora goat, Cashmere goat, alpaca, and other like animals, imported in the grease or washed, 31 cents per pound of clean content; imported in the scoured state, 31 cents per pound; imported on the skin, 30 cents per pound of clean content."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1064: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1064, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1105. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste, 31 cents per pound; garnetted waste, 24 cents per pound; noils, carbonized, 24 cents per pound; noils, not carbonized, 19 cents per pound; thread or yarn waste, and all other wool wastes not specially provided for, 16 cents per pound; shoddy, and wool extract, 16 cents per pound; mungo, woolen rags, and flocks, 7½ cents per pound. Wastes of the hair of the Angora goat, Cashmere goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be dutiable at the rates provided for similar types of wool wastes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1065: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1065, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 101 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 11, strike out "36" and insert "33"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1066: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1066, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1107. Yarn, made wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 24 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 cents but not more than \$1 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1067: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1067, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1108. Woven fabrics, weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 80 cents per pound, 37 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 80 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That if the warp of any of the foregoing is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber, the duty shall be 36 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1068: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1068, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1109. Woven fabrics, weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 60 cents per pound, 24 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 60 cents but not more than 80 cents per pound, 37 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 80 cents but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 45 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 45 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1073: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1073, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40 cents per pound and 50"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1074: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1074, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1111. Blankets and similar articles, including carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs, made of blanketing,

wholly or in chief value of wool, not exceeding 3 yards in length, valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents but not more than \$1 per pound, 27 cents per pound and 32½ per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 37 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1075: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1075, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1112. Felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 27 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 37 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1076: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1076, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 104 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 8, strike out "49" and insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1077: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1077, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1114. Knit fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$1 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 per pound, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

"Hose and half hose, and gloves and mittens, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, 36 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

"Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$1.75 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.75 per pound, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

"Outerwear and other articles, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for, valued at not more than \$1 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$2 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$2 per pound, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1078: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1078, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1115. Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$2 per pound, 24 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$2 but not more than \$4 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$4 per pound, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1088: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1088, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1119. All manufactures not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of wool, 50 per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1136: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1136, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "india and bible paper weighing 10 pounds or more and less than 18 pounds to the ream, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem" and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1169: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1169,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: "Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if of bona fide foreign authorship, 15 per cent ad valorem; all other, not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem; blank books, slate books, drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, and charts, 25 per cent ad valorem; book bindings or covers wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for, 30 per cent ad valorem"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1195: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1195, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "35"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1200: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1217: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1217, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "8"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1219: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1219, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1225: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1225, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "60"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1228: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1228, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1237: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1237, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "25"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1244: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1244, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 123 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 6, strike out "922" and insert "920"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1246: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1246, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "and seal, sheep, goat and calf leather, dressed and finished, other than shoe leather" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1257: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1257, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "and manufactures of worm gut, 40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1258: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1258, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "40"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1259: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1259, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1436. Harness valued at more than \$70 per set, single harness valued at more than \$40, saddles valued at more than \$40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing, 35 per cent ad valorem."

And on page 188 of the House bill, line 18, after the word "unfinished" insert a comma and "and not specially provided for"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1262: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1262,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1277: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1277, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "\$1 each and 35"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1293: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1293, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1296: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1296, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem; pencil point protectors, and clips, whether separate or attached to pencils, 25 cents per gross; pencils stamped with names other than the manufacturers' or the manufacturers' trade name or trademark, 50 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem," and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1317: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1317, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "15"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1318: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1318, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1319: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1319, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "45"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1320: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1320, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "55"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1389: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1389, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on calcium acetate, when imported from the United States, an equal duty shall be imposed upon such article coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1400: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1400, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in this paragraph, when imported from the United States, an equal duty shall be imposed upon such article coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1439: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1439, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"Par. 1590. Gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather made from hides of cattle of the bovine species."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1488: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1488, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and on page 82 of the House bill, line 8, after "proportion" insert a semicolon and "molasses testing not above 52 per cent total sugars not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar, or for human consumption, one-sixth of 1 cent per gallon"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1489: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1489, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1621"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1490: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1490, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1622"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1491: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1491, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1623"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1492: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1492, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 145 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 5, strike out "1625" and insert "1624"; and on page 115 of the House bill, line 11, after "ramie," insert "and not specially provided for" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1493: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1493, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1494: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1494, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 145 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 10, strike out "1627" and insert "1626"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1495: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1495, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1627"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1496: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1496, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1628"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1497: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1497, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1629"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1498: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1498, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1630"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1500: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1500, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1631"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1503: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1503, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1632"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1504: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1504, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1633"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1505: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1505, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1634"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1507: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1507, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: "PAR. 1635. Duplex decalcomania paper not printed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1508: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1508, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1636"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1509: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1509, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: "PAR. 1637. Pads for horses."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1556: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1556.

Amendment numbered 1602: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1602, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1702. Pickets, palings, hoops, and staves of wood of all kinds."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1604: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1604, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1703"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1606: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1606, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1704"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1608: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1608, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1705"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1609: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1609, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1706"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1610: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1610, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1707"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1612: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1612, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1708"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1613: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1613, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"PAR. 1709. Worm gut, unmanufactured."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1614: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1614, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "1710"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1623: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1623, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 156 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 16, strike out the words "to the importer"; and on page 157 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 11, strike out the words "to the importer"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1631: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1631, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "subdivision (a) or (b) of this section"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1637: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1637, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "in such subdivisions"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1638: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1638, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 159 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 14, strike out the word "subsection" and insert "subdivision"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1665: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1665, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 166 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 18, after "production" insert "in the United States and the principal competing country";

And on page 167 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 1, strike out "Sixty" and insert "Thirty"; line 4, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; lines 15 and 16, strike out "products provided for in paragraphs 27 or 28 of" and insert "articles provided for

in"; line 16, after "the" insert "growth or"; line 17, strike out "products" and insert "articles"; line 18, strike out "product of" and insert "growth or product of competing"; line 21, after "differences" insert "in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country"; line 23, strike out "products" and insert "articles";

And on page 168 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 3, strike out "product" and insert "article"; line 6, strike out "product" and insert "article"; line 7, strike out "products" and insert "articles"; line 14, strike out "or increased"; line 16, strike out "product" and insert "articles, nor shall any such rate be increased"; line 19, strike out "product" and insert "articles"; line 23, strike out "product" and insert "article"; line 24, strike out "products" and insert "articles";

And on page 169 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 1, strike out "product" and insert "article"; line 2, strike out "product" and insert "article"; line 11, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 13, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles";

And on page 170 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Lines 1 and 2, strike out "Said hearings shall be public. Subject to the foregoing, the" and insert "The"; strike out all of lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; line 19, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 21, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles";

And on page 171 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 9, strike out "products" and insert "articles"; line 10, strike out "products" and insert "articles"; strike out all of lines 14, 15, and 16.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1666: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1666, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 171 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 19, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 20, strike out "its" and insert "their";

And on page 172 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 5, strike out "findings" and insert "decisions"; lines 8 and 9, strike out "the initiative of such department or independent establishment" and insert "its initiative"; line 19, strike out "decision" and insert "findings"; line 22, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 23, strike out "and decision"; strike out lines 24 and 25 and lines 1, 2, and 3 on page 173 of the Senate engrossed amendments and in lieu thereof insert "conclusive, except that a rehearing may be granted by the commission, and except that, within such time after said findings are made and in such manner as appeals may be taken from decisions of the United States Board of General Appraisers, an appeal may be taken from said findings upon a";

And on page 173 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Lines 5 and 6, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 14, strike out "the"; line 15, strike out "unless" and insert "except that"; line 16, strike out "shall" and insert "may";

And on page 174 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 3, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 5, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 8, strike out "merchandise" and insert "articles"; line 14, strike out "findings" and insert "decision"; line 15, strike out all beginning with the comma down to and including "conclusive" in line 17; line 19, strike out "merchandise" and insert "article."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1667: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1667, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 175 of the Senate engrossed amendments strike out lines 7 to 15, inclusive, and insert the following:

"SEC. 317. (a) That the President when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country";

And on page 175 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 18, before the word "product" insert "article wholly or in part the growth or"; line 20, strike out "products of any" and insert "articles of every"; line 21, after the word "Discriminates" insert "in fact";

And on page 176 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 4, strike out "(c)" and insert "(b)"; line 8, strike out "subsection (b) hereof" and insert "subdivision (a) of this section"; line 12, strike out "prod-

ucts" and insert "articles"; line 15, strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)"; strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive, and lines 1 to 25, inclusive, on page 177 of the Senate engrossed amendments and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"(d) Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burdens upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burdens, not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem or its equivalent, and on and after 30 days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation into the United States under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

"(e) Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the President shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles and on and after 30 days after the date of any such proclamation such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles."

And on page 178 of the Senate engrossed amendments make the following changes: Line 1, strike out "(g) All articles of merchandise" and insert "(f) All articles"; lines 9 and 10, strike out "the products" and insert "articles wholly or in part the growth or product"; line 11, strike out "products" and insert "articles"; line 13, strike out "(h)" and insert "(g)"; line 16, strike out "subsections (b), (c), and (f)" and insert "subdivisions (a), (b), and (c)"; line 21, strike out "(i)" and insert "(h)"; line 25, strike out "Act" and insert "section";

And on page 179 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 1, strike out "(j)" and insert "(i)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1685: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1685, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 184 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 5, strike out "reimported" and insert "imported"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1721: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1721, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 197 of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out line 16 and in lieu thereof insert "(2) If neither the foreign value nor the export value can be"; and on page 200 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 20, strike out "section" and insert "subdivision"; and on page 201 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 2, after "price" insert a comma; and on page 201 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 6, after "delivery" insert a comma; and on page 201 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 9, strike out "and" and insert a comma and "or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1897: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1897, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 222 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 12, after "triplicate" insert "or in quadruplicate, if desired by the shipper, for merchandise intended for immediate transportation, under the provisions of section 552 of this act" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1898: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1898, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page

222 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 22, after "duplicate" insert "and, if made, the quadruplicate"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1908: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1908, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 224 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 1, before the word "declaration" insert "verified"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1924: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1924, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 230 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 14, after "seize," insert "the whole case or package containing"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2054: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2054, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 247 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 13, strike out the words "in any entry or liquidation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2084: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2084, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 258 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 24, after the word "trade-mark," insert "owned by a citizen of, or by a corporation or association created or organized within, the United States, and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2415: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2415, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 293 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 12, after "909," insert "2520, 2521, 2524, 2537, 2540, 2554, 2561" and a comma; and on page 294 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 2, after "2894," insert "2895" and a comma; and on page 294 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 3, after "2915," insert "2916" and a comma; and on page 294 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 8, after "2978," insert "2979" and a comma; and on page 294 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 17, after "3090," insert "3095" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. W. FORDNEY,

W. R. GREEN,

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,

REED SMOOT,

GEO. P. McLEAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The following amendments make clerical changes, and the Senate recedes: 90, 91, 92, 162, 449, 450, 913, 1338, and 1416.

The following amendments make clerical changes, and the House recedes: 9, 27, 29, 32, 36, 38, 40, 48, 65, 68, 70, 71, 78, 79, 88, 93, 96, 99, 101, 112, 113, 114, 142, 152, 154, 167, 181, 182, 219, 260, 261, 268, 269, 270, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 284, 286, 291, 299, 301, 302, 305, 306, 308, 312, 317, 318, 321, 322, 325, 344, 345, 346, 352, 357, 367, 386, 391, 401, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, 422, 424, 425, 427, 428, 430, 431, 432, 433, 440, 444, 447, 476, 483, 488, 493, 496, 502, 509, 510, 512, 513, 514, 517, 518, 519, 522, 523, 526, 528, 529, 530, 533, 536, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 548, 549, 550, 552, 553, 555, 564, 574, 577, 588, 597, 611, 613, 614, 627, 631, 632, 637, 639, 640, 641, 642, 644, 651, 653, 658, 664, 666, 673, 675, 678, 693, 697, 705, 707, 725, 747, 759, 767, 770, 772, 795, 797, 801, 805, 806, 807, 811, 812, 817, 824, 825, 830, 835, 837, 838, 839, 840, 864, 867, 868, 872, 898, 904, 908, 909, 911, 912, 928, 929, 932, 965, 981, 994, 995, 996, 1003, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1028, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1082, 1090, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1101, 1107, 1108, 1118, 1124, 1126, 1133, 1138, 1144, 1153, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1171, 1180, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1194, 1204, 1206, 1214, 1222, 1223, 1227, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1242, 1247, 1248, 1250, 1268, 1274, 1280, 1281, 1284, 1306, 1308, 1313, 1315, 1316, 1321, 1322, 1325, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1339, 1343, 1355, 1362, 1369, 1379, 1402, 1411, 1438, 1447, 1474, 1501, 1502, 1506, 1530, 1538, 1540, 1584, 1585, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1605, 1607, 1622, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635,

1636, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1656, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1691, 1694, 1697, 1700, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1713, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733, 1736, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1811, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1894, 1902, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1919, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1994, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2019, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2040, 2044, 2046, 2047, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2055, 2057, 2058, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2070, 2071, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2087, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2094, 2095, 2099, 2099, 2100, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2127, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2191, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2219, 2220, 2222, 2223, 2225, 2226, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2264, 2266, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2274, 2275, 2277, 2278, 2280, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2286, 2288, 2289, 2293, 2295, 2298, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2317, 2318, 2323, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2355, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2368, 2369, 2371, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2387, 2388, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2403, 2406, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2414, 2421, and 2435.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers, and the Senate recedes: 915, 927, 931, 947, and 948.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers, and in references to paragraph numbers, and the House recedes: 42, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 59, 62, 64, 67, 69, 72, 75, 77, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 98, 103, 104, 109, 110, 111, 115, 117, 118, 122, 125, 126, 131, 133, 134, 135, 138, 144, 146, 148, 158, 161, 168, 176, 178, 180, 183, 185, 187, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, 200, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 215, 217, 218, 220, 222, 226, 235, 236, 239, 243, 244, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 255, 257, 258, 267, 298, 304, 371, 373, 580, 582, 589, 593, 595, 608, 606, 610, 612, 616, 620, 623, 670, 672, 674, 677, 718, 719, 721, 724, 731, 735, 741, 745, 748, 750, 752, 754, 758, 760, 763, 766, 774, 777, 779, 781, 785, 788, 792, 794, 800, 887, 888, 890, 892, 894, 1027, 1032, 1034, 1037, 1044, 1047, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1059, 1070, 1079, 1086, 1089, 1117, 1121, 1123, 1261, 1263, 1267, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1279, 1283, 1286, 1289, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1307, 1312, 1323, 1329, 1330, 1332, 1333, 1342, 1345, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1354, 1361, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1378, 1380, 1383, 1385, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1417, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1426, 1427, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1440, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1475, 1476, 1577, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1624, 1639, 1640, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1664, 1669, 1670, 1675, 1693, 1696, 1699, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1712, 1802, 1862, 1875, 1882, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1918, 1931, 1942, 1945, 1947, 1952, 1954, 1957, 1965, 1976, 1989, 2014, 2016, 2022, 2023, 2031, 2033, 2034, 2039, 2043, 2045, 2048, 2060, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2076, 2101, 2190, 2193, 2195, 2200, 2206, 2227, 2229, 2237, 2250, 2260, 2262, 2265, 2268, 2276, 2282, 2287, 2292, 2297, 2304, 2322, 2343, 2353, 2354, 2359, 2370, 2373, 2386, 2397, 2405, 2408, 2413, 2416, 2432, 2433, and 2434.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers, and the House recedes with amendments making further changes in paragraph numbers: 626, 630, 635, 636, 643, 655, 656, 662, 951, 956, 959, 962, 964, 970, 976, 980, 984, 986, 989, 993, 999, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1500, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1508, 1510, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521,

1523, 1525, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1534, 1537, 1542, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1570, 1571, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1583, 1586, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, and 1614.

TITLE I.—DUTIABLE LIST.

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

On amendments Nos. 1 and 2: The House bill did not specify the basis for determining the per cent of acetic acid content of acetic acid for the application of the duties imposed upon the same. The Senate amendment specifies that the basis shall be by weight; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 3: The House bill imposed a duty of 8 cents a pound upon acetic anhydride. The Senate amendment lowers this duty to 5 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 4: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound upon boric acid. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 5: The House bill imposed a duty of 12 cents a pound upon citric acid. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 18 cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 17 cents a pound.

On amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: The House bill imposed the following duties upon lactic acid: Containing by weight of lactic acid less than 30 per cent, 1½ cents a pound; 30 per cent or more and less than 55 per cent, 3 cents a pound; and 55 per cent or more, 5 cents a pound. The Senate amendments increase these duties, respectively, to 2 cents, 4 cents, and 9 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 10, 11, and 12: The House bill based the duty upon tannic acid containing 50 per cent or more of tannic acid by weight upon the tannic-acid content. The Senate amendment changes the basis to existence or nonexistence of medicinal use; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 13: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon arsenic acid. The Senate amendment makes the duty 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 14 and 1353: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon arsenious acid or white arsenic. The Senate amendments Nos. 14 and 1353 place this article upon the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 15: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon formic acid. The Senate amendment makes this duty 4 cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment striking out the reference to formic acid, having the effect of making it dutiable at 25 per cent foreign value under the basket clause of this paragraph.

On amendment No. 16: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon gallic acid. The Senate amendment makes the duty 8 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 17: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on oleic acid or red oil. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 18: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on oxalic acid. The Senate amendment makes this duty 4 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 19: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on phosphoric acid. The Senate amendment makes this duty 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 20: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on pyrogalllic acid. The Senate amendment makes this duty 12 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 21: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon stearic acid. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 22 and 23: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents a pound upon amyl, butyl, isopropyl alcohol, and fusel oil. Amendment No. 22 reduces this duty to 3 cents a pound in the case of amyl and butyl alcohol, and makes this duty applicable to all propyl alcohol (which alcohol other than isopropyl was dutiable under paragraph 5 of the House bill at 25 per cent American value). Amendment No. 23 reduces the duty upon fusel oil to 2 cents a pound. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 23, restoring the duty upon fusel oil to 6 cents a pound; and the House recedes on amendment No. 22 with an amendment making the duty upon amyl, butyl, and propyl alcohol 6 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 24: This amendment reduces from 15 cents a gallon to 10 cents a gallon the House duty upon methyl or wood alcohol; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 12 cents a gallon.

On amendments Nos. 25 and 26: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 cents a proof gallon upon ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes. Senate amendment No. 25 reduces the rate to

10 cents; and the Senate recedes. Amendment No. 26 changes the basis from proof gallon to gallon; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 28: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound upon potassium aluminum sulphate and ammonium aluminum sulphate. The Senate amendment lowers the duty to three-fourths cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 30: This amendment imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound upon ammonium bicarbonate, which under the House bill was dutiable under the basket clause of the chemical schedule at 25 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 31: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon ammonium nitrate. The Senate amendment makes the duty 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 33: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on ammonium perchlorate and ammonium phosphate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 34: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fifths of 1 cent per pound on ammonium sulphate. The Senate amendment makes this duty one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 35: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on oxide of antimony. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent foreign value; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 37: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per pound on tartar emetic. The Senate amendment makes the duty 6 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 39: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on sulphides of antimony and other antimony compounds not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes the duty 25 per cent foreign value and 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 41 and 1446: These amendments take amber and amberoid from the free list and impose upon them a duty of \$1 per pound; and take arabic from the free list and impose upon it a duty of one-half cent per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 43: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent per pound on precipitated barium carbonate. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 1½ cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 44: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound on barium chloride. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 1½ cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 45: This amendment imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound on barium hydroxide, which under the House bill was dutiable under the basket clause of the chemical schedule at 25 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 1½ cents per pound.

On amendment No. 46: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on barium nitrate. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 2½ cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 50: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fifths of 1 cent per pound on bleaching powder. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to one-fifth of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

On amendment No. 54: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial preparations. The Senate amendment makes the duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 56: The House bill imposed a duty of 8 cents per pound on chloroform. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 6 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 57: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 58 and 1468: These amendments take casein off the free list and impose upon it a duty of 4 cents per pound. The House recedes with an amendment to amendment No. 58 making the duty 2½ cents per pound and making a clerical change, and recedes on amendment No. 1468.

On amendment No. 60: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on chalk or Paris white. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 61: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on putty. The Senate amendment makes the duty three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 63: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts composed in chief value of gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 66: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on chemical compounds and salts of bismuth. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 73: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 cents per pound on crude chicle. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 10 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 74: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 cents per pound on chicle refined or advanced in value. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 15 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 76: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on chloral hydrate, terpin hydrate, etc. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 80: This amendment imposes a duty of 75 per cent American value and 10½ cents per pound on certain coal-tar products which, on being subjected to distillation, yield in the portion distilling below 215° C. a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 75 per cent of the original distillate. These products were free of duty under paragraph 1546 of the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 83: The House bill provided a duty of 30 per cent American value and 7 cents per pound on coal-tar intermediates. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 75 per cent American selling price, as defined in section 402 of the bill as amended, and 10½ cents per pound. The Senate amendment also provides that if there be no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States the ad valorem rate shall be based upon the foreign value or export value as defined in section 402 of the bill as amended; it further declares that for the purpose of this act any domestic coal-tar products shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results substantially equal to the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner, and provides that the President can not increase the duty under the provisions of section 315 of the bill as amended. The House recedes with an amendment making the rate 7 cents a pound and 40 per cent American value, unless there is no similar competitive domestic article, in which case the ad valorem rate is based on the United States value (as defined in section 402) of the imported article. The conference agreement also provides that for the first two years after the passage of the act the specific duty of 7 cents a pound shall be imposed but the ad valorem rate shall be 55 per cent instead of 40 per cent.

On amendment No. 87: This amendment makes all synthetic organic medicinals and chemicals, not specifically provided for, dutiable at 90 per cent American selling price and 10½ cents per pound which under the House bill were dutiable at 25 per cent American value under paragraph 5 when not specially provided for; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 89: The House bill provided a duty of 35 per cent American value and 7 cents per pound upon coal-tar dyes and other finished coal-tar products. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 90 per cent American selling price as defined in section 402 of the bill as amended and 10½ cents per pound. The amendment also provides that if there be no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States the ad valorem rate shall be based upon the foreign value or export value as defined in section 402 of the bill as amended. The House recedes with an amendment making the rate 7 cents a pound and 45 per cent American value, unless there is no similar competitive domestic article, in which case the ad valorem rate is based on the United States value (as defined in section 402) of the imported article. The conference agreement also provides that for the first two years after the passage of the act the specific duty of 7 cents a pound shall be imposed, but the ad valorem rate shall be 60 per cent instead of 45 per cent. The conference agreement also provides that any domestic coal-tar product shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results substantially equal to the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner, and also that the President can not increase duties under this paragraph under the provisions of section 315 of the bill as amended, these last two provisions being contained in Senate amendment No. 97, and the conferees by their action on that amendment having stricken out the language at that place.

On amendments Nos. 94 and 95: These amendments make clerical changes; and the House recedes with amendments making further clerical changes.

On amendment No. 97: The House bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should adopt a standard of strength for each dye or other article which should conform to the commercial strength in ordinary use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914. The Senate bill amplifies this provision and provides that in the case of dyes or other articles introduced in commercial use since July 1, 1914, shall conform to the commercial strength in ordinary use and provides further that if a dye or other article was or is ordinarily used in more than one commercial strength, then the lowest commercial strength shall be adopted as the standard of strength for such dye or other article. The Senate amendment also provides that any domestic coal-tar product shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results substantially equal to the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner, and further provides that the President can not increase, under section 315 of the bill as amended, duties imposed under this paragraph. The House recedes with an amendment eliminating the last two provisions, the conferees by their action on amendment number 89 having inserted them at another place in the same paragraph.

On amendment No. 100: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on cobalt sulphate and linoleate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 10 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 102: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on cobalt compounds not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 105 and 108: The House bill imposed duties upon compounds of cellulose known as vulcanized or hard fiber ranging from 40 cents per pound to 65 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value according to the degree of manufacture. The Senate amendments make the duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 106: The House bill imposed a duty of 65 cents a pound and 25 per cent American value upon compounds of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters, or of cellulose when made into finished or partly finished articles. The Senate amendment strikes out the specific duty and makes the duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 107: The House bill made all articles composed wholly or in chief value of compounds of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters, or of cellulose, dutiable at 65 cents a pound and 25 per cent American value whether or not more specifically provided for elsewhere. The Senate amendment exempts photographic and moving-picture films from this requirement; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 108: See amendment No. 105.

On amendment No. 116: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon belladonna, digitalis, henbane, and stramonium. The Senate amendment makes the duty 3 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721, the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 119: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon diethyl sulphate and dimethyl sulphate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721, the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 120: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents a pound upon ethyl acetate. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 121: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents a pound upon ethyl ether. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 4 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 123 and 1349: The House bill placed saffron and safflower upon the free list. The Senate amendment No. 1349 strikes these articles off the free list, and amendment No. 123 imposes upon them a duty of 15 per cent foreign value. Amendment No. 123 also makes a clerical change; the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 124: The House bill imposed a duty of 11 per cent American value on natural dyeing and tanning extracts. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 127: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on formaldehyde solution. The Senate amendment makes this duty 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 128: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on solid formaldehyde. The Senate

amendment makes this duty 8 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 129: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on hexamethylenetetramine. The Senate amendment makes this duty 10 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721, the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 130: The following table shows the duties upon gelatin and glue as proposed by the House bill, the Senate amendment, and as agreed to in conference:

Article.	House bill.	Senate amendment.	Conference agreement.
Edible gelatin:			
Valued at less than 40 cents per pound.	14 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.	7 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.	3½ cents per pound plus 20 per cent.
Valued at 40 cents or more per pound.	do.....	15 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.	7 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.
Gelatin, n. s. p. L, glue, and glue size:			
Valued at less than 40 cents per pound.	do.....	14 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.	14 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.
Valued at 40 cents or more per pound.	do.....	15 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.	7 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.
Casein glue, agar agar, etc., and manufactures of gelatin, glue, or glue size.	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the value dividing line as well as the ad valorem rates were based upon American value while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value.

The House recedes with an amendment making changes in duties as indicated above, and making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 132: The House bill imposed a duty of 3 cents a pound upon refined glycerin. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 136: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound on bromine. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 5 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 137: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound upon all bromine compounds not specially provided for. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 8 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 139: The House bill imposed a duty of 34 cents a pound upon white acetate of lead. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 24 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 140: The House bill imposed a duty of 24 cents a pound upon brown, gray, or yellow acetate of lead. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 141: The House bill imposed a duty of 24 cents a pound upon lead nitrate. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 143: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on lead arsenate and resinate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 145: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on extracts of licorice. The Senate amendment makes this duty 2 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721 the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 147: The House bill imposed a duty of 7 cents a pound upon citrate of lime. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 6 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 149: The House bill imposed a duty of 24 cents a pound upon precipitated carbonate of magnesium. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 150: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fourths cent a pound upon anhydrous chloride of magnesium. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 151: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fourths cent a pound upon chloride of magnesium. The Senate amendment makes this rate one-half cent a pound except in the case of anhydrous chloride of magnesium; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty five-eighths of 1 cent a pound.

On amendment No. 153: The House bill imposed a duty of 7 cents a pound upon medicinal oxide of magnesium. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 3½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 155: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fourths cent a pound upon oxide of magnesium not suitable for medicinal use. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 3½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 156 and 271: Amendment 156 strikes out of the House bill the duty of three-fourths of 1 cent a pound on calcined magnesite (including dead-burned and grain), and the duty of one-half of 1 cent a pound on crude or ground magnesite, and amendment 271 imposes a duty of five-sixteenths of 1 cent a pound on crude magnesite, five-eighths of 1 cent a pound on caustic calcined magnesite, and four-tenths of 1 cent a pound on dead-burned and grain magnesite not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements; and the House recedes on amendment 156, and recedes on amendment 271 with an amendment making the rates five-sixteenths of 1 cent a pound on crude magnesite, five-eighths of 1 cent a pound on caustic calcined magnesite, and twenty-three fortieths of 1 cent a pound on dead-burned and grain magnesite not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements.

On amendment No. 157: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon manganese compounds and salts which under the House bill were dutiable at 25 per cent American value under the basket clause of the chemical schedule; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 159: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon menthol. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 160: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon all natural and synthetic camphor when the President is satisfied that United States manufacturers are producing 2,000,000 pounds of synthetic camphor a year; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 163: The House bill imposed a duty of 8 cents a gallon upon sod, herring, and menhaden oil. This amendment reduces the duty to 5 cents a gallon; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 164: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a gallon upon whale and seal oil. This amendment reduces the duty, except in the case of sperm oil, to 6 cents a gallon; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 165 and 1499: The House bill imposed a duty of 12½ cents a gallon upon cod and cod-liver oil. The Senate amendments put these articles on the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 166: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value upon all fish oils not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 5 cents a gallon; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721 the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 169: The House bill imposed a duty of 4½ cents a pound on castor oil. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 170, 173, and 175: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound on cottonseed oil, coconut oil, and soya-bean oil, and a duty of 2½ cents a pound on peanut oil. The Senate amendment makes these duties 4 cents a pound on coconut oil and peanut oil and 3 cents a pound on cottonseed oil and soya-bean oil. The House recedes on amendments Nos. 170 and 173 and recedes on amendment No. 175 with an amendment making the duties 2 cents a pound on coconut oil, 3 cents a pound on cottonseed oil, 2½ cents a pound on soya-bean oil, and 4 cents a pound on peanut oil.

On amendment No. 171: The House bill imposed a duty of 2½ cents a pound on linseed oil. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 3½ cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty of 3½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 172: The House bill imposed upon olive oil weighing with immediate container less than 44 pounds a higher rate than in other cases. The Senate amendment makes the dividing line 40 pounds; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 173: See amendment No. 170.

On amendment No. 174: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on rapeseed oil. The Senate amendment makes this duty 6 cents a gallon; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 175: See amendment No. 170.

On amendment No. 177: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon alizarin assistant and other oils, soaps, and greases used in softening, tanning, dyeing, or finishing. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 179: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value upon hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats. The Senate amendment makes this duty 5 cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 4 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 184: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value upon lemon and orange oils. The Senate amendment makes the duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty, 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 186: The House bill imposed a duty of \$2 an ounce upon ecgonine, cocaine, and salts, esters, and other derivatives thereof. The Senate amendment increases this duty, to \$2.60 an ounce; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 188 and 1341: The House bill placed upon the free list ambergris, castoreum, civet, and musk. The Senate amendments impose a duty upon these articles of 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 189: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value upon specified perfume material. The Senate amendment makes the duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 190: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 cents a pound and 40 per cent American value upon all mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 cents a pound and 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 193: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 cents per pound and 60 per cent American value on perfumery, and toilet preparations if containing alcohol. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 194: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent American value upon perfumery and toilet preparations not containing alcohol. The Senate amendment makes this rate 75 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 197: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on Paris green and London purple. The Senate amendment makes this duty 2 cents per pound; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721 the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 199: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents per pound on phosphorus. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 8 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 201: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on healing or curative plasters and court plaster. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 202: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colors. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 40 per cent foreign value upon such paints, colors, and pigments not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, and 70 per cent foreign value if so assembled; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 206: The House bill imposed a duty of 12 cents a pound on blue pigments. The Senate amendment reduces this to 8 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 211, 212, 213, and 214: The House bill imposed a duty of 2½ cents a pound on litharge, orange mineral, red lead, and white lead. The Senate amendments increase the duty on orange mineral to 3 cents a pound and decrease the duty on litharge and white lead to 2½ cents a pound and the duty on red lead to 2½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 216: The House bill imposed a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on crude ochers, siennas, and umbers. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to one-eighth of 1 cent; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 221: The House bill imposed a duty of 33 cents a pound on vermilion reds containing quicksilver. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 28 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 223 and 224: The House bill imposed the following rates upon zinc oxides and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25 per cent of lead: One and one-half cents a pound if in any form of dry powder and 2 cents a pound if ground or mixed with oil or water. The Senate amendment makes these rates 1½ cents and 2½ cents, respectively; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 225: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on lithopone and other combinations or mixtures

of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 227: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound upon potassium chlorate and perchlorate. The Senate amendment increases this rate to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 1½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 228: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound upon potassium bromide. The Senate amendment decreases this duty to 8 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 229: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon potassium bicarbonate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 230: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon potassium carbonate. The Senate amendment makes this duty three-fourths cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 231: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon caustic potash. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 232 and 1522: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon saltpeter. The Senate amendment makes the duty in the case of refined saltpeter one-half cent a pound and amendment No. 1522 places crude saltpeter on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 233: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon potassium permanganate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 4 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 234: This amendment strikes out of the House bill the provision imposing for a period of five years after the passage of the act a duty of 15 per cent American value in addition to the specific duties imposed by the bill on potassium salts; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 237: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on toilet soap. The Senate amendment makes the duty 50 per cent foreign value on perfumed toilet soap, 10 per cent foreign value on unperfumed toilet soap, and 20 per cent foreign value on medicinal soap; and the Senate recedes, but by reason of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1721 the basis is foreign valuation instead of American valuation.

On amendment No. 238: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on soap and soap powder not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 5 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 15 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 240: The House bill imposed a duty of five-eighths cent a pound on baking soda. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to one-fourth cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 241: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound on sodium bromide. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 8 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 242: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on sodium formate. The Senate amendment makes this duty 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 245 and 246: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on potato starch and 1 cent a pound on all other starches not specially provided for. The Senate amendments increase the duty on potato starch to 2 cents a pound and impose a duty of 2 cents a pound on wheat starch. The Senate recedes from amendment No. 245, imposing a duty of 2 cents a pound on wheat starch, leaving the duty at 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes from its disagreement to amendment No. 246 increasing the duty on potato starch with an amendment making the duty 1½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 248: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on dextrine made from potato starch or potato flour. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 2½ cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 2½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 252: The House bill imposes a duty of 25 per cent American value on thorium nitrate and cerium nitrate and other salts of thorium and cerium not specially provided for and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 254: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and other chemical compounds of which tin constitutes the element of chief value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 256: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on titanium potassium oxalate and all compounds and mixtures containing titanium. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHES, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

On amendments Nos. 259 and 1382: The House bill imposed duties on brick, other than magnesite brick, ranging from 10 per cent to 23 per cent American value, and in the case of magnesite brick three-fourths of a cent a pound and 10 per cent American value. Amendment No. 259 strikes out the House provision and imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon bath brick, chrome brick, and fire brick, not specially provided for, and a duty of three-fourths of a cent a pound and 10 per cent foreign value on magnesite brick. Amendment No. 1382 places all other brick on the free list, but it provides that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on such brick imported from the United States, an equal duty shall be imposed on such brick coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 262: The House bill imposed on earthenware tiles and tiling, except pill tiles and quarry tiles valued at not more than 40 cents a square foot, a minimum duty of 35 per cent American value and a maximum duty of 50 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the minimum duty 45 per cent foreign value and the maximum duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 263: The House bill imposes a duty of 38 per cent American value on earthenware tiles and tiling, except pill tiles and quarry tiles valued at more than 40 cents a square foot. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 264: The House bill imposed a duty of 38 per cent American value on all articles composed wholly or in chief value of earthenware tiles or tiling, except pill tiles. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 265: The House bill imposed on quarry tiles a duty of 3 cents a square foot, but not less than 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the duty 5 cents a square foot but not less than 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 3 cents a square foot but not less than 30 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 266: The House bill imposed upon Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement a duty of 5 cents per hundred pounds in packages and 4 cents per hundred pounds in bulk and a duty of 17 per cent American value on other cement not specially provided for. This amendment strikes out these duties, and amendment No. 1393 places Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement on the free list, and amendment No. 281 places a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on other cement not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 271: See amendment No. 156.

On amendments Nos. 272 and 1516: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 cents a ton on crude gypsum. The Senate amendment transfers this article to the free list; and the House recedes on amendment 272 and recedes on amendment 1516 with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 281: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent foreign value upon cement not specially provided for, which under the House bill was dutiable at 17 per cent American value under paragraph 203; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 282: The House bill imposed a duty of two-tenths cent a pound on unmanufactured pumice stone valued at \$15 or less a ton. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to one-tenth cent a ton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 283: The House bill imposed a duty of three-tenths cent a pound on unmanufactured pumice stone valued at more than \$15 per ton. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to one-fourth cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 285: The House bill imposed a duty of 26 per cent American value upon manufactures of pumice stone or of which pumice stone is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 287: The House bill imposed a duty of \$3 a ton of 2,000 pounds on wrought or manufactured fuller's earth. The Senate amendment makes the duty \$3.25 a long ton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 288: This amendment imposes a duty of \$1.50 a ton on glass sand containing 99 per cent or more of silica, which under the House bill was free of duty; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 289: The House bill imposed upon fluor-spar a duty of \$5 a ton of 2,000 pounds, but provided that after a year the duty should be reduced to \$4 a ton of 2,000 pounds. The Senate amendment makes the duty \$5.60 a long ton beginning at the passage of the act; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 290: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents a pound and 17 per cent American value on unmanufactured mica. The Senate amendment makes the duty 4 cents a pound if the value is not above 15 cents a pound and 25 per cent foreign value if the value is above 15 cents a pound. The House bill imposed on mica cut or trimmed and mica splittings a duty of 10 cents a pound and 17 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the duty 30 per cent foreign value. The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound and 17 per cent American value on mica plates, built-up mica, and all manufactures of mica or of which mica is the component material of chief value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 per cent foreign value. The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents a pound and 20 per cent American value on ground mica. The Senate amendment makes this duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 292: The House bill imposed a duty of one-half cent a pound on talc, soapstone, and French chalk, ground, washed, powered, or pulverized, except toilet preparations. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 293 and 294: The House bill imposed upon manufactures (except toilet preparations) of which talc, soapstone, or French chalk is the component material of chief value, wholly or partly finished and not specially provided for, a duty of 25 per cent American value if not decorated, and 30 per cent American value if decorated. The Senate amendments make these duties 35 per cent foreign value if not decorated and 45 per cent foreign value if decorated; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 295: This amendment imposes upon common earthenware, common salt-glazed stoneware, and stoneware and earthenware crucibles, if not ornamented or decorated, a duty of 15 per cent foreign value instead of the House bill's provision of 20 per cent American value and imposes upon such articles ornamented or decorated a duty of 20 per cent foreign value instead of the duty under paragraph 214 of the House bill of 28 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 296: The House bill provided a duty of 20 per cent American value upon Rockingham earthenware as a manufacture of common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware not specially provided for. The Senate amendment specifically mentions Rockingham earthenware and imposes a duty upon it of 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 297 and 311: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 per cent American value on crude or refined graphite or plumbago not specially provided for. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 10 per cent foreign value on amorphous graphite, 20 per cent foreign value on crystalline lump, chip, or dust, and 2 cents a pound on crystalline flake, and adds a definition of the term "crystalline flake." The House recedes from amendment No. 297 and recedes on amendment No. 311 with an amendment changing the rate on crystalline flake to 1½ cents a pound.

On amendments Nos. 300 and 303: The House bill imposed upon earthenware and crockery ware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semiporcelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware and stoneware, and upon all articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware, a duty of 25 per cent American value if not decorated and of 28 per cent American value if decorated. The Senate amendment makes these rates, respectively, 45 per cent foreign value and 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 307, 309, and 310: The House bill imposed upon china, porcelain, and other vitrified wares, including chemical porcelain ware and chemical stoneware, composed of a vitrified nonabsorbent body, and upon all bisque and Parian wares, and upon all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware, a duty of 35 per cent American value if not decorated and a duty of 40 per cent American value if decorated. The Senate amendments Nos. 307 and 309 make these

duties, respectively, 60 per cent foreign value and 70 per cent foreign value, and amendment No. 310 provides that if any such articles contain 25 per cent or more of calcined bone the duty shall be 50 per cent foreign value if not decorated and 55 per cent foreign value if decorated; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 311: See amendment No. 297.

On amendments Nos. 313 and 314: The House bill imposed upon earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares, and materials composed wholly or in chief value of such substances, not specially provided for, a duty of 21 per cent American value if not decorated and of 28 per cent American value if decorated. The Senate amendments make these rates, respectively, 35 per cent foreign value and 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with amendments making the duties, respectively, 30 per cent foreign value and 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 315: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on gas retorts. The Senate amendment makes this duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 316: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on lava tips for burners. The Senate amendment makes this duty 10 cents per gross and 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 319: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on carbons and electrodes for producing electric arc light, electrodes of carbon or graphite for electrolytic purposes, brushes for electrical machines or appliances, and plates or other forms for manufacturing such brushes, and upon all articles composed wholly or in part of graphite wholly or partly manufactured and not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 320: The House bill imposed upon plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, and other containers, various rates of duty with a minimum duty of 28 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out this minimum duty; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 323: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes with an amendment making a further clerical change.

On amendment No. 324: The House bill proposed a rate of 40 per cent American value on bottles and all articles wholly or in chief value of glass or paste, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, decorated or ornamented in any manner, cut or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), sand-blasted and silvered, whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free. The Senate amendment subdivides all of this ware, composed wholly or in chief value of glass or paste or a combination of glass and paste, into the following classes with the following rates of duty: All scientific glassware 75 per cent foreign value, in respect to which item the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 65 per cent foreign value; all illuminating articles (except electric-light bulbs), 70 per cent foreign value, in respect to which item the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 60 per cent foreign value; all plated or cased glass, composed of two or more layers of clear, opaque, colored, or semitranslucent glass, or combinations of the same, 70 per cent foreign value, in respect to which item the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 60 per cent foreign value; table and kitchen articles and utensils and all articles of every description not specially provided for, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, or decorated or ornamented in any manner, or cut or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), sand-blasted or silvered, whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free, 65 per cent foreign value, in respect to which item the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 55 per cent foreign value; table and kitchen articles and utensils, when pressed and unpolished, whether or not decorated or ornamented in any manner, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamental), whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free, 50 per cent foreign value, in respect to which item the House recedes. As a part of the conference action a clerical change was also made.

On amendments Nos. 326 to 331: The following table shows the rates imposed by the House bill and by the Senate amendments upon unpolished cylinder, crown, and sheet glass:

Dimensions.	House rate per pound.	Senate rate per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.
Above 150 square inches and not exceeding 384 square inches..	1½	1½
Above 384 square inches and not exceeding 720 square inches..	2½	1½
Above 720 square inches and not exceeding 864 square inches..	2½	1½
Above 864 square inches and not exceeding 1,200 square inches..	3½	2
Above 1,200 square inches and not exceeding 2,400 square inches..	3½	2½
Above 2,400 square inches	4	2½

The House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendment No. 332: The House bill provided that the rate of duty on unpolished cylinder, crown, and sheet glass should not be less than 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out this minimum duty; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 333: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per square foot on cylinder, crown, and sheet glass not exceeding 304 square inches. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 4 cents per square foot; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 334, 335, and 336: The House bill imposed upon unsilvered polished plate glass the following duties: Eleven cents a square foot if not exceeding 384 square inches, 12½ cents a square foot if above that and not exceeding 720 square inches, and 20 cents a square foot if above 720 square inches. The Senate amendments make these rates, respectively, 12½ cents, 15 cents, and 17½ cents; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 337, 338, and 339: The following duties upon unsilvered cast plate glass, if containing a wire netting, are imposed by the House bill: Twelve cents a square foot if not exceeding 384 square inches, 15 cents a square foot if not exceeding 720 square inches, and 25 cents a square foot if exceeding 720 square inches. The Senate amendment makes these duties, respectively, 15 cents, 17½ cents, and 20 cents; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 340, 341, and 342: The House bill imposed upon silvered cast polished plate glass and silvered cylinder and crown glass and upon looking-glass plates the following duties: Exceeding 144 square inches and not exceeding 384 square inches, 11 cents a square foot, and above 384 square inches and not exceeding 720 square inches 13 cents a square foot, and all above that, 22 cents a square foot. The Senate amendments make these rates 13½ cents, 16 cents, and 21 cents, respectively; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 343: This amendment imposes a minimum duty of 35 per cent, foreign value, upon silvered polished plate glass, cylinder and ground glass, and looking-glass plates exceeding 144 square inches; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 347: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value upon optical glass or glass used for lenses or prisms for spectacles or for optical instruments or for optical parts, scientific or commercial. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 348: This amendment imposes a duty of 45 per cent foreign value on azimuth mirrors, sextants, and octants, which, under the House bill, were dutiable at various rates according to the component material of chief value. The House recedes.

On amendment Nos. 349, 515, and 516: The House bill made surveying instruments in chief value of glass dutiable at 35 per cent American value under paragraph 228 and surveying instruments wholly or in chief value of metal dutiable at 40 per cent American value under the provisions of paragraph 360. Senate amendment 349 strikes surveying instruments from paragraph 228. Amendments Nos. 515 and 516 make them dutiable under the metal schedule at 35 per cent foreign value. The House recedes on amendment 349; the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 515 and 516; the effect of this action being to make surveying instruments wholly or in chief value of metal dutiable at 40 per cent foreign value and such instruments if wholly or in chief value of glass dutiable at 45 per cent foreign value as optical instruments not specially provided for under paragraph 230.

On amendment No. 350: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on photographic and projection lenses, opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, and other optical instruments, and frames and mountings for the same. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 351: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on incandescent electric light bulbs

and lamps. The Senate amendment makes this duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 353: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on stained or painted glass windows and all mirrors not exceeding 144 square inches. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 354: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value upon all glass or manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 355 and 356: The House bill imposed a duty of 23 per cent American value on smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, if ground or pulverized, and a duty of 35 per cent American value if in any other form. The Senate amendments make these rates, respectively, 30 per cent foreign value and 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 358: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on opal, enamel, or cylinder glass tiles, tiling, and rods. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 359 and 360: The House bill imposed upon cubes of marble, breccia, or onyx, not exceeding 2 cubic inches in size, a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent a pound and 17 per cent American value if loose, and a duty of 5 cents a superficial foot and 26 per cent American value if attached to paper or other material. The Senate in each case retains the specific rate and makes the ad valorem rates, respectively, 20 per cent foreign value and 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 361: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on articles of which marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, or jet is the component material of chief value and upon all articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate, rock crystal, or other semiprecious stone, unless cut so as to fit them expressly for use in the construction of jewelry. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 362: The House bill imposed a duty of 13 per cent American value on burrestones manufactured or bound up into millstones. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 363: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on freestone, granite, sandstone, lava, and other monumental or building stone except marble, breccia, or onyx, if hewn, dressed, or otherwise manufactured. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 364: The House bill imposed a duty of \$2 a ton on grindstones. The Senate amendment makes this duty \$1.75 per ton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 365: The House bill imposed a duty of 17 per cent American value on slate and manufactures thereof. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 366: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on watch crystals. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendment No. 368: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.25 a ton on iron in pigs, iron kentledge, and spiegeleisen. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 75 cents a ton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 369: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.25 a ton on scrap tin plate. The Senate amendment removes this duty, and Senate amendment 1575 puts this article on the free list. The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.25 a ton on wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, regardless of value. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 75 cents a ton confined to material valued at not more than 7 cents a pound, the effect of the amendment being to impose a duty on such materials valued at more than 7 cents a pound under paragraph 304, the varying rates of duty depending on the value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 370: The House bill defines spiegeleisen as an iron manganese alloy containing less than 45 per cent of manganese. The Senate amendment reduces this percentage to 30; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 371: The House bill imposed a duty of 75 cents a pound on the metallic molybdenum content of molybdenum ore or concentrates. The Senate amendment reduces this to 35 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 372: The House bill imposed on ferromanganese containing more than 1 per cent of carbon a duty of 2½ cents a pound on the metallic manganese content. The Senate amendment reduces this to 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 373: The House bill defines ferromanganese to be iron manganese alloys containing 45 per cent or more of manganese. The Senate amendment reduces this percentage to 30; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 374 and 375: The House bill imposed upon various alloys containing manganese a duty of 2½ cents a pound on the manganese content and 28 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1½ cents a pound on the manganese content and 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 376 and 377: The House bill imposed upon molybdenum and molybdenum compounds and alloys a duty of \$1.25 a pound on the molybdenum content and 17 per cent American value. The Senate amendments make this duty 50 cents a pound on molybdenum content and 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 378 and 379: The House bill imposed on tungsten and tungsten compounds and ferrotungsten a duty of 72 cents a pound on the tungsten content and 15 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 cents a pound on the tungsten content and 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 380 and 381: The House bill imposed upon nonferrous alloys of tungsten a duty of 72 cents a pound on the tungsten content and 17 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 cents a pound on the tungsten content and 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 382 and 383: The House bill imposed the following duties on ferrosilicon: Containing from 8 per cent to 30 per cent of silicon, 2½ cents a pound on the silicon content; containing from 30 per cent to 60 per cent, 2½ cents a pound on the silicon content. The Senate amendment makes the duty 2 cents a pound on the silicon content if the content were from 8 per cent to 60 per cent; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 384: The House bill imposed on ferrosilicon containing from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of silicon a duty of 3½ cents a pound on the silicon content. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 3 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 385: The House bill imposed on ferrocerium a duty of 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment removes this duty, but amendment 389 imposes on this material a duty of \$2 a pound and 25 per cent foreign value. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 387: The House bill imposed upon tantalum a duty of 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment removes this duty, but amendment 389 imposes on this material a duty of 40 per cent foreign value. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 388: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on minor ferro-alloys. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 389: This amendment imposes a duty of \$2 a pound on cerium metal, and amendment 1395 removes it from the free list. The amendment also places a duty of \$2 a pound and 25 per cent foreign value on ferrocerium and all other cerium alloys, which under the House bill were dutiable at 30 per cent American value. The amendment also imposes a duty of 40 per cent foreign value on all ductile tantalum metal or ductile nonferrous alloys thereof. Under the House bill tantalum was dutiable at 30 per cent American value, and ductile nonferrous alloys were free under paragraph 1559 of the House bill as unwrought metals. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 390: The House bill imposed various specific duties, according to width and thickness, upon muck bars and bar iron, etc., ranging from one-fourth to five-tenths of 1 cent a pound, and in the case of such bars manufactured by the use of charcoal as a fuel the rate was three-tenths of a cent a pound. The Senate amendment strikes out the House provision and makes these articles dutiable at from two-tenths of 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound, according to the value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 392 to 395: The following table shows the duties imposed by the House bill and by the Senate amendments on crude steel, billets, bars, shafting, etc., if valued above 5 cents a pound.

	House rate.	Senate rate.
	Cents per pound.	Cents per pound.
Amendment No. 392: Valued above 5 and not above 8 cents per pound.....	1½	1½
Amendment No. 393: Valued above 8 and not above 12 cents per pound.....	2	2½
Amendment No. 394: Valued above 12 and not above 16 cents per pound.....	2½	3½
Amendment No. 395: Valued above 16 cents and not above 20 cents per pound...	3½	20
Valued above 20 and not above 24 cents per pound.....	4	20
Valued above 24 and not above 32 cents per pound.....	5	20
Valued above 32 and not above 40 cents per pound.....	6	20
Valued above 40 cents per pound.....	20	20

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the value dividing line as well as the ad valorem rates were based upon American value, while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value.

The House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 396 and 397: The House bill imposed on steel in all forms and shapes containing more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of any metallic element used in alloying steel a duty of 15 per cent American value, in addition to the rates of duty provided for in the dutiable list. Senate amendment 397 makes this additional duty 8 per cent foreign value, and amendment 396 definitely makes this duty additional only to the rates of duty provided in paragraph 304 of the bill. The House recedes on amendment No. 396 with an amendment making the additional duty apply to all articles in the schedule; and recedes on amendment No. 397.

On amendments Nos. 398, 399, 400, and 402: The House bill imposed an additional duty upon any articles containing molybdenum or tungsten in excess of 1½ per cent. Amendments 399 and 400 limit this percentage to six-tenths of 1 per cent, and amendment 402 limits the additional duty in the case of materials provided for in paragraph 304 of the bill. The rate of additional duty imposed by the House on the excess molybdenum content was \$1.25 a pound. Amendment 398 reduces this to 65 cents a pound. The House recedes on all of these amendments.

On amendments Nos. 403 to 406: The House bill in fixing the thickness of iron and steel plates as a dividing line in computing the duties provided for one hundred and forty one-thousandths of 1 inch. The Senate amendments reduce this basis to one hundred and nine one-thousandths of 1 inch; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 407: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on metal sheets with layers of metal or metals imposed thereon. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 408: This amendment imposes a duty of 50 per cent foreign value on thermostatic metal, which under the House bill was dutiable at 28 per cent American value as bi-metal sheet. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 410: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on tin plates, terneplates, and taggers tin. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 416 and 418: The House bill imposed a duty of seven-twentieths of a cent a pound on all structural shapes of iron or steel, not assembled, manufactured, or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting, and a duty of 25 per cent American value if wholly or partially fabricated. The Senate amendments make these rates, respectively, one-fifth of a cent a pound and 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 419: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon sashes, frames, and building forms of iron or steel, which in the House bill were probably dutiable at 25 per cent American value under paragraph 312; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 420 and 421: The House bill, in fixing the line of division according to thickness for the purpose of computing duties upon hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel, fixed the dividing line at one hundred and forty one-thousandths of

an inch. The Senate amendments reduce this to one hundred and nine one-thousandths of an inch; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 423: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on bands and strips of iron or steel not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 426: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on all round iron or steel wire valued above 6 cents a pound. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 429: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on all flat wires and strips. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 434: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on telegraph, telephone, and other insulated wires and cables. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 435: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on wire rope and wire strand. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 436: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on spinning and twisting ring travelers. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 437, 438, and 439: The House bill imposed upon woven-wire cloth coarser than 30 mesh a duty of 20 per cent American value; upon 30 to 90 mesh, 30 per cent American value; and finer than 90 mesh, 40 per cent American value. The Senate amendments make these rates, respectively, 25 per cent foreign value, 35 per cent foreign value, and 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 441: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on electric storage batteries and parts thereof. The Senate amendment makes this rate 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 442: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound and 35 per cent American value upon anti-friction balls and rollers, metal balls and rollers commonly used in ball or roller bearings, metal ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof. The Senate amendment retains the specific duty, but changes the ad valorem duty to 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the ad valorem duty 45 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 443: This amendment makes a duty of one-fourth cent a pound on tie-plates, which under the House bill were dutiable at seven-fortieths of 1 cent a pound as all other railway bars. The House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 445: The House bill imposed a duty of seven-fortieths of 1 cent a pound on steel rails and rail braces. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to one-tenth of 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 446: This amendment imposes a duty of 45 per cent foreign value on jewelers' and other anvils weighing less than 5 pounds each, which under the House bill would have been dutiable at 1½ cents per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 448: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 per cent American value on all cast-iron articles. The Senate amendment makes this duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 451: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on welded cylindrical furnaces and iron or steel tubes not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 452: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on flexible metal tubing and rigid electrical conduit. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 30 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 453, 454, 455, and 456: The House imposed duties on iron and steel chains as follows: Not less than three-fourths inch diameter, 1 cent a pound; three-fourths inch to three-eighths inch, 1½ cents a pound; three-eighths inch to five-sixteenths inch, 2½ cents a pound; less than five-sixteenths inch, 4 cents a pound. The Senate amendments, in the order stated above, make these duties, respectively, seven-eighths of a cent, 1½ cents, 1½ cents, and 3 cents. The House recedes from amendments 453 and 454, and the Senate recedes on amendments 455 and 456.

On amendment No. 457: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on iron and steel chains not specially provided for. The Senate amendment strikes this out as being unnecessary, as all such chains are specifically provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 458: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on iron and steel sprocket and machine chains and parts thereof. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 459: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on spiral nut locks and lock washers of iron or steel. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 460: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on iron and steel cut tacks and cut nails not exceeding 2 inches in length. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 461: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound on horseshoe nails and other iron and steel nails not specially provided for. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 1½ cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 462: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on rivets and steel points, machined or used for nonskidding automobile tires. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 463, 464, and 465: The House bill imposed a duty of six-tenths of a cent a pound on all horseshoes. The Senate amendments make the duty one-fifth of a cent a pound on common horseshoes and 1 cent a pound on those with adjustable calks and on solid drop-forged calked shoes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 466: The House bill provided in computing a duty on steel wool and steel shavings the weight and value of the package should be included and that the net weight of the contents should be plainly marked upon the package. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 467: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on iron or steel grit, shot, and sand. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to three-fourths of a cent; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 468: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on corset clasps and dress steels. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 469 and 470: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on card clothing not attached to carding machines. The Senate amendments make the duty 20 per cent foreign value if manufactured with untempered wire, and 45 per cent foreign value if manufactured with tempered steel wire, plated wire, or other than untempered wire or steel wire or when provided with felt facing, wool facing, or rubber-face cloth; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 471: The House bill imposed a duty on iron or steel screws based upon the length ranging from 3 cents a gross to 10 cents a gross. The Senate amendment makes the duty 25 per cent on the foreign value, regardless of length; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 472: The House bill limited the hollow or flat ware provided for in paragraph 339 to hollow or flat ware similar to table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils when composed of (1) aluminum or (2) iron or steel and enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses. The Senate amendment removes this limitation so that all hollow and flat ware will be dutiable under the paragraph at the rates provided; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 473: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent foreign value the House duty upon table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 11 cents a pound and 55 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 474: This amendment imposes a duty of 50 per cent foreign value upon table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils and hollow or flat ware composed wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for, which under paragraph 393 of the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value as unenumerated metal articles; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 40 per cent

foreign value, and making this duty applicable to such articles only when composed wholly or in chief value of a base metal.

On amendment No. 475: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on saws. The Senate amendment makes this rate 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 477: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on plates prepared for printing. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 478: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on prepared lithographic plates. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 479: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on umbrella hardware. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 480: The House bill imposed upon spring-beard needles and other machine needles not specially provided for a duty of \$1.15 a thousand and 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment does not change the specific duty but makes the ad valorem duty 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 481: The House bill imposed on latch needles a duty of \$2 per thousand and 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment does not change the specific duty but makes the ad valorem duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 482: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on needles not specially provided for and needle books. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 484: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on fishing tackle, excepting fishing lines, nets, and seines. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 485, 486, and 487: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on saddlery or harness hardware. The Senate amendments impose a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on harness hardware not plated with gold or silver, a duty of 50 per cent foreign value on saddlery or riding bridle hardware not plated with gold or silver, and a duty of 60 per cent foreign value on all saddlery or harness hardware if plated with gold or silver; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 489: The House bill imposed a duty of 4½ cents a pound and 15 per cent American value on metal hooks and eyes. The Senate amendment does not change the specific duty but makes the ad valorem duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 490: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on snap fasteners not plated with gold or silver or platinum and not mounted on tape. The Senate amendment makes this duty 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 491 and 492: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent American value on snap fasteners mounted on tape. Senate amendment No. 492 makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value, and amendment No. 491 specifically mentions sew-on fasteners as subject to this duty; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 494: The House bill imposed on metal buttons, in addition to the specific duties, a duty of 10 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this additional duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making it 15 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 495: The House bill imposed on embossed metal buttons a duty of 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 497: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on metal pins not plated with gold or silver. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 498: The House bill imposed the following duties on fountain pens and parts thereof: Valued at not more than \$2 per dozen, 72 cents per dozen; valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$6 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen; and in addition thereto 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the duty regardless of value 72 cents a dozen and 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 499: The House bill imposed upon pen-knives, pocketknives, pruning knives, and all other knives having folding or other than fixed blades or attachments duties ranging from 40 per cent American value in the case of knives valued at not more than 40 cents a dozen up to 30 cents each and 30 per cent American value if valued at more than \$8 a dozen. The Senate amendment changes these duties, the duties ranging from 2 cents each and 60 per cent foreign value if valued at not more than 40 cents a dozen up to 40 cents each and 60 per cent foreign value if valued at more than \$6 a dozen; and the House recedes with an amendment imposing rates ranging from 1 cent each and 50 per cent foreign value if valued at not more than 40 cents a dozen up to 35 cents each and 55 per cent foreign value if valued at more than \$6 a dozen.

On amendment No. 500: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on cuticle knives, corn knives, nail files, tweezers, hand forceps, and parts thereof; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 501: The House bill provided that if knives having folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, or if cuticle knives, corn knives, nail files, tweezers, and hand forceps are imported assembled but not fully finished, they shall be dutiable at not less than the duty for finished articles, and in no case less than 15 cents each and 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes this minimum duty to 15 cents each and 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 15 cents each and 55 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 503: This amendment strikes out the entire paragraph imposing duties on table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, and similar knives, and substitutes a new classification for such knives. The following table shows the rates imposed under the House bill, the Senate amendment, and as agreed to in conference:

Amendment No.	Article.	Rate of duty.		
		House bill.	Senate amendment.	Conference report.
503	Table, butchers', carving, etc., knives:			
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, etc.	16 cents each and 35 per cent.	20 cents each and 45 per cent.	16 cents each and 45 per cent.
	With handles of hard rubber, etc.	8 cents each and 35 per cent.	10 cents each and 45 per cent.	8 cents each and 45 per cent.
	With handles of other materials—			
	If less than 4 inches long, exclusive of handle.	3 cents each and 35 per cent.	2 cents each and 45 per cent.	1 cent each and 45 per cent.
	If 4 inches or over in length, exclusive of handle.	8 cents each and 35 per cent.	10 cents each and 45 per cent.	3 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Blades less than 6 inches in length.	16 cents each and 35 per cent.	2 cents each and 45 per cent.	2 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Blades 6 or more inches in length.	do.....	10 cents each and 45 per cent.	8 cents each and 45 per cent.

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the value-dividing line as well as the ad valorem rates were based upon American value, while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value.

The House recedes from its disagreement with amendments as indicated above.

On amendment No. 504: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on machine knives and blades. The Senate amendment makes this duty 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 505: The House bill imposed a rate of 10 cents each and 30 per cent American value on steel laid scissors and shears and blades for the same. This amendment strikes out the House provision and substitutes a general classification for all scissors and shears and includes within this classification nail, barbers', and animal clippers and pruning and sheep shears. The effect of this amendment is to make steel laid scissors and shears and blades for the same, and the other classes of clippers and shears included in this classification, dutiable at the rates imposed upon scissors and shears; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 506 and 507: The following table shows the rates imposed upon scissors, shears, and clippers by the House bill, the Senate amendments, and as agreed to in conference:

Amendment No.	Article.	Rate of duty.		
		House bill.	Senate amendment.	Conference report.
505	Steel laid scissors and shears and blades thereof valued at:			
506	Not more than 50 cents per dozen.	10 cents each and 30 per cent.	4 cents each and 45 per cent.	3½ cents each and 45 per cent.
507	More than 50 cents and not more than \$1.75 per dozen.	do.....	20 cents each and 45 per cent.	15 cents each and 45 per cent.
	More than \$1.75 per dozen.	do.....	do.....	20 cents each and 45 per cent.
	All other scissors and shears and blades thereof valued at:			
	Not more than 50 cents per dozen.	3 cents each and 35 per cent.	4 cents each and 45 per cent.	3½ cents each and 45 per cent.
	More than 50 cents and not more than \$1.75 per dozen.	15 cents each and 35 per cent.	20 cents each and 45 per cent.	15 cents each and 45 per cent.
	More than \$1.75 per dozen.	20 cents each and 35 per cent.	do.....	20 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Nail, barbers', and animal clippers valued at:			
	Not more than 50 cents per dozen.	35 per cent.	4 cents each and 45 per cent.	3½ cents each and 45 per cent.
	More than 50 cents per dozen.	do.....	20 cents each and 45 per cent.	Valued at 50 cents to \$1.75 per dozen, 15 cents each and 45 per cent. Valued at over \$1.75 per dozen, 20 cents each and 45 per cent.

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the value-dividing line as well as the ad valorem rates were based upon American value, while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value. The House recedes from its disagreement to these amendments with amendments as indicated above.

On amendment No. 508: The following table shows the rates imposed by the House bill, the Senate amendments, and as agreed to in conference:

Amendment No.	Article.	Rate of duty.		
		House bill.	Senate amendment.	Conference report.
508	Razors and parts thereof:			
	Razors valued at less than \$2 per dozen.	10 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....
	Razors valued at \$2 and less than \$3 per dozen.	12 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....
	Razors valued at \$3 and less than \$4 per dozen.	16 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....
	Razors valued at \$4 or more per dozen.	20 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....
	Razors valued at less than 75 cents per dozen.	.....	20 cents each and 50 per cent.	18 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Razors valued at 75 cents and less than \$1.50 per dozen.	.....	30 cents each and 50 per cent.	25 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Razors valued at \$1.50 and less than \$3 per dozen.	.....	35 cents each and 50 per cent.	30 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Razors valued at \$3 and less than \$4 per dozen.	.....	40 cents each and 50 per cent.	35 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Razors valued at \$4 or more per dozen.	.....	50 cents each and 50 per cent.	45 cents each and 45 per cent.
	Safety razors, and handles and frames: Valued at less than \$2 per dozen.	12 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....
	Valued at \$2 and less than \$3 per dozen.	do.....	.....	.....
	Valued at \$3 and less than \$4 per dozen.	16 cents each and 30 per cent.	10 cents each and 30 per cent.	10 cents each and 30 per cent.
	Valued at \$4 or more per dozen.	20 cents each and 30 per cent.	.....	.....

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the value-dividing line as well as the ad valorem rates were based upon American value while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value.

The House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment with amendments as indicated above.

On amendment No. 511: The House bill imposed the following duties on surgical and dental instruments: Valued at not more than \$5 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen; valued at more than \$5 per dozen, 12 cents per dozen for each \$1 per dozen of such value; and in addition thereto in all cases 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 45 per cent foreign value on surgical instruments, regardless of value, and 35 per cent foreign value on dental instruments, regardless of value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 515 and 516: See amendment No. 349.

On amendment No. 520: This amendment provides for the admission free of duty of all instruments specified in paragraph 360 imported for educational purposes; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 521: The House bill imposed upon pliers and nippers the following duties: Four inches and under, 8 cents each; over 4 and not over 6 inches, 10 cents each; over 6 inches, 12 cents each; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the duty 60 per cent foreign value, regardless of length; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 524: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on sword blades and swords and side arms. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 525: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on muzzle-loading muskets and rifles and parts thereof. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 527: The House bill provided a duty of 35 per cent American value on breech-loading and repeating shotguns and rifles in addition to the specific duties. The Senate amendment makes this additional duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 531: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on barrels and stocks for breech-loading shotguns and rifles in addition to the specific duties. The Senate amendment makes this additional duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 532: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent American value on parts for breech-loading shotguns and rifles and fittings for the stocks and barrels thereof. The Senate amendment makes this duty 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 534: The House bill provided that all breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without locks or other fittings shall pay a duty of \$10 each and 40 per cent American value. The Senate amendment did not change the specific duty but made the ad valorem duty 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 535: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon pistols and revolvers in addition to the specific duties. The Senate amendment makes this additional duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the additional duty 55 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 537: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on watchcases, parts of watches, and chronometers and parts thereof. The Senate amendment makes this duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 45 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 538: The House bill imposed upon enameled dials for watches and other instruments 3 cents per dial and 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment does not change the specific duty but makes the ad valorem duty 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the ad valorem duty 45 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 544: This amendment subjects mechanisms for measuring distance or fares to the same duty as clocks and clock movements, avoiding a possible confusion with paragraph 372; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 546: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on clocks and clock movements and similar devices in addition to the specific duties upon all such articles having jewels in the escapement. The Senate amendment makes this ad valorem duty 50 per cent foreign value but does not change the additional specific duties; and the

House recedes with an amendment making the additional ad valorem duty 45 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 547: The House imposed a rate of 40 per cent American value on parts and materials imported separately for use in clocks. The Senate amendment makes this duty 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 551: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on motor cycles, which under the House bill were dutiable under paragraph 371 at 30 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 554: The House bill provides that if any country imposes a duty on automobiles or parts thereof when imported from the United States in excess of the duty imposed upon such articles, there shall be imposed upon such articles when imported from such country a duty equal to that imposed by such country on such articles imported from the United States but not to exceed in any case 50 per cent American value. This amendment strikes out the House provision; and the House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment restoring the House provision and making certain clerical changes. The effect of this amendment is to make the maximum rate that can be imposed 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 556: This amendment is a clerical change made necessary by action of the conferees on amendment 551; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 557: The House bill provides that if any country imposes a duty on bicycles, motor cycles and parts therefor when imported from the United States in excess of the duty imposed upon such articles, there shall be imposed on such articles when imported from such country a duty equal to that imposed by such country on such articles imported from the United States but not to exceed in any case 50 per cent American value. This amendment strikes out the House provision; and the House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment restoring the House provision and making certain clerical changes. The effect of this amendment is to make the maximum rate that can be imposed 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 558, 559, 1338, 1391, and 1392: Amendment No. 558 imposes on sewing machines and parts thereof valued at not more than \$75 each a duty of 25 per cent foreign value, valued at more than \$75 each 40 per cent foreign value; and amendment 1392 strikes sewing machines off the free list. The House recedes on amendment 1392; and recedes on amendment No. 558 with an amendment making the duties, respectively, 15 per cent foreign value and 30 per cent foreign value. Amendment No. 558 also imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on cash registers, and amendment No. 1391 strikes these articles from the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 1391 and from the disagreement to the duty imposed by amendment No. 558. Amendment No. 558 together with amendment No. 559 imposes a duty of 15 per cent foreign value on lawn mowers, and amendment No. 1338 strikes these articles off the free list. The Senate recedes from amendment No. 1338; and the House recedes from its disagreement to so much of amendment No. 558 as includes lawn mowers on the dutiable list, and recedes on amendment No. 559 with an amendment making the duty 30 per cent foreign value. Amendments Nos. 558 and 559 also impose a duty of 15 per cent foreign value on printing presses and machine tools and parts thereof, which under the House bill were dutiable under the paragraph to which the amendments are made at 35 per cent American value. The House recedes from its disagreement to amendment No. 559 with an amendment making the duty 30 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 560: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on embroidery machines, lace-making machines, and machines for making lace curtains, nets, and nettings. The Senate amendment makes this duty 30 per cent foreign value, and imposes upon knitting, braiding, and insulating machines not specially provided for a duty of 50 per cent foreign value, and upon all other textile machinery or parts thereof not specially provided for a duty of 35 per cent foreign value. The amendment also imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon cream separators, which under the House bill were probably free of duty as agricultural implements. The amendment also imposes a duty of 30 per cent foreign value upon combined adding and typewriting machines, which under the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value under the paragraph to which the amendment relates. The House recedes with an amendment changing the duty on knitting, braiding, and insulating machines from 50 per cent foreign value to 40 per cent foreign value, making the duty on cream separators apply only to those valued at more than \$50 each, and placing on the free list those valued at not more than \$50 each.

On amendment No. 561: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on machines and parts thereof not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 562: This amendment, together with amendment No. 563, imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, which under the House bill were free of duty as agricultural implements. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment making these articles dutiable, and recedes on amendment No. 563 with an amendment making the rate 30 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 563: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on shovels, spades, scoops, and drainage tools; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 30 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 565: The House bill imposed on metallic magnesium and metallic magnesium scrap a duty of \$1 per pound, and upon magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, ribbons, tubing, wire, and all other articles, wares, or manufactures of magnesium not specially provided for \$1 per pound on the metallic magnesium content and 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out these duties and substitutes on the crude metallic magnesium, ingots, magnesium alloys and scrap a duty of 10 cents a pound; upon coils, plates, sheets, bars, rods, and other unfinished forms 20 cents a pound on the metallic magnesium content; and upon ribbons, tubing, wire, powder, and all other finished articles 40 cents a pound on the metallic magnesium content and 20 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment restoring the classification of the House bill, but making the duty on metallic magnesium and metallic magnesium scrap 40 cents a pound, and on magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, ribbons, tubing, wire, and all other manufactures of magnesium not specially provided for 40 cents a pound on the metallic magnesium content and 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 566: This amendment increases from 1½ cents a pound to 2 cents a pound the House duty on antimony metal; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 567 and 1347: Amendment No. 567 imposes a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent a pound on needle antimony, and amendment No. 1347 strikes this material off the free list; and the House recedes on amendment No. 1347, and recedes on amendment No. 567, with an amendment making the duty one-fourth of 1 cent a pound.

On amendments Nos. 568 and 1360: Amendment No. 568 imposes a duty of 7½ per cent foreign value on bismuth, and amendment No. 1360 strikes it off the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 569 and 1387: Amendment No. 569 imposes a duty of 15 cents a pound on cadmium, and amendment No. 1387 strikes it off the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 570: This amendment imposes a duty of 6 cents a pound on metallic arsenic, which under the House bill is free of duty as unwrought metal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 572: This amendment imposes a duty of 30 per cent foreign value on nickel silver sheets, strips, rods, and wire, which were dutiable at 35 per cent American value under paragraph 393 of the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 575: This amendment imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value upon aluminum or tin foil less than six one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, which under paragraph 393 of the House bill was dutiable at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 576 and 578: The House bill imposed a duty of 16 cents a pound on bronze powder, powdered tin, brocades, flitters, and metallics. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 12 cents a pound and makes it also applicable to aluminum powder and powdered foil, which under paragraph 393 of the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes from its disagreement to amendment No. 576 with an amendment making the duty on bronze powder 14 cents a pound, and recedes from amendment No. 578.

On amendment No. 579: This amendment reduces from 8 cents a hundred leaves to 6 cents a hundred leaves the House duty on bronze, or Dutch metal, or aluminum in leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 581: This amendment increases from 50 cents a hundred leaves to 60 cents a hundred leaves the House duty on gold leaf; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 55 cents a hundred leaves.

On amendment No. 583: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents a pound and 30 per cent American value on tinsel wire and lame made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or

other metal and a duty of 10 cents a pound and 35 per cent American value on bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire or lame. The Senate amendment makes the duty on tinsel wire 5 cents a pound and 10 per cent foreign value, the duty on lame 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent foreign value, and the duty on bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 5 cents a pound and 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment accepting the Senate ad valorem rates but making the specific rate in each case 6 cents.

On amendments Nos. 584 and 587: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent American value on ribbons made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, and india rubber, bullions, or metal threads. The Senate amendments change this duty to 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 585 and 586: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent American value on beltings, toys, and other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire or lahn and india rubber, bullions, or metal threads. The Senate amendments impose a duty of 45 per cent foreign value upon these articles and include in this duty beltings, toys, and other articles made wholly or in chief value of metal threads or of tinsel wire or lahn; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 587: See amendment No. 584.

On amendment No. 590: This amendment decreased from 35 cents a pound to 25 cents a pound the House duty on quick-silver; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 591 and 1356: Amendment No. 591 imposes a duty of 12½ cents a pound on azides and fulminates, and amendment No. 1356 strikes these articles off the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 592: This amendment imposes a duty of 14 cents a pound on dynamite and other high explosives put up in sticks, cartridges, or other forms, suitable for blasting, which under the House bill were free of duty under paragraph 1578; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 594: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on new types; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 596: This amendment decreases from 5 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound the House duty on nickel oxide; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 598: This amendment reduces from 5 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound the House duty on nickel and nickel alloys; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 599: This amendment together with amendment No. 600 imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on nickel castings, wire, and tubes, which under the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value under paragraph 393; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 600: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on nickel in certain finished forms; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 601: This amendment imposes an additional duty of 10 per cent foreign value on cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold worked nickel alloys; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 602: This amendment strikes out the House duty of 2 cents a pound on tin in bars, blocks, pigs, granulated, and scrap, and amendment No. 1575 puts it on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 604 and 605: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on metal bottle caps, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops if not decorated and a duty of 40 per cent American value if decorated. The Senate amendments make these duties, respectively, 30 per cent foreign value and 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 607: The House bill provided that no duty should be imposed on lead in copper mattes until after 2,000 tons of lead had been imported in any one year. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and provides that such duty shall not be imposed unless the lead is actually recovered; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 608 and 609: The House bill provided that the determination of the lead content of lead ores should be based upon wet assay without deduction. The Senate amendments require only a proper assay; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 615: The following table shows the rates imposed by the House bill and the Senate amendment on zinc. The House bill also provided for higher rates of duty for a period of two years after the passage of the act, which was not contained in the Senate amendment; and the House recedes on amendment 615.

Article	House rate per pound.	Senate rate per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.
Slab zinc and zinc dust.....	1½	1½
Zinc sheets.....	1½	2
Zinc sheets plated with nickel, etc.....	1½	2½
Old zinc.....	1	1½

On amendment No. 617: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on print rollers and print blocks; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 618: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on polished steel rolls valued at 25 cents a pound or over, which under paragraph 393 of the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 619: This amendment imposes a duty of 60 per cent foreign value on twist drills and other metal cutting tools containing more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of tungsten or molybdenum, which under paragraph 372 of the House bill were dutiable at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 621: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on nonspecified articles composed wholly or in chief value of platinum, gold, or silver, or plated with these metals, or colored with gold lacquer; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 622: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on nonspecified articles of metal other than platinum, gold, or silver, and not plated with such metals, and not colored with gold lacquer; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendments Nos. 624 and 1596: The House bill imposed a duty of one-half cent a cubic foot on timber, hewn, sided, or squared otherwise than by sawing, not less than 8 inches square, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves. Senate amendment 624 strikes out this duty, and amendment No. 1596 places these articles on the free list, as well as pulp woods, which under paragraph 414 of the House bill were dutiable at 25 per cent American value. The House recedes on both these amendments.

On amendment No. 625: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1 per thousand feet on logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock, with a proviso exempting such logs from duty when imported from any country which during the preceding 12 months has not maintained any embargo or other restriction upon the exportation of such class of logs. The Senate amendment strikes out this paragraph; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the language of the House bill and changing the number of the paragraph.

On amendments Nos. 628 and 1600: The House bill imposed upon Spanish cedar, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, and other cabinet woods a duty of 10 per cent American value when in the log and 15 per cent American value when in the form of sawed boards or planks and imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment No. 1600 placed these cabinet woods in the log on the free list, and amendment No. 628 made the duty on the sawed boards and planks of these cabinet woods 15 per cent foreign value and placed a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 1600, thus imposing a duty of 10 per cent foreign value on these cabinet woods in the log; and the House recedes on amendment No. 628 with an amendment restoring the language of the House bill and changing the paragraph number, but the effect of this action is to restore the House rates based on foreign value instead of American value.

On amendment No. 629: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 per cent American value on paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty, and amendment No. 1601 places these articles on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 633: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 per cent American value on pickets, palings, hoops, and staves of wood. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty, and amendment No. 1602 places these articles on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 634 and 1544: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents per thousand on shingles. Amendment No. 634 strikes out this duty and amendment 1544 places shingles

on the free list. The House recedes on amendment 634, and recedes on amendment 1544, with an amendment making a change in the paragraph number.

On amendment No. 638: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on boxes, barrels, and other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit. The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 645: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on reeds manufactured from rattan or reeds and cane wrought or manufactured from rattan and cane webbing. The Senate amendment makes this duty 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 646: The House bill provided that for the purposes of assessing duties handmade reeds or cane should be held comparable in value to machine-cut reeds or cane corresponding in size. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 647 and 648: These amendments impose a duty of 60 per cent foreign value upon furniture made with frames wholly or in part of osier or willow and covered wholly or in part with rattan, reed, grass, osier, or willow, or fiber of any kind, and upon furniture made with frames wholly or in part of wood, rattan, reed, bamboo, or malacca, and covered wholly or in part with osier or willow, these articles being dutiable under the House bill at 40 per cent American value under the basket clause of the paragraph amended; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 649: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent American value on furniture made with frames wholly or in part of wood, rattan, reed, bamboo, or malacca, and covered wholly or in part with rattan, reed, grass, or fiber of any kind. The Senate amendment makes this duty 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 650: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound on split bamboo. The Senate amendment reduces this to 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes, making the duty 1½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 652: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on osier or willow prepared for basket makers' use. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 654: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent American value on articles not specially provided for wholly or in part manufactured of rattan, bamboo, osier, or willow. The Senate amendment makes this duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 657, 659, 660, and 661: The House bill imposed upon porch and window blinds, baskets, curtains, shades, or screens of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood, not specially provided for, a duty of 25 per cent American value; and if stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained, or creosoted, a duty of 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendments Nos. 660 and 661 make these duties, respectively, 40 per cent foreign value and 50 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with amendments making the duties, respectively, 35 per cent foreign value and 45 per cent foreign value. The Senate amendment No. 657 adds to these dutiable articles under the paragraph chair seats, which under the House bill were dutiable at various rates according to the material of which made; and the House recedes. Senate amendment No. 659 makes the articles enumerated in the paragraph dutiable if made of papier-mâché or palm leaf. Such articles under the House bill if made of papier-mâché were dutiable at 26 per cent American value under paragraph 1313 of the bill, and if made of palm leaf were dutiable at 20 per cent American value under paragraph 1437 of the House bill. The House recedes on amendment No. 659.

On amendment No. 663: This amendment imposes a duty of 15 cents a gross on spring clothespins, which under the House bill were dutiable according to the material of which made; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 665: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value on wooden house or cabinet furniture and manufactures of wood or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes this duty 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 33½ per cent foreign value.

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendments Nos. 667 and 668: The House bill imposed a duty of 1.16 cents per pound on sugar testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and 0.04 of a cent per pound for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test.

The Senate amendments made these rates 1.25 and 0.05 of a cent per pound, respectively. The House recedes from its disagreement to these amendments with an amendment making these rates 1.24 and 0.046 of a cent per pound, respectively. The effect of this action is to impose upon 96° Cuban sugar a duty of 1.765 cents per pound in lieu of the House duty of 1.6 cents per pound and of the rate of 1.84 cents per pound under the Senate amendment. The rate imposed on 96° sugar imported from other countries under the House bill was 2 cents a pound, under the Senate amendment 2.3 cents per pound, and 2.206 cents per pound under the conference agreement.

On amendment No. 669: The House bill provided that any person manufacturing or refining in the United States sugar, testing over 99°, produced from beet or cane grown in the United States, should for each pound so manufactured or refined during any month in any State be permitted to import, at any time before the expiration of nine months after the last day of such month (for the sole purpose of being manufactured or refined by him in such State) 2 pounds of sugar testing not above 96° at three-fourths of the rate of duty to which such sugar would otherwise be subject. The Senate amendment strikes out these provisions; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 671: This amendment is a clerical change made necessary by the action of the conferees with respect to amendment No. 1488; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 676: The House bill made the duty applicable to certain named saccharides applicable to other of the higher saccharides required for scientific purposes. The Senate amendment makes the duty applicable to "all other saccharides." The effect of this amendment is to make certain saccharides which were dutiable at 25 per cent American value as chemicals not specially provided for under paragraph 5 of the House bill dutiable at 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 679 and 680: Amendment No. 679 changes from 30 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty upon sugar candy and confectionery not specially provided for, and upon sugar after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated. Amendment No. 680 strikes out the provision in the House bill that the value of immediate coverings other than the outer covering shall be included in the dutiable value; and the House recedes on both of these amendments.

SCHEDULE 6.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendment No. 681: The House bill made dutiable at the same rates as wrapper tobacco, filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 50 per cent of wrapper tobacco. The Senate amendment changes this percentage to 35; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 682: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1 per pound on Turkish filler tobacco. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty, making the ordinary rates for filler tobacco apply to Turkish filler tobacco; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 683 and 684: The House bill imposed upon filler tobacco not specially provided for a duty of 45 cents a pound if unstemmed and 60 cents a pound if stemmed. The Senate amendments reduce these duties, respectively, to 35 cents and 50 cents; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 685: The House bill provided that filler tobacco not specially provided for, commonly used without removing the stem, should be subject to the same duty as if stemmed. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 686 and 687: The House bill imposed a duty of 55 cents a pound on scrap tobacco. The Senate amendments reduce this duty to 35 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

On amendment No. 688: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on cattle less than 2 years old and 1½ cents on cattle 2 years old or over. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty and imposes a duty of 1½ cents a pound on cattle weighing less than 1,050 pounds each and of 2 cents a pound on cattle weighing 1,050 pounds each or more; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 689: This amendment increases from 2 cents a pound to 3½ cents a pound the House duty on fresh beef and veal; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 3 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 690: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on sheep and goats. The Senate amendment makes this duty \$2 a head; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 691: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on fresh mutton. The Senate amendment in-

creases this to 2½ cents a pound, and includes in the duty fresh goat meat; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 692: This amendment increases from 2 cents a pound to 5 cents a pound the House duty on fresh lamb; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 4 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 694: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on bacon, hams, and pork shoulders, prepared or preserved. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 695: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on lard compounds and lard substitutes. The Senate amendment makes this duty 5 cents a pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 4 cents a pound.

On amendments Nos. 696 and 698: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on reindeer meat and a duty of 1½ cents a pound on venison and other game, not specially provided for. The Senate amendments increased the duty on venison and other game to 4 cents a pound and make this rate applicable to reindeer meat instead of the House ad valorem rate; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 699 and 1536: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent American value on sausage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty, and Senate amendment No. 1536 puts these articles on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 699, and recedes on amendment No. 1536 with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 700: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the House duty on fresh, prepared, or preserved meats, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 701: This amendment increases from 1 cent a gallon to 2½ cents a gallon the House duty on fresh milk; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 702: This amendment increases from one-half of 1 cent a gallon to 1 cent a gallon the House duty on sour milk and buttermilk; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 703: The House bill imposed upon cream the following duties: Having less than 30 per cent of butter fat, 5 cents a gallon; having 30 per cent or more of butter fat, 10 cents a gallon. The Senate amendment makes the duty on all cream 22½ cents a gallon; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 cents a gallon.

On amendment No. 704: This amendment provides that fresh or sour milk containing more than 7 per cent of butter fat shall be dutiable as cream, and cream containing more than 45 per cent of butter fat shall be dutiable as butter; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 706: This amendment reduces from 8 cents a pound to 6 cents a pound the House duty on cream powder. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 7 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 708: This amendment makes butter substitutes other than oleomargarine dutiable at 8 cents a pound, which under the House bill were dutiable according to component material of chief value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 709: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents a pound on cheese valued at less than 30 cents a pound and 25 per cent American value on cheese valued at 30 cents or more a pound and a duty of 5 cents a pound on cheese substitutes. The Senate amendment strikes out these duties and imposes on cheese and substitutes therefor a duty of 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 710: This amendment increases from 2 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound the House duty on live poultry; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 711: This amendment increases from 4 cents a pound to 6 cents a pound the House duty on dead poultry; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 712: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 8 cents a pound the House duty on dead birds other than poultry; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 713: This amendment changes from 22 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on dead birds prepared or preserved in any manner; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 714: This amendment increases from 6 cents a dozen to 8 cents a dozen the House duty on poultry eggs in the shell; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 715: This amendment increases from 4 cents a pound to 6 cents a pound the House duty on whole eggs, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 716: This amendment increases from 15 cents a pound to 18 cents a pound the House duty on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 717 and 1344: Amendment No. 1344 strikes from the House bill a provision excepting black or silver foxes from the paragraph admitting animals for breeding purposes free of duty; and the Senate recedes. Amendment 717 strikes out the House provision imposing a duty of \$350 a head upon black or silver foxes; and the House recedes. The effect of the conference agreement is to make these foxes dutiable, under paragraph 715 of the bill as agreed to in conference, at 15 per cent foreign value, as live animals, not specially provided for.

On amendment No. 720: This amendment increases from 2½ cents a pound to 3 cents a pound the House duty on honey; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 722 and 723: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice. The Senate amendments retain this duty except in the case of salmon, halibut, mackerel, or swordfish, which are made dutiable at 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 726: This amendment reduces from 1½ cents a pound to 1¼ cents a pound the House duty on dried fish; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 727 and 728: These amendments impose a duty of 2½ cents a pound on smoked herring, skinned or boned, regardless of the weight of the package in which imported, whereas under the House bill such herring was dutiable at this rate only when imported in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 30 pounds each, the duty under the House bill being 20 per cent American value when otherwise imported; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 729, 732, 737, and 739: These amendments reduce from 30 pounds to 15 pounds the dividing line used for computing duties on fish imported in containers; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 730, 734, and 740: The House bill in imposing specific duties on certain fish included the weight of the immediate container with the contents. The Senate amendments strike out this provision and compute the duties on the net weight; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 732: See amendment No. 729.

On amendment No. 733: This amendment reduces from 1½ cents a pound, gross weight, to 1 cent a pound, net weight, the House duty on herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, when in bulk or immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 734: See amendment No. 730.

On amendment No. 736: This amendment changes from 26 per cent, American value, to 30 per cent, foreign value, the House duty on fish packed in oil; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 737: See amendment No. 729.

On amendment No. 738: This amendment changes from 20 per cent, American value, to 25 per cent, foreign value, the House duty on fish, pickled, salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except in oil) in immediate containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 739: See amendment No. 729.

On amendment No. 740: See amendment No. 730.

On amendment No. 742: This amendment changes from 26 per cent, American value, to 15 per cent, foreign value, the House duty on crab meat packed in ice or frozen or prepared or preserved in any manner; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 743: This amendment changes from 28 per cent, American value, to 30 per cent, foreign value, the House duty on fish paste and fish sauce; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 744: This amendment changes from 28 per cent, American value, to 30 per cent, foreign value, the House duty on caviar and other fish roe for food purposes packed in ice or frozen or prepared or preserved in any manner; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 746: This amendment increases from 15 cents a bushel to 20 cents a bushel the House duty on barley; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 749: This amendment reduces from 30 cents a hundred pounds to 10 cents a hundred pounds the House duty on buckwheat; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 751: This amendment increases from 15 cents a bushel to 20 cents a bushel the House duty on corn; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 753: This amendment increases from 1½ cents a pound to 2 cents a pound the House duty on macaroni, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 755: This amendment increases from 10 cents a bushel to 15 cents a bushel the House duty on oats; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 756: This amendment increases from 32 cents per 100 pounds to 45 cents per 100 pounds the House duty on unhulled ground oats; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 757: This amendment increases from 60 cents per 100 pounds to 90 cents per 100 pounds the House duty on oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, and similar oat products; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 80 cents per 100 pounds.

On amendment No. 761: This amendment increases from 10 cents a bushel to 15 cents a bushel the House duty on rye; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 762: This amendment increases from 30 cents per 100 pounds to 45 cents per 100 pounds the House duty on rye flour and meal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 764: This amendment increases from 25 cents a bushel to 30 cents a bushel the House duty on wheat; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 765: This amendment increases from 50 cents per 100 pounds to 78 cents per 100 pounds the duty on wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 768 and 771: The House bill imposed a duty of \$5 a ton on malt sprouts and brewers' grains. The Senate amendments, together with amendment No. 769, change this duty to 10 per cent foreign value; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 769: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 10 per cent foreign value the House duty on bran shorts and by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat or other cereals; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 771: See amendment No. 768.

On amendment No. 773: This amendment changes from 6 per cent American value to 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on feeds consisting of a mixture of grains or grain products with oil cake, oil-cake meal, molasses, or other feedstuffs. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 10 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 775: The House bill imposed upon screenings, chaff, or scorings of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds a duty of 75 cents a ton if unground and \$1.50 a ton if ground. The Senate amendment makes the duty 10 per cent foreign value, whether ground or unground; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 776: The House bill provided that screenings, dirt, and other foreign matter mixed with grains or seeds shall pay the same rate of duty as the grains or seeds. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 778: This amendment changes from 17 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 780: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on biscuits, wafers, cake, similar baked articles, and puddings; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 782: This amendment increases from 25 cents a bushel to 30 cents a bushel the House duty on apples; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 783: This amendment imposes a duty of one-half cent a pound on apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine, and a duty of 40 per cent foreign value on apricots otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value upon apricots otherwise prepared or preserved.

On amendments Nos. 784 and 1358: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a bunch on bananas. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty, and amendment No. 1358 places bananas on the free list. The House bill also placed a duty of 4 cents per 100 pounds on dried, desiccated, or evaporated bananas and banana flour. The Senate amendment also strikes out this duty, which has the effect of placing dried and desiccated bananas on the free list as bananas, and making banana flour dutiable

under paragraph 749, as agreed to in conference, at 35 per cent foreign value. The House recedes on both these amendments.

On amendment No. 786: This amendment increases from 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound the House duty on edible berries in their natural condition or in brine; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 787: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on edible berries, prepared or preserved otherwise than by drying, desiccation, or evaporation, and not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 789, 790, and 791: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on cherries in their natural state or in brine and of 20 per cent American value on maraschino cherries and cherries prepared or preserved. Senate amendment No. 790 increases the first duty to 2 cents a pound and amendment No. 789 makes dutiable at this rate sulphured cherries, which under the House bill were dutiable under the second bracket; and the House recedes. Amendment No. 791 makes the rate in the second bracket 45 per cent foreign value instead of 20 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 793: This amendment reduces from 10 cents a gallon to 5 cents a gallon the House duty on cider; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 796: This amendment increases from 4 cents a pound to 5 cents a pound the House duty upon citrons and citron peel, candied or otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 4½ cents a pound.

On amendments Nos. 798 and 799: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound upon orange and lemon peel, crude, in brine, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved. The Senate amendments retain the House rate on this article when crude or in brine but increase the duty when candied or otherwise prepared or preserved to 5 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 802: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on prepared or preserved figs; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 803 and 804: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound upon dates. The Senate amendments retain this duty on fresh or dried dates, but impose a duty of 40 per cent foreign value upon prepared or preserved dates, which were dutiable at 20 per cent American value under paragraph 749 of the House bill; and the House recedes on amendment No. 803 and recedes on amendment No. 804 with an amendment making the duty on prepared or preserved dates 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 808: This amendment increases from 2 cents a pound to 2½ cents a pound the House duty on raisins; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 809 and 810: The House bill imposes a duty of 2½ cents a pound on dried currants. The Senate amendments reduce this duty to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 813: This amendment increases from 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound the House duty upon dried, desiccated, or evaporated peaches and pears; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 814: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty upon peaches and pears prepared or preserved otherwise than by drying, desiccation, or evaporation; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 815: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fourths cent each on pineapples. The Senate amendment retains this rate upon pineapples imported in bulk but imposes a duty of 22½ cents a crate of 1.96 cubic feet; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 816: The House bill imposed a duty of 3½ cents a pound on prepared or preserved pineapples. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 40 per cent foreign value upon candied, crystallized, or glace pineapples and a duty of 2 cents a pound upon pineapples otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value in the case of candied, crystallized, or glace pineapples.

On amendment No. 818: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on plums and prunes prepared or preserved other than by drying; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 819, 820, 821, 822, and 852: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on pickled fruits and nuts and sauces of all kinds not specially provided for, comfits, sweetmeats, jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters, and similar products. Senate amendments Nos. 819, 820, and 821 make this duty 40 per cent foreign value and confine it to jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters. Amendments Nos. 822 and 823 impose a duty of 40 per cent foreign value on pickled fruits. Amendment No. 852 imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on nuts, pickled or otherwise prepared or preserved, and a duty of 15 cents a pound on nut and kernel paste not specially provided for. Amendment No. 884 imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on sauces of all kinds not specially provided for. The House recedes on amendments Nos. 819, 820, 822, and 884, and recedes on amendment No. 821 with an amendment making the duty on jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters 35 per cent foreign value instead of 40 per cent foreign value, as proposed by the Senate amendment; and the House recedes on amendment No. 823, making the duty 35 per cent foreign value on pickled fruits instead of 40 per cent foreign value, as proposed by the Senate amendment, and recedes on amendment No. 852 with an amendment making the duty on nut and kernel paste not specially provided for 25 per cent foreign value instead of 15 cents a pound, as proposed by the Senate amendment.

On amendment No. 823: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on fruits not specially provided for and mixtures of two or more fruits; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 826, 827, 828, and 829: The House bill imposed upon tulip, narcissus, hyacinth, and lily bulbs and lily of the valley pips a duty of \$4 a thousand and a duty of \$10 a thousand on lily of the valley clumps. The Senate amendments retain the duty of \$4 a thousand on hyacinth bulbs but reduce the duty upon tulip, lily, and narcissus bulbs and lily of the valley pips to \$2 a thousand, and strike out the specific duty on lily of the valley clumps, throwing them into the basket clause of this paragraph at 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 831: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty upon unenumerated bulbs and roots; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 832: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty upon cut flowers; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 833 and 834: The House bill imposed a duty of \$2 a thousand upon rose stock. The Senate amendments retain this duty in the case of rose stock not more than three years old but impose a duty of 4 cents each upon rose plants budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 836: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value upon cuttings and seedlings of deciduous or evergreen ornamental trees, shrubs, or vines, including greenhouse plants. The Senate amendment changes this duty to 30 per cent foreign value and expands the term "including greenhouse plants" to read "all nursery stock not specially provided for"; and the House recedes, with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 841: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty upon grafted or budded fruit trees and cuttings and seedlings of fruit vines or bushes; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 842 and 843: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents a pound on almonds not shelled and 12 cents a pound if shelled. The Senate amendments make these duties 5 cents a pound and 15 cents a pound, respectively; and the House recedes on amendment No. 842 with an amendment making the duty on almonds not shelled 4½ cents a pound; and the House recedes on amendment No. 843 with an amendment making the duty on almonds if shelled 14 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 844: This amendment makes almond paste dutiable at 15 cents per pound which under the House bill was dutiable as a nonenumerated manufactured article at 20 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 14 cents per pound.

On amendments Nos. 845 and 1397: These amendments strike out the House duty upon chestnuts and marrons in their natural state or prepared or preserved and transfer these articles to the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 846: This amendment strikes out the House duty of one-half cent each upon coconuts, which by amendment No. 1494 were placed upon the free list; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 847: This amendment reduces from 4½ to 2½ cents a pound the House duty upon coconut meat; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 3½ cents a pound.

On amendments Nos. 848 and 849: The House bill imposed a duty of 2½ cents a pound on unshelled walnuts and 7½ cents a pound on shelled walnuts. The Senate amendments make these duties, respectively, 4 cents and 12 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 850 and 851: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on unshelled pecans and 2 cents a pound on shelled pecans. The Senate amendments make these duties, respectively, 3 cents and 6 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 852: See amendment No. 819.

On amendment No. 853: This amendment increases from 25 cents a bushel to 40 cents a bushel the House rate upon flaxseed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 854: This amendment imposes a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent a pound on soya beans and one-third of 1 cent a pound on cotton seed, soya beans being dutiable under paragraph 763 of the House bill at 1½ cents per pound and cotton seed being dutiable under paragraph 762 at 20 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making soya beans dutiable at one-half of 1 cent per pound.

On amendment No. 855: This amendment increases from 2 cents a pound to 4 cents a pound the House duty on alfalfa seed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 856: This amendment increases from 3 cents a pound to 4 cents a pound the House duty on alsike clover seed, and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 857: This amendment increases from 3 cents a pound to 4 cents a pound the House duty on red clover seed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 858: This amendment increases from one-half of 1 cent a pound to 1 cent a pound the House duty on millet seed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 859: This amendment provides that no allowance should be made for dirt or other impurities in grass seeds; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 860: This amendment together with amendment 1541 strikes out the House duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar-beet seed and transfers it to the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 861: This amendment reduces from 12 cents a pound to 8 cents a pound the House duty on cabbage seed; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 10 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 862: This amendment imposes a duty of 1 cent a pound on mushroom spawn, which under the House bill was dutiable under the basket clause of the paragraph amended at 20 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 863: This amendment reduces from 20 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound the House duty on onion seed; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 15 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 865: This amendment increases from 4 cents a pound to 6 cents a pound the House duty on flower seed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 866: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 6 cents a pound the House duty on unenumerated garden and field seeds; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 869 and 870: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on dried beans and 2 cents a pound on beans in brine, prepared or preserved. The Senate amendments increase these duties to 2 cents a pound and 2½ cents a pound; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 871: This amendment, together with amendment No. 1541, removes the House duty of 1 cent a pound on chickpeas and of one-half of 1 cent a pound on cowpeas and places these articles on the free list. The amendment also reduces from 2 cents a pound to one-half of 1 cent a pound the duty on lentils; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 873: This amendment changes from 33½ per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on mushrooms; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 874: This amendment increases from 75 cents a hundred pounds to 1 cent a pound the House duty on green or dried peas; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 875: This amendment increases from 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound the House duty on split peas; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 876: This amendment increases from 75 cents a hundred pounds to 1 cent a pound the House duty on onions; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 877: This amendment increases from 42 cents a hundred pounds to 58 cents a hundred pounds the House duty on white potatoes; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 50 cents a hundred pounds.

On amendment No. 878: This amendment reduces from 3½ cents a pound to 2½ cents a pound the House duty on dried potatoes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 879: This amendment increases from 1½ cents a pound to 3 cents a pound the House duty on potato flour; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 2½ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 880: This amendment reduces from 1 cent a pound to one-half of 1 cent a pound the House duty on tomatoes in their natural state and made a clerical amendment; and the House recedes with an amendment making a further clerical amendment.

On amendment No. 881: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on tomato paste; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 882: This amendment changes from 10 per cent American value to 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on canned tomatoes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 883: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on unenumerated vegetables in their natural state; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 884: This amendment imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on unenumerated sauces, which under paragraph 748 of the House bill were dutiable at 28 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 885: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on miscellaneous vegetable preparations; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 886 and 1384: These amendments strike out the House duty of \$2 a ton on broom corn and place it on the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 889: This amendment changes from 3½ cents a pound to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on cacao butter; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 891: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the House duty on ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 893: This amendment increases from \$1 a ton to \$1.50 a ton the House duty on straw; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 895: This amendment increases from \$1.50 a pound to \$2.40 a pound the House duty on hop extract; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 896, 1535, and 1569: Amendment No. 896 imposes a duty of one-half of 1 cent a pound on sago flour and amendment No. 1535 strikes this off the free list. Amendment No. 896 also imposes a duty of one-half of 1 cent a pound on tapioca flour and amendment No. 1569 strikes this off the free list. Amendment No. 896 also imposes a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent a pound on tapioca flake, which in the House bill was on the free list under paragraph 1666. The House recedes on amendment No. 896 with an amendment striking out all these duties and making a change in paragraph number and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 1535 and 1569.

On amendments Nos. 897 and 1419: These amendments strike out the House duty of 2 cents a pound on curry and curry powder and transfer these articles to the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 899: This amendment increases from 5 cents a pound to 8 cents a pound the House duty on mustard, ground or prepared; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 900 and 1577: Amendment No. 900 strikes out the House duty of 10 cents a pound on turmeric and amendment No. 1577 places this material on the free list; and the House recedes on amendment No. 900 and recedes on amendment No. 1577 with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 901: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House

duty on mixed spices, unenumerated spices, and spice seed; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 8.—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

On amendment No. 902: The House bill provided that liquors as defined in the national prohibition act, when imported in compliance with the act, should be dutiable at the rates provided in the dutiable list. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and inserts a provision that nothing in the schedule relating to spirits and wines shall be construed as limiting or restricting the provisions of Titles II or III of the prohibition act and providing that the duties in the schedule shall be in addition to internal-revenue taxes; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 903 and 905: These amendments reduce from \$5 a proof gallon to \$2.60 a proof gallon the House duty on Angostura bitters; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 906: The House bill imposed a duty of \$6 a proof gallon on champagne and sparkling wines. The Senate amendment strikes out the word "proof"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 907: The House bill imposed upon grape juices and sirups a duty of 70 cents a gallon if containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and if containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon, and in addition thereto \$5 a proof gallon on the alcohol content. The Senate amendment makes the duty on these liquids containing or capable of producing less than 1 per cent of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon, and if containing or capable of producing more than 1 per cent of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon, and in addition \$5 a proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein or that can be produced therefrom; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 910: The House bill provided that the duty on brandy, spirits, and wines shall in no case be less than \$5 a gallon. The Senate amendment provides that the duty in no case shall be less than \$5 a proof gallon; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendment No. 914: The House bill placed cotton upon the free list under paragraph 1557. The Senate amendment provides a duty on cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length of 7 cents a pound; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 916, 917, and 918: The House bill imposed a minimum duty upon cotton yarn not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied, of numbers not exceeding No. 100, of 5 per cent American value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fifth of 1 per cent American value, and for numbers exceeding No. 100 a minimum duty of 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides that upon such yarns not exceeding No. 80 the minimum duty shall be 5 per cent foreign value and in addition thereto, for each number one-fourth of 1 per cent foreign value, and on such yarns exceeding No. 80 the minimum duty shall be 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 919 and 926: The House bill provided upon yarns, if combed, in addition to the duties provided in paragraph 902 of the House bill, if exceeding No. 9 and not exceeding No. 40, a duty of 1 cent a pound; exceeding No. 40, 2 cents a pound. The Senate amendments strike out the House provision and include combed cotton yarns within the provisions for cotton yarns which are bleached, dyed, colored, or plied; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendments Nos. 920, 921, 922, 923, and 924: The House bill imposed upon cotton yarns bleached, dyed, colored, or plied, of numbers not exceeding No. 100, a minimum duty of 7 per cent American value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fifth of 1 per cent American value, and for numbers exceeding No. 100 a minimum duty of 27 per cent American value. The Senate amendments provide that in the case of such yarns not exceeding No. 80 the minimum duty shall be 10 per cent foreign value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fourth of 1 per cent foreign value, and on numbers exceeding No. 80 a minimum duty of 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendment No. 925: The Senate amendment imposes on cotton yarn printed, dyed, or colored with vat dyes an additional duty of 4 per cent foreign value. The House imposed no additional duty by reason of such vat dyeing; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 926: See amendment No. 919.

On amendment No. 930: The House bill provided that the duty on cotton sewing thread, crochet, darning, embroidery, and knitting cottons, put up for handwork, in lengths not exceeding 840 yards, shall not be less than 17 nor more than 33½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides that in the case of all such threads and cottons the duty shall not be

less than 20 nor more than 35 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 933, 934, 935, 936, and 937: The House bill provided that cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 100, shall not pay less duty than 9 per cent American value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fifth of 1 per cent American value; nor, when exceeding No. 100, less than 29 per cent American value. The Senate amendments make the duty upon such cotton cloth when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 80 not less than 10 per cent foreign value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fourth of 1 per cent foreign value, and when exceeding No. 80 not less than 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendments Nos. 938, 939, and 940: The House bill imposed upon cotton cloth when bleached, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 100, a minimum duty of 13 per cent American value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fifth of 1 per cent American value; and when exceeding No. 100 a minimum duty of 33 per cent American value. The Senate amendments provide upon such cloths, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 80, a duty of 13 per cent foreign value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fourth of 1 per cent foreign value, and when exceeding No. 80 a minimum duty of 33 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendments Nos. 941, 942, 943, 944, and 945: The House bill imposed upon cotton cloth printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 100, a minimum duty of 13 per cent American value and, in addition thereto, for each number one-fifth of 1 per cent American value, and when exceeding No. 100 a minimum duty of 33 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides upon such cotton cloth, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 80, a minimum duty of 15 per cent foreign value and, in addition thereto, for each number five-sixteenths of 1 per cent foreign value, and when exceeding No. 80 a minimum duty of 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 946: The Senate amendment imposes upon cotton cloth when not less than 40 per cent of the cloth is printed, dyed, or colored with vat dyes an additional duty of 4 per cent foreign value. The House bill imposed no additional duty by reason of such vat dyeing; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 949 and 950: The House bill imposed on cotton cloth with extra threads introduced by means of the lappet, or swivel an additional rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent American value to the basic rate and on cotton sateens woven with eight or more harnesses an additional rate of 10 per cent American value to the basic rate as cotton cloth. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and inserts in lieu thereof additional duties to the basic duties as cotton cloth as follows: On cotton cloths woven with eight or more harnesses or with Jacquard motions or with drop boxes or with lappet or swivel attachments 12 per cent foreign value and limits the duties imposed upon cotton cloth in paragraphs 904 or 907 of the House bill to 45 per cent foreign value. In addition to these duties there is imposed by the Senate amendment on cotton cloths provided for in paragraphs 902, 903, 904, 906, and 907 of the bill as amended by the Senate on all yarns finer than No. 70 and on all yarns finer than No. 70 contained in threads or cloth, if constituting more than 10 per cent in weight of such threads or cloth, 10 cents per pound; and on all laps, sliver, and roving and on all yarns not finer than No. 70, and on all yarns not finer than No. 70 contained in threads and cloth if containing cotton of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple or longer, 10 cents per pound. The House recedes with an amendment the effect of which is to make the additional duties imposed upon cotton cloth in paragraph 903 of the bill as agreed to in conference the following: Cotton cloths woven with eight or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, 10 per cent foreign value, and on all cotton cloths other than the foregoing woven with drop boxes 5 per cent foreign value, and limits the duty or duties imposed upon cloth in paragraphs 903, or 903 and 906 of the bill as agreed to in conference, to 45 per cent foreign value, and with a further amendment making a change in paragraph numbers.

On amendment No. 952: This amendment changes the duty imposed by the House upon tracing cloths from 5 cents a square yard and 17 per cent American value to 5 cents a square yard and 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 953: The House bill imposed upon cotton window hollands, and oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors), and filled or coated cloths not specially pro-

vided for, a duty of 3 cents a square yard and 17 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes this duty on such cloths 3 cents a square yard and 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 954: This amendment changes the House duty upon waterproof cloth composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber from 5 cents a square yard and 20 per cent American value to 5 cents a square yard and 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 955: The House bill imposed on cloth in chief value of cotton, containing silk or artificial silk, a duty of 8 cents a square yard and 17 per cent American value, but not less than $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes these rates to the rates of duty as cotton cloth and in addition thereto 5 per cent foreign value, but not more than 45 per cent foreign value; the House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 957: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on Jacquard woven blankets, and on Jacquard woven napped cloths various specific and ad valorem duties as cotton cloth under paragraph 903. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 45 per cent foreign value on these articles and fabrics; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 958: The Senate amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on tapestries and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloths; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 960: This amendment changes from $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on pile fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, including plush and velvet ribbons and manufactures of such fabrics; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 961: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on terry-woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of cotton and manufactures of such fabrics; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 963: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on table damask composed wholly or in chief value of cotton and manufactures of such fabrics; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 966: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on quilts or bedspreads composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, woven of two or more sets of warp threads or of two or more sets of filling threads; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 967: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on quilts or bedspreads wholly or in chief value of cotton not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 968: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on sheets, pillowcases, blankets, towels, polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, not Jacquard figured or terry-woven nor made of pile fabrics, and not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 969: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty upon table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 971: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles of such fabrics, and tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 972: This amendment changes from 15 cents a pound and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent American value to 15 cents a pound and 20 per cent foreign value the House duty on boot, shoe, or corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 973: This amendment changes from 25 cents a pound and 20 per cent American value to 25 cents a pound and 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on loom harness, healds, and collets, made wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 974: This amendment changes from 50 cents a pound and 20 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on labels for garments or other articles, of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 975: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on belting for machinery, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 977: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on knit fabric, in the piece, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made on a warp-knitting machine; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 55 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 978: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on knit fabric, in the piece, made on other than a warp-knitting machine; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 979: The House bill imposed a duty on gloves, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine, of 40 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides a duty upon such gloves, if single fold of such fabric when unshrunk and not sueded and having less than 40 rows of loops per inch in width on the face of the glove, 50 per cent foreign value; when shrunk or sueded or having 40 or more rows or loops per inch in width on the face of the glove and not over 11 inches in length, \$2.50 a dozen pairs, and for each additional inch in excess of 11 inches 10 cents a dozen pairs; if of two or more folds of fabric, any fold of which is made on a warp-knitting machine and not over 11 inches in length, \$3 a dozen pairs; and for each additional inch in excess of 11 inches, 10 cents a dozen pairs, with a maximum duty of 75 per cent foreign value. This amendment also changes from 33½ per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty upon such gloves made of fabrics knit on other than a warp-knitting machine, and changes the House duty on gloves made of woven fabrics from 23 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment imposing a minimum duty of 40 per cent foreign value on gloves made of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine, and with a further amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 982: The House bill imposed on hose and half hose, fashioned, seamless, or mock-seamed, finished or unfinished, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand, various compound rates if valued at not more than \$5 a dozen pairs; and if valued at more than \$5 a dozen pairs, 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out the House rates and imposes a duty of 50 per cent foreign value, providing that if such hose or half hose contains cotton wholly or in chief value of 1½-inch staple or longer the duty shall be 10 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment striking out the special provision for hose and half hose containing cotton of 1½-inch staple or longer, and changing the paragraph number.

On amendment No. 983: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on hose and half hose made or cut from knitted fabric composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 985: The House bill imposed on underwear and all other wearing apparel composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand, and not specially provided for, valued at not more than \$20 a dozen, various compound duties, and upon such underwear and wearing apparel valued at more than \$20 a dozen 40 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out the House rates and imposes a duty on all such underwear and wearing apparel of 45 per cent foreign value, but contains a provision that if such underwear and wearing apparel contains cotton wholly or in chief value of 1½-inch staple or longer the duty shall be 10 cents per pound and 45 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment striking out the special provision for underwear and wearing apparel containing cotton of 1½-inch staple or longer.

On amendments Nos. 987 and 988: Amendment No. 987 changes the minimum House duty on handkerchiefs and mufflers composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed No. 40, from 25 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value. Amendment No. 988 changes the minimum House duty on handkerchiefs and mufflers composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, when the average number exceeds No. 40, from 30 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 990: This amendment changes from 33½ per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 991 and 992: These amendments change from 25 cents a dozen pieces and 12½ per cent American value to 35 cents a dozen pieces and 10 per cent foreign value the House duty on shirt collars and cuffs of cotton, not specially provided for; and the House recedes on amendment No. 992, and recedes on amendment No. 991 with an amendment the effect of which is to make the duty 30 cents a dozen pieces and 10 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 997: This amendment changes from 17 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the additional House duty on lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 998: This amendment changes the minimum House duty of 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value on lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1000: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on articles made from cotton cloth and manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendment No. 1001: This amendment imposes a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent a pound upon crin vegetal, or palm-leaf fiber, which under the House bill was dutiable at 20 per cent American value as an unenumerated manufactured article; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1002: This amendment increases from three-fourths of 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound the House duty upon hemp and hemp tow; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 1 cent a pound.

On amendment No. 1004: This amendment increases from 1½ cents a pound to 4 cents a pound the House duty upon hackled hemp; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 2 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 1005: This amendment changes from 13 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty upon sliver and roving of vegetable fiber; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 1006 and 1007: The House bill imposed upon jute yarns or roving, single, 5-pound and finer, a duty of 9 cents a pound. The Senate amendments make this duty 7 cents a pound but not more than 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1008: The House bill imposed upon single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie not finer than 8 lea a duty of 8 cents a pound. The Senate amendment makes the duty 10 cents a pound and makes it applicable to all these yarns not finer than 12 lea; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1012: The House bill imposed upon single yarns made of flax, hemp, or ramie in addition to the duty thereon in the gray a duty of 5 cents a pound when boiled. The Senate amendment reduces this additional duty to 2 cents a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1013: The House bill provided that the duty on single yarns made of flax, hemp, or ramie in the case of yarns not finer than 8 lea shall not be less than 20 per cent American value and in the case of such yarns finer than 8 lea not less than 23 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides that in the case of all such yarns it shall not be less than 30 per cent foreign value nor more than 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment providing that the duty shall not be less than 25 nor more than 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1014: The House bill imposed upon threads, twines, and cords composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie a duty of 16 cents a pound if the size of the single yarn is not finer than 8 lea. The Senate amendment makes the duty 18½ cents a pound and makes it applicable to all yarns not finer than 11 lea; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1018: This amendment imposes on threads, twines, and cords composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie in addition to the specific duties a duty of 2 cents a pound when boiled and of 6 cents a pound when bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated. The House recedes with an amendment agreeing to the duty of 2 cents a pound when boiled, but making the duty when bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated 5 cents a pound.

On amendment No. 1020: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the minimum duty imposed by the House bill on threads, twines, and cords composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 30 per cent.

On amendments Nos. 1021 and 1022: Amendment 1021 strikes out the House duty of 2 cents a pound on cordage, wholly or in chief value of hemp. Amendment 1022 reinserts this article with a duty of 3 cents a pound. The House recedes on amendment No. 1021, and recedes on amendment No. 1022 with an amendment making the duty $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

On amendment No. 1023: The House bill provided that fishing nets composed wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie shall pay the same duty per pound as the highest rate upon any of the thread, twine, or cord of which the mesh is made. The Senate amendment provides that in case of such matters the duty shall be the sum of the rates of the constituent threads, twine, or cord of which the mesh is made; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1024: The House bill provided a duty of 26 per cent American value on hose for conducting liquids or gases, composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber. The Senate amendment makes this duty 17 cents a pound and 10 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1025: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound and 13 per cent American value on jute fabrics, not specially provided for, bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered noninflammable. The Senate amendment makes this duty 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1026 and 1031: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie not specially provided for. Senate amendment 1026 changes this duty to 55 per cent foreign value in the case of such fabrics (except those used as paddings or interlinings in clothing, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, weighing not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ and not more than 12 ounces to the square yard and exceeding 12 inches and not exceeding 24 inches in width). The House bill provided for woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or jute, commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, weighing not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ and not more than 12 ounces to the square yard, the rate of duty of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent American value. For such woven fabrics of flax or hemp, containing more than 100 threads and not exceeding 110 threads, the House bill provided a duty of 28 per cent American value; and for such woven fabrics of jute, but exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, the House bill provided a duty of 1 cent a pound. Senate amendment 1026 imposes a duty of 55 per cent foreign value on such woven fabrics of flax or hemp, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 110 threads, and upon such woven fabrics of jute, not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, a duty of 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1029: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie or other vegetable fiber except cotton not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1030: This amendment imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on plain-woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weighing less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per square yard, these materials being dutiable under paragraph 1009 of the House bill at 28 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1031: See amendment No. 1026.

On amendment No. 1033: This amendment changes from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on pile fabrics of vegetable fiber other than cotton, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the whole surface, and manufactures in any form; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1035: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on table damask composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton and manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of such damask; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1036: The House bill imposed a duty of 28 per cent American value on flax towels, sheets, and pillowcases, and paragraph 1019 of the House bill imposed the same duty on hemp towels, sheets, and pillowcases, and paragraph 1012 of the House bill imposed the same rate of duty on flax and hemp napkins. The Senate amendment imposes duties on these articles as follows: Towels and napkins of flax or hemp, not over 120 threads to the square inch, 55 per cent foreign value; over 120 threads to the square inch, 40 per cent foreign value; sheets and pillowcases of flax or hemp, 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1042: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom, and tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels, if composed of vegetable fiber other than cotton, or other than cotton and india rubber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1043: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on flax tapes designed for use in manufacturing measuring tapes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1045: This amendment changes from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on unhemmed handkerchiefs of vegetable fiber other than cotton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1046: This amendment changes from 36 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on hemmed or hemstitched handkerchiefs of vegetable fiber other than cotton, and makes the same duty applicable to such handkerchiefs unfinished, having drawn threads, which under the House bill were dutiable as handkerchiefs not hemmed; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1048: This amendment changes from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on wearing apparel of vegetable fiber other than cotton, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1049: The House bill imposed a duty on flax shirt collars and cuffs of 28 cents a dozen and 17 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes this duty to 40 cents a dozen and 10 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1050: The House bill imposed a rate of 1 cent a pound and 17 per cent American value on bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics. The Senate amendment makes this rate 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent foreign value in case such articles are not bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered noninflammable, and 1 cent a pound and 15 per cent foreign value if so bleached, printed, etc.; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1051: This amendment imposes the following duties on bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch: Weighing not less than 15 ounces nor more than 32 ounces to the square yard, six-tenths of 1 cent per square yard; weighing more than 32 ounces, three-tenths of 1 cent a pound. Under paragraph 1517 of the House bill these fabrics were on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1053: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on linoleum; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1055: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on woven articles and manufactures of vegetable fiber other than cotton or of which such fibers or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1057: This amendment imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value on carpets, carpeting, mats, matting, and rugs, made wholly of cotton, flax, hemp, or jute, or a mixture thereof, these articles being dutiable under the House bill at various rates according to the material of which made; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1058: This amendment changes from 26 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on floor coverings, not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1060: This amendment decreases from 9 cents per square yard to 7 cents per square yard the House

duty on matting of cocoa fiber or rattan; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 8 cents per square yard.

On amendment No. 1061: This amendment reduces from 7 cents per square foot to 5 cents per square foot the House duty on mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 6 cents per square foot.

SCHEDULE 11.—WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

On amendment No. 1062: The House bill imposed a duty of 82 per cent American value but not more than 7 cents per pound and when on the skin 24 per cent American value but not more than 6 cents per pound on wools not improved by the admixture of merino or English blood. The Senate amendment changes the rates on such wools if in the grease to 12 cents per pound; if washed, to 18 cents per pound; if scoured, to 24 cents per pound; if on the skin, to 11 cents per pound; and adds a provision that such wools may be imported under bond under regulations fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if within three years from the date of importation or withdrawal from bonded warehouse proof is furnished that the wools have been used in the manufacture of floor coverings the duty shall be remitted, and when such wools imported under bond are used in the manufacture of articles other than floor coverings, the duty imposed on any wools so used in violation of the bond shall be, in addition to the regular duties, 20 cents per pound, which shall not be remitted or refunded because of the exportation of the articles in which such wool was used. The Senate amendment also defines the terms "wools in the grease" and "washed wools." The House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1063: The House bill imposed a duty on wools, not specially provided for, and hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, if imported in the grease or washed, of 25 cents per pound of clean content; if in the scoured state, of 26 cents per pound; if on the skin, of 24 cents per pound of clean content, and provided that none of such wools shall pay a higher rate of duty than 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes these rates as follows: In the grease or washed, 33 cents per pound of clean content; in the scoured state, 33 cents per pound; on the skin, 32 cents per pound of clean content. The House recedes with an amendment making the rates 31 cents, 31 cents, and 30 cents per pound, respectively.

On amendment No. 1064: The House bill imposed duties as follows: Top, slubbing, roving, and ring waste, 25 cents per pound; on garnetted waste, 20 cents per pound; on noils, carbonized, 20 cents per pound; on noils, not carbonized, 16 cents per pound; thread or yarn waste, and all other wool waste not specially provided for shoddy and wool extract, 14 cents per pound; mungo, woolen rags, and flocks, 6 cents per pound. The Senate amendment changes these rates to 33 cents, 26 cents, 26 cents, 21 cents, 18 cents, 18 cents, and 8 cents per pound, respectively, and specifies that wastes of the hair of the Angora goat, Cashmere goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be dutiable at the rates provided for similar types of wool waste. The House recedes with an amendment making the rates 31 cents, 24 cents, 24 cents, 19 cents, 16 cents, 16 cents, and 7½ cents per pound, respectively.

On amendment No. 1065: The House bill imposed on wool which has been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, and not specially provided for, including tops and roving, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, a duty of 16½ cents per pound and 10 per cent American value; if valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 27½ cents per pound and 10 per cent American value. The Senate amendment includes "hair of the kinds provided for in this schedule," and changes the rate to 36 cents per pound and 20 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment making the rate 33 cents per pound and 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1066: The House bill imposed on yarn made wholly or part of wool, valued at not more than 55 cents per pound, a duty of 20 cents per pound and 15 per cent American value; valued at more than 55 cents per pound and not more than \$1.50 per pound, a duty of 30 cents per pound and 18 per cent American value; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, a duty of 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the duty on such yarn valued at not more than 30 cents per pound to 26 cents per pound and 30 per cent foreign value; valued at more than 30 cents but not more than \$1 per pound to 39 cents per pound and 35 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1 per pound to 39 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value. The House recedes

with an amendment making the specific rates 24 cents, 36 cents, and 36 cents, respectively.

On amendment No. 1067: The House bill imposed duties as follows: On woven fabrics weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in part of wool, if valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 22 per cent American value; if valued at more than \$1.25 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 27½ per cent American value; and if the warp of any such woven fabrics is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber, if valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 22 per cent American value, and if valued at more than \$1.25 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 27½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment limits the full compensatory duty, for duty on raw wool, given manufactures of wool to the amount of wool content and changes the duties on such woven fabrics as follows: Valued at not more than 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value; valued at more than 80 cents per pound, 49 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent foreign value; and if the warp of any such woven fabrics is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 39 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment making the specific rates 37 cents, 45 cents, and 36 cents, respectively.

On amendment No. 1068: The House bill imposed on woven fabrics, weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in part of wool, the following duties: If valued at more than 75 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 18 per cent American value; valued at more than 75 cents per pound but not more than \$1.25 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 21 per cent American value; valued at more than \$1.25 per pound but not more than \$2.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 24 per cent American value; valued at more than \$2.50 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 27½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the rates on such woven fabrics as follows: If valued at not more than 60 cents per pound, 26 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value; valued at more than 60 cents per pound but not more than 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value; valued at more than 80 cents per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 49 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 49 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent foreign value, and limits the full compensatory duty for duty on raw wool given manufactures of wool to the amount of wool content. The House recedes with an amendment making the specific rates 24 cents, 37 cents, 45 cents, and 45 cents, respectively.

On amendment No. 1069: The House bill imposed on woven fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, cut into garment or suiting lengths, or such as have been dampened, sponged, or shrunk, an additional rate of 2 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1071 and 1072: The Senate amendments limit the application of the duties provided for pile fabrics to such as are wholly or in chief value of wool; such pile fabrics in chief value of other than wool but in part of wool are dutiable at various rates of duty according to the component material of chief value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1073: This amendment changes from 36 cents per pound and 27½ per cent American value to 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on pile fabrics, wholly or in chief value of wool; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1074: The House bill imposed on blankets, wholly or in part of wool, not exceeding 3 yards in length, plain woven, with not more than one color in warp or filling, and not advanced beyond weaving by any process of finishing, the following duties: Valued at not more than 75 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; valued at more than 75 cents per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment extended the provision to include all blankets and similar articles, carriage and automobile robes, and steamer rugs made of blanketing, wholly or in chief value of wool, not exceeding 3 yards in length, and changes the duties as follows: If valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent foreign value; valued at more than 50 cents per pound but not more than \$1 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 32½ per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1 per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 33 cents per pound and 35 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign

value. The House recedes with an amendment making the specific rates 18 cents per pound, 27 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound, and 37 cents per pound, respectively.

On amendment No. 1075: The House bill imposed on felts, not woven, wholly or in part of wool, the following duties: If valued at not more than 75 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; if valued at more than 75 cents per pound and not more than \$1.50 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; if valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the duties on such felts, if valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, to 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent foreign value; if valued at more than 50 cents per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent foreign value; if valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the specific rates 18 cents per pound, 27 cents per pound, and 37 cents per pound, respectively.

On amendment No. 1076: The House bill imposed on fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, and cords and tassels, if wholly of wool, 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent American value; if in part of wool, 25 cents per pound and 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the provision "if in part of wool, whether or not wool constitutes chief value," to "in chief value of wool," and the rate to 49 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent foreign value; the effect of this change is to make dutiable the fabrics and articles specified if not in chief value of wool but in part of wool, according to the component material of chief value at various rates of duty. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 45 cents per pound upon the wool content thereof and 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1077: The House bill imposed on knit fabrics, made of wool or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value, duties as follows: Valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; valued at more than \$1.25 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes these rates upon such knit fabrics if valued at not more than \$1 per pound to 33 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value; if valued at more than \$1 per pound to 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value. The House bill imposed on hose and half hose, and gloves and mittens, made of wool or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value, the following duties: If valued at not more than \$3 per dozen pairs, 30 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value; if valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs, 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the rates on such articles as follows: Valued at not more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs to 39 cents per pound and 35 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value.

The House bill imposed on knit underwear, finished or unfinished, made of wool or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value, duties as follows: Valued at not more than \$2.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value; valued at more than \$2.50 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the rates on such articles as follows: Valued at not more than \$1.75 per pound, 39 cents per pound and 30 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1.75 per pound, 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value.

The House bill imposed on underwear, knit or crocheted, made of wool or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value, the following duties: Valued at not more than \$2.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 28 per cent American value; valued at more than \$2.50 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 33½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the rates on such articles as follows: Valued at not more than \$1 per pound, 39 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$1 per pound and not more than \$2 per pound, 44 cents per pound and 45 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$2 per pound, 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value. The Senate amendment also changes the House provisions "or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value" to "or in chief value of wool," the effect of which is to make the articles described if not in chief value of wool but in part of wool subject to various duties according to the component material or chief material. The House recedes with an amendment changing the specific rates in the Senate amendment

wherever they appear as follows: 33 cents to 30 cents per pound, 39 cents to 36 cents per pound, 44 cents to 40 cents per pound, and 49 cents to 45 cents per pound.

On amendment No. 1078: The House bill imposed on clothing and articles of wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, of wool or of which wool is the component part, whether or not constituting chief value, the following duties: Valued at not more than \$2.50 per pound, 20 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value; valued at more than \$2.50 per pound but not more than \$5 per pound, 25 cents per pound and 25 per cent American value; valued at more than \$5 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the duty on such articles as follows: Valued at not more than \$2 per pound, 26 cents per pound and 40 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$2 per pound but not more than \$4 per pound, 33 cents per pound and 45 per cent foreign value; valued at more than \$4 per pound, 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent foreign value. The Senate amendment also changes the phrase "made of wool or of which wool is a component part, whether or not constituting chief value" to "composed wholly or in chief value of wool"; the effect of which is to exclude such clothing and articles of wearing apparel in part but not in chief value of wool from the provisions of this paragraph and make clothing and articles of wearing apparel not in chief value of wool, dutiable at various rates according to component material of chief value. The House recedes with an amendment changing the specific rates from 26 cents to 24 cents per pound, 33 cents to 30 cents per pound, 49 cents to 45 cents per pound.

On amendment No. 1080: This amendment changes the duty of 5 cents per square foot and 30 per cent American value to 55 per cent foreign value on Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets and rugs, not made on a power-driven loom; and carpets and rugs of oriental weave or weaves, produced on a power-driven loom; and chenille Axminster carpets and rugs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1081: The House bill imposed duties as follows: On Axminster carpets and rugs, not specially provided for, 2 cents per square foot and 25 per cent American value; on Wilton carpets and rugs, 3 cents per square foot and 25 per cent American value; on Brussels carpets and rugs, 2 cents per square foot and 25 per cent American value; on velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs, 1½ cents per square foot and 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes these rates to 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1083: This amendment changes from 1 cent per square foot and 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on ingrain carpets and ingrain rugs or art squares, of whatever material composed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1084: This amendment changes the House provision "in part of wool, whether or not constituting chief value" to "in chief value." The effect of this amendment is to exclude from the provision of this paragraph all floor coverings not specially provided for, not in chief value of wool, and make them dutiable according to the component material of chief value at various rates of duties; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1085: This amendment changes from 2 cents per square foot and 25 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on all other floor coverings not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of wool; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1087: This amendment changes the duty on screens, hassocks, and all other articles composed wholly or in part of carpets or rugs, and not specially provided for, from 22 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1088: The House bill imposed on all manufactures not specially provided for, composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, whether or not constituting chief value, a duty of 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment changes the rate of duty to 55 per cent foreign value, and changes the provision "of which wool is a component part, whether or not constituting chief value" to "in chief value of wool." The effect of this provision is to make all manufactures not specially provided for, in part but not in chief value of wool, dutiable according to the component material of chief value at various rates of duty. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 50 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1091: The House bill provided that all samples of manufactures of wool not admitted under bond for exportation within six months shall be subject to the same rates of duty and the same valuation as the manufactured articles which they are intended to represent. The Senate amendment

strikes out this provision, the effect of which is to make such samples dutiable in accordance with the component material of chief value in the condition in which imported; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 12.—SILK AND SILK GOODS.

On amendment No. 1092: The House bill imposed upon silk partially manufactured from raw silk, waste silk, or cocoons, and silk noils exceeding 2 inches in length, not twisted or spun, a duty of 35 cents a pound, with a minimum duty of 25 per cent American value. The Senate amendment makes the duty 35 per cent foreign value and includes at this duty articles partially manufactured of silk and artificial silk in combination, if not twisted or spun, which under the House bill were dutiable under paragraph 1213 at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1093: This amendment makes the duty imposed by paragraph 1202 of the House bill upon spun silk or schappe-silk yarn applicable to yarn of silk and artificial silk used in combination, which under paragraph 1213 of the House bill was dutiable at 35 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1100: The House bill provided a minimum duty of 26 per cent American value upon spun silk and schappe silk yarn and roving. The Senate amendment provides for a minimum duty of 40 per cent foreign value in the case of single yarns or roving and a minimum duty of 45 per cent foreign value in the case of two or more ply yarns; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1102: The House bill imposed upon thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine various specific duties ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pound, with a minimum ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment substitutes for these duties a duty of 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1103 and 1104: The House bill imposed upon sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns made from raw silk a minimum duty of 20 per cent American value if in the gum and 26 per cent American value if ungummed or further advanced. The Senate amendments make these minimum duties, respectively, 35 per cent foreign value and 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1105: The House bill imposed upon woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of silk, depending upon weight, silk content, kind, and condition of manufacture, various specific and ad valorem duties and a minimum ad valorem duty of 31 per cent American value. The Senate amendment strikes out all of these duties and imposes a duty of 55 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes. On this class of fabrics the specific rates under the act of 1909 were equivalent to 55 per cent on the average and in some cases were much higher.

On amendments Nos. 1106 and 1311: The House bill imposed upon plushes composed wholly or in chief value of silk various specific and ad valorem duties depending upon weight and whether or not the filling is of cotton, with a minimum duty of 33½ per cent American value, and upon velvet or plush ribbons various specific duties dependent upon measurement and silk color, with a minimum duty of 33½ per cent American value. The House bill, in paragraph 1453, also imposed a duty of 10 per cent American value on hatter's plush. The Senate amendments strike out these House duties and substitute therefor a duty of 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 1109: This amendment changes from 33½ per cent American value to 55 per cent foreign value the House duty on fabrics wholly or in chief value of silk, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom, and tubings, garters, suspenders, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels, if composed of silk or wholly or in chief value of silk and india rubber, and not embroidered; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1110: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 55 per cent foreign value the House duty on knit fabrics in the piece composed wholly or in chief value of silk; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1111: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on knit underwear, hose, half hose, and gloves composed wholly or in chief value of silk; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1112: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on knit or crocheted outerwear and other goods composed wholly or in chief value of silk; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1113 and 1114: The House bill imposed on handkerchiefs and woven mufflers composed wholly or in

chief value of silk a duty of 33½ per cent American value if not hemmed and a duty of 40 per cent American value if hemmed or hemstitched. The Senate amendments change these duties, respectively, to 55 per cent foreign value and 60 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1115: This amendment strikes out the House duty of 50 cents a dozen and 20 per cent American value on silk shirt collars, the effect of this amendment being to make this article dutiable at 60 per cent foreign value under paragraph 1210 of the bill as agreed to in conference; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1116: The House imposed upon men's and boys' shirts wholly or partly of silk a duty of 40 per cent American value, but not less than 10 per cent in addition to the duty on the component materials. The Senate amendment strikes out this paragraph of the House bill, the effect being to subject these articles to a duty of 60 per cent foreign value under paragraph 1210 of the bill as agreed to in conference; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1119: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on wearing apparel not knit or crocheted, composed wholly or in chief value of silk, and not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1120: The House bill provided that articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the materials or goods dutiable under paragraph 1212 of the House bill should pay not less than the rate of duty on such goods under the dutiable list. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1122: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1125: The House bill imposed the following duties on yarns, threads, filaments, and lame of artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair, or of the waste of such materials: If singles, 45 cents a pound; if tram, 50 cents a pound; if organzine, 60 cents a pound, and provided a minimum duty of 23 per cent American value. The House bill also provided that in the case of ribbons and other fabrics and articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing a duty of 45 cents a pound and 57½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides duties upon yarns made from artificial silk waste as follows: If singles, 25 cents a pound; if further advanced by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, 30 cents a pound; and imposed upon yarns, threads, and filaments or artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair the following duties: If singles, 45 cents a pound; if further advanced by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, 50 cents a pound. This amendment imposes upon products of cellulose, not compounded, such as are ordinarily used in braiding or weaving and in imitation of silk, straw, or similar substances, a duty of 55 cents a pound. The Senate amendment also provides a minimum duty on all the foregoing of 45 per cent foreign value. The Senate amendment also provides that in the case of ribbons and other fabrics and articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing a duty of 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent foreign value. The Senate amendment also imposes a duty of 10 per cent foreign value on unmanufactured artificial silk waste, dutiable under paragraph 1456 of the House bill at 10 per cent American value, and imposes a duty of 20 cents a pound but not less than 25 per cent foreign value on artificial silk waste partially manufactured and not further advanced than sliver or roving, the rate of duty on which under the House bill was doubtful; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 13.—PAPER AND BOOKS.

On amendment No. 1127: The Senate amendment imposes on pulpboard in rolls, for use in the manufacture of wallboard, a duty of 5 per cent foreign value. The House bill made no such provision, but included pulpboard in rolls within the general provision for pulpboard at 10 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1128: The Senate amendment provides that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in paragraph 1302 of the House bill when imported from the United States in excess of the duty therein provided there shall be imposed upon such article, when imported from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, a duty equal to that imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government on such article im-

ported from the United States. The House bill contained no such provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1129: This amendment changes from 1½ cents a pound and 15 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the duty on filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1130: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on indurated fiber ware, masks composed of paper, pulp or papier-mâché, manufactures of pulp, and manufactures of papier-mâché, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1131: The Senate amendment represents a clerical amendment with the exception of "carbon paper, coated." The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per pound on such paper. The Senate amendment changes this duty to 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value when weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream, or 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value where the paper weighs over 6 and less than 10 pounds per ream; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1132, 1134, and 1135: The House bill provided on papers commonly known as tissue paper, stereo-type paper, and copying paper, and all papers not specially provided for, weighing not over 8 pounds to the ream, a duty of 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent American value, and weighing over 8 pounds and less than 12½ pounds to the ream a duty of 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent American value. The Senate amendments change the duty on such paper weighing over 6 pounds and not over 8 pounds to the ream to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value, and on such paper weighing not less than 10 pounds and less than 12½ pounds to the ream the following rates: Weighing not less than 10 pounds and less than 10.78 pounds per ream (tissue-paper basis of 288,000 square inches), 30 per cent foreign value (as paper n. s. p. f. in par. 1309 of the House bill); weighing not less than 10.78 pounds and less than 12½ pounds per ream, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value (under par. 1307 of the House bill); and the House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendment No. 1136: The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value on India and bible paper weighing over 10 pounds and less than 18 pounds to the ream. The House bill provided for such paper at the rate of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent American value as printing paper not specially provided for; and the House recedes, with an amendment making the Senate duty apply to such paper weighing 10 pounds or more and less than 18 pounds to the ream.

On amendment No. 1137: The Senate amendment changes the House duty on papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for, from 5 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1139: This amendment changes from 4½ cents per pound and 17 per cent American value to 4½ cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process, if embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1140: This amendment changes the House duty on paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than 15 pounds per ream, from 5 cents per pound and 17 per cent American value to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1141 and 1507: The House bill imposed on gummed papers, including decalcomania paper not printed, a duty of 5 cents per pound. Amendment No. 1141 changes the provision "including decalcomania paper not printed" to "including simplex decalcomania paper not printed," and amendment No. 1507 places "duplex decalcomania paper not printed" on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 1141, and recedes on amendment No. 1507 with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1142: This amendment changes from 5 cents per pound and 17 per cent American value to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on cloth-lined or reinforced paper; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1143: This amendment changes the House duty on papers with paraffin or wax coated surface or surfaces,

vegetable parchment paper, grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, all other grease-proof and imitation parchment paper, not specially provided for, from 3 cents per pound and 13 per cent American value to 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1145: This amendment changes the House duty on wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerin or glycerin combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates, from 30 per cent American value to 65 per cent foreign value. The amendment also includes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1146: This amendment changes from 20 cents per pound to 25 cents per pound the House duty on labels and flaps printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1147: This amendment changes from 30 cents to 35 cents per pound the House duty on cigar bands printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1148: This amendment changes from 30 cents to 35 cents per pound the House duty on labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1149: This amendment changes from 40 cents to 50 cents per pound the House duty on cigar bands of the same number of colors and printing as described in amendment No. 1148; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1150: This amendment changes from 50 cents to 60 cents per pound the House duty on labels and flaps printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1151: This amendment changes from 55 cents to 65 cents per pound the House duty on cigar bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1152, 1154, 1155, and 1156: These amendments change the House duties on all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same), not specifically provided for in paragraph 1306 of the House bill, as follows: Not exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, from 20 to 25 cents per pound; exceeding eight and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and less than 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, from 8½ to 10 cents per pound; exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, from 8 to 9½ cents per pound; exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, from 6 to 7½ cents per pound; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

On amendment No. 1159: The Senate amendment limits the application of rates under paragraph 1307 of the House bill to such papers therein provided for as weigh 7 pounds or over per ream and changes the House rate of 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent American value on such papers as follows: Weighing not over 3.9 pounds per ream to 6 cents a pound and 15 per cent foreign value; over 3.9 pounds and less than 6½ pounds per ream (par. 1304 of the House bill) to 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent foreign value; weighing not less than 6½ pounds and less than 7 pounds to the ream (par. 1304 of the House bill) to 30 per cent foreign value (papers not specially provided for, under par. 1309 of the House bill); and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1162: This amendment is clerical, except for the special provision for paper envelopes, not specially provided for, if lithographed. The House bill provided a duty for such paper envelopes of 10 per cent American value in addition to the duty as paper from which made, whereas the Senate amendment increases the additional duty of 10 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1163: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1164: This amendment strikes out the House bill provision of 5 cents per pound on paper hangings with paper back, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored, thereby including them within the provision for hanging paper at 10 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1165: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 1½ cents per pound and 20 per

cent foreign value the House duty on hanging paper, printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1166: This amendment changes the House duty on wrapping paper, not specially provided for, from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1167: This amendment changes the House duty on blotting paper from 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1168: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on paper not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1169: The House bill imposed on books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, a duty of 20 per cent American value; and on books bound wholly or in part in leather, the chief value of which is in the binding, not specially provided for, a duty of 33½ per cent American value. The Senate amendment imposes a duty on unbound books of all kinds, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter not specially provided for, if of bona fide foreign authorship, a duty of 15 per cent foreign value; and on all others not specially provided for, 25 per cent foreign value; and on book bindings or covers wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for, 30 per cent foreign value. The House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1170: This amendment changes the House duty on books of paper or other material for children's use, printed lithographically or otherwise, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, with more reading matter than letters, numerals, or descriptive words, from 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1172: This amendment changes from 26 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on post cards (not including American views) plain, decorated, embossed, or printed except by lithographic process; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1173: This amendment changes the House duty on views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than eight one-thousandths of an inch (except show cards), occupying 35 square inches or less of surface per view, from 15 cents per pound and 20 per cent American value to 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1174: The House bill imposed a duty on Christmas and other greeting cards of 30 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides that greeting cards, and all other social and gift cards, with text or greeting, shall be dutiable at 45 per cent foreign value; if such cards are without text or greeting the duty is 30 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1175: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on photograph, autograph, scrap, post-card and postage-stamp albums, and albums for phonograph records; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1176: This amendment changes the House duty on playing cards from 60 per cent American value to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1177: This amendment changes from 23 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on papers and paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes or other articles, plain or printed, but not lithographed, and not specially provided for; paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, laminated, glazed, coated, lined, printed, decorated, or ornamented in any manner; press boards and press paper; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1178: This amendment changes the House duty imposed on test or container boards of a bursting strength above 60 pounds per square inch from 15 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1179: This amendment changes from 28 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on stereotype-matrix mat or board; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1181: This amendment changes from 26 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on wall pockets, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-mâché, or paper board, whether or not die-cut, embossed, or printed lithographically or otherwise; boxes, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-mâché or paper board, and not specially provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 14.—SUNDRIES.

On amendment No. 1182: The House bill imposed upon specified manufactures of asbestos various specific duties according to the nature of the article and imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value upon unenumerated manufactures of asbestos. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 30 per cent foreign value upon asbestos yarn and woven fabrics, and a duty of 25 per cent foreign value upon all other manufactures of asbestos; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1183 and 1184: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value upon ice and roller skates. The Senate amendments change this duty to 20 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1185 and 1187: These amendments change from 25 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty upon ivory beads; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1186: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty upon beads and spangles not including ivory beads, and upon imitation pearl beads and beads in imitation of precious or semiprecious stones; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1188 and 1190: These amendments change from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty upon fabrics and articles not embroidered, etc., composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles, and strikes out the House duty upon fabrics or articles of this character ornamented with beads, spangles, or bugles, and amendment No. 1244 makes the latter article dutiable at 75 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1192: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty upon imitation pearl beads; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1195: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty upon boots or shoes the uppers of which are composed of wool, hair, fiber, silk, or silk substitutes; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 1196 and 1197: Amendment No. 1196 changes from 13 per cent American value to 15 per cent foreign value the House duty upon braids of straw, wool, rattan, or hemp, etc., for ornamenting hats, if not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained; and amendment No. 1197 changes from 17 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the House duty upon the materials if bleached, dyed, etc.; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1198 and 1199: Amendment No. 1198 changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty upon hats of straw, willow, rattan, etc., not blocked or trimmed; and amendment No. 1199 changes from 33½ per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty upon such hats, if blocked or trimmed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1200: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on straw hats known as harvest hats, valued at less than \$3 a dozen; and the House recedes with an amendment making this duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendments Nos. 1201 and 1202: These amendments change from 40 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on men's hats of straw, willow, rattan, hemp, etc. (other than hats known as harvest hats), whether or not blocked or trimmed, if sewed, and includes in this duty all such hats whether or not for men; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1203: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on toothbrushes and other toilet brushes; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1205: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on unenumerated brushes and on hair pencils; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1207: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the additional duty imposed by the House bill on vegetable ivory but-

tens and blanks, and pearl or shell buttons and blanks; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1208: This amendment changes from 38 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on parts of buttons and button molds and blanks, and collar and cuff buttons and studs of bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or agate, and unenumerated buttons; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1209: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on granulated or ground cork, which under the House bill under the paragraph amended was 25 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1210: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on cork insulation, cork tile, and manufactures of cork paper, and manufactures of cork bark, and artificial cork; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1211: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, and poker chips; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1212: This amendment, together with amendment 1213, imposes a duty of 70 per cent foreign value on garland, festooning, and Christmas-tree decorations of tinsel wire, lame, bullions, or metal threads which under paragraph 382 of the House bill were dutiable at 45 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1213: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 70 per cent foreign value the House duty on dolls and parts of dolls, doll heads, and toy marbles of whatever material composed, and on unenumerated toys and parts of toys not composed of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1215: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on paper and cloths coated with artificial or natural abrasives, which under the House bill were subject to various rates of duty according to the material with which coated; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1216: This amendment strikes out the House duty of 5 per cent American value on crude artificial abrasives, and amendment 1428 places these materials on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1217 and 1218: Amendment No. 1217 increases from 6 cents a gross to 12 cents a gross the House duty on matches when packed containing not more than 100 matches in a box, and amendment No. 1218 increases from three-fourths of 1 cent per 1,000 matches to 1 cent per 1,000 matches the House duty on matches otherwise imported. The House recedes on amendment No. 1217 with an amendment making the duty 8 cents a gross, and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 1218.

On amendment No. 1219: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on wax matches, wind matches, and all matches in books or folders, or having stained or colored sticks or stems, night lights, fuses, and time-burning chemicals. The House recedes with an amendment making this duty 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1220: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on percussion caps, cartridges, and empty cartridge shells; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1221: This amendment imposes a duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet on mining, blasting, or safety fuses composed in chief value of cotton, which under paragraph 920 of the House bill were dutiable at 28 per cent American value as manufactures of cotton; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1224: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House duty on feathers and downs, dressed, colored, or otherwise manufactured, including manufactures of down, artificial or ornamental feathers for millinery purposes, artificial fruits, vegetables, grains, leaves, and flowers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1225: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 65 per cent foreign value the House duty on natural leaves, plants, shrubs, and trees chemically treated, colored, dyed, or painted. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 60 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1226: This amendment changes from 50 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the basket clause of the paragraph relating to feathers and downs, and millinery ornaments; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1228: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on furs dressed on the skin, excepting silver or black

fox furs. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1229: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty on manufactures of furs, excepting silver or black fox furs, prepared for use as material; and on unenumerated articles made of fur; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1230: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on silver or black fox skins, and unenumerated manufactures thereof; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1232: This amendment changes from 22 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on hatters' furs, or furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1233: This amendment changes from 40 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on fans except common palm-leaf fans; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1234: This amendment changes from 10 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the House duty on gun wads; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1236: This amendment imposes a duty of 40 per cent foreign value on unenumerated manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cattle hair or horsehair, which under the House bill were dutiable at 20 per cent American value as unenumerated manufactured articles; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1237: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the additional duty imposed by the House on hats in chief value of fur. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1239: This amendment changes from 55 per cent American value to 80 per cent foreign value the House duty on jewelry valued above 20 cents a dozen pieces; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1240: This amendment changes from 55 per cent American value to 80 per cent foreign value the House duty on rope and fancy patterns of chain valued above 30 cents a yard, and articles valued above 20 cents a dozen pieces designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person, if made of metal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1241: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 75 per cent foreign value the House duty on all materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, of rope, and fancy patterns of chain valued above 30 cents a yard, or of articles valued above 20 cents a dozen designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1243: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on chatons, doublets, and synthetic cut stones used in the manufacture of jewelry, and a duty of 45 per cent American value on imitation pearls and imitation precious or semiprecious stones except chatons, doublets, and synthetic cut stones. The Senate amendment strikes out these duties and substitutes a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on imitation precious cut or faceted stones, imitation semiprecious faceted stones, imitation half pearls, and hollow or filled pearls without hole or with hole partly through only, and a duty of 60 per cent foreign value on imitation precious stones not cut or faceted, imitation semiprecious stones not faceted, imitation jet buttons, cut, polished, or faceted, and imitation solid pearls wholly or in part pierced; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1244: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent American value upon laces, burnt-out laces, window curtains, and all other articles or fabrics of lace or made wholly or in part, however small, of lace or imitation lace, and on edgings, insertings, nets, nettings, veils, veiling, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, trimmings, flouncings, flutings, quillings, ornaments, ribbons ornamented in the process of weaving, and braids, and all articles composed in any degree of any of the foregoing fabrics or articles, if any of the foregoing are composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, tinsel wire, lame, bullions, metal threads, spangles, or beads, but excepts from this duty articles and materials specially provided for in paragraphs 919, 1006, 1403, 1404, 1406, and 1424 of the House bill. The Senate amendment makes this duty 90 per cent foreign value, and applicable to embroideries capable of conversion into burnt-out laces (under the House bill dutiable at 37½ per cent American value under the paragraph to which the amendment relates), fabrics and articles composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles and not embroidered, tamboured, appliqué, nor scalloped (which, if

in part of lace, were taxable under paragraph 1403 of the House bill), and other unimportant articles, which under the House bill were taxed at various rates of duty. The House bill also imposed a duty of 37½ per cent American value upon embroidery and all other articles or fabrics, embroidered in any manner, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including straight hemstitching, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, tinsel wire, lame, bullions, metal threads, spangles, or beads, but exempts from this duty the materials and articles specially provided for in paragraphs 919, 1006, 1403, 1404, 1406, and 1424 of the House bill. The Senate amendment makes this duty 75 per cent foreign value and makes this duty applicable to the materials and articles specially provided for in paragraphs 920, 1006, 1403, 1404, 1406, and 1424 of the bill as agreed to in conference; and the House recedes, with an amendment correcting a reference to a paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1245: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on bag, strap, case, and football leather, finished, which under the House bill was on the free list as leather not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1246: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on seal, sheep, goat, calf, and pig leather dressed and finished other than shoe leather. Under the House bill these materials were on the free list as leather not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring pig leather to the free list.

On amendments Nos. 1249 and 1251: Amendment No. 1249 changes from 25 per cent American value to 30 per cent foreign value the House duty on leather bags, baskets, belts, pocket-books, and other boxes, and on moccasins, and on manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment not specially provided for. Amendment No. 1251 changes from 30 per cent American value to 45 per cent foreign value the House duty on any of the foregoing permanently fitted with traveling luncheon, manicure, or similar sets; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1252: This amendment increases from \$4 a dozen pairs to \$5 a dozen pairs the House duty on men's gloves not over 12 inches in length; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1253: This amendment increases from \$3 a dozen pairs to \$4 a dozen pairs the House duty on women's and children's gloves not over 12 inches in length; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1254: The House bill imposed a minimum duty of 37½ per cent American value on leather gloves. The Senate amendment makes the minimum duty 50 per cent foreign value and places a maximum limit of 70 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1255: This amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent foreign value on gloves of leather, made from horse-hides or pigskins, which under the House bill were dutiable at various rates according to length and whether for men or women and children; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1256, 1257, and 1613: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent American value upon catgut, whip gut, worm gut, oriental gut, and manufactures thereof. The Senate amendments place surgical catgut and unmanufactured worm gut upon the free list and change the duty on the remainder of the materials and articles dutiable under the paragraph of the House bill to 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with amendments making the duty 40 per cent foreign value and making this duty applicable to surgical catgut.

On amendment No. 1258: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty on gas mantles and on other unenumerated mantles treated with chemicals or metallic oxides. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty 40 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1259: This amendment imposes a duty of 35 per cent foreign value upon harness valued at more than \$70 a set, saddles valued at more than \$40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing. These articles were free of duty under paragraph 1600 of the House bill; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty apply to single harness valued at more than \$40, and making a clerical change in the House bill.

On amendment No. 1260: Cabinet locks, padlocks, and latches were not specifically mentioned in the House bill and fell under the basket clause as manufactures of metal not specially provided for at 35 per cent American value. The Senate amendment provides a classification for these articles according to construction and width, as set forth in the following table:

Article.	Rate of duty.		
	House bill (American value).	Senate bill.	Conference.
Cabinet locks, not of pin tumbler construction:			
If not over 1½ inches in width.	35 per cent....	70 cents per dozen.	70 cents per dozen.
Over 1½ and not over 2½ inches in width.	do.....	\$1 per dozen..	\$1 per dozen.
Over 2½ inches in width.....	do.....	\$1.50 per dozen.	\$1.50 per dozen.
Padlocks, not of pin tumbler or cylinder construction:			
Not over 1½ inches in width....	do.....	35 cents per dozen.	35 cents per dozen.
Over 1½ and not over 2½ inches in width.	do.....	50 cents per dozen.	50 cents per dozen.
Over 2½ inches in width.....	do.....	75 cents per dozen.	75 cents per dozen.
Padlocks, of pin tumbler or cylinder construction:			
Not over 1½ inches in width....	do.....	\$1 per dozen....	\$1 per dozen.
Over 1½ to 2½ inches in width..	do.....	\$1.50 per dozen.	\$1.50 per dozen.
Over 2½ inches in width.....	do.....	\$2 per dozen....	\$2 per dozen.
All other locks or latches of pin tumbler or cylinder construction.	do.....	\$2 per dozen plus 20 per cent.	\$2 per dozen plus 20 per cent.

In using the above table it should be borne in mind that in the House bill the ad valorem rates were based upon American value while the Senate amendment and the conference agreement are based upon foreign value.

The House recedes.

On amendment No. 1262: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty upon unenumerated manufactures of amber, bladders, or wax; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1264: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty upon unenumerated manufactures of bone, grass, horn, india rubber, straw, etc.; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1265: This amendment imposes a duty of 10 per cent foreign value upon motor-cycle tires of rubber, which under paragraph 371 of the House bill were dutiable at 30 per cent American value as finished parts of motor cycles; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1266: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 50 per cent foreign value the House duty upon combs of horn or of horn and metal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1269: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty upon unenumerated manufactures of ivory, mother-of-pearl, shell, plaster of Paris, hard rubber, and upon manufactured shells; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1273: This amendment strikes out the duty imposed by the House bill of 35 per cent American value on music wire, the effect of the amendment being to make this article dutiable under paragraph 316 of the bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1275: This amendment changes from 35 per cent American value to 40 per cent foreign value the House duty upon unenumerated musical instruments and parts, pianoforte or player actions and parts, cases for musical instruments, tuning forks, metronomes, etc., and metal strings for musical instruments; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1276: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the additional duty imposed by the House bill upon tuning pins; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1277: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.50 each and 35 per cent American value upon violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses. The Senate amendment strikes out the specific duty and makes the ad valorem duty 45 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty \$1 each and 35 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1278: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value upon unassembled parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses. The Senate amendment makes this duty 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1282: This amendment imposes a duty of 45 per cent foreign value upon needles for phonographs, graphophones, etc., which under the House bill were dutiable at 30 per cent American value as parts of phonographs, etc.; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1285: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 35 per cent foreign value the House duty on calender rolls or bowls suitable for use in calendering, embossing, mangling, or pressing operations; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1287 and 1288: The House bill imposed a duty on rosaries, chaplets, and similar articles of religious devotion made of gold, silver, platinum, precious or imitation precious stones of 15 per cent American value if valued at not more than \$1.25 per dozen and 30 per cent American value if valued at more than \$1.25 per dozen. The Senate amendment makes the duty, regardless of value, 50 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1291: This amendment changes from 10 per cent American value to 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on violin rosin; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1293: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the House duty on unenumerated works of art; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty 20 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1296: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents a gross and 25 per cent American value on pencils not of metal and in addition a duty of 25 cents a gross on caps or protectors of pencils and pencils prepared for caps or protectors, and a duty of 50 cents a gross on pencils stamped with names other than the manufacturers'. The Senate amendment strikes out this duty and substitutes for it a duty on pencils not of metal of 40 cents a gross but not less than 45 per cent foreign value, a duty of 25 cents a gross on pencil-point protectors and clips, and a duty of 50 cents a gross but not less than 45 per cent foreign value on pencils stamped with names other than the manufacturers'. The House recedes with an amendment making the duty on pencils 45 cents per gross and in addition 25 per cent foreign value, and agreeing to the rate on pencil-point protectors and clips, and making the rate on pencils stamped with names other than the manufacturers' 50 cents a gross and in addition 25 per cent foreign value.

On amendment No. 1298: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents a gross on pencil leads not in wood or other material a duty of 10 cents a gross on leads not exceeding six one-hundredths of an inch in diameter and commonly known as refills, a duty of 60 cents a gross on colored, copy, or indelible leads, and in addition to all these specific rates imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment removes the additional ad valorem duty on pencil leads not in wood or other material and imposes a duty of 10 cents a gross on leads commonly known as refills not exceeding six one-hundredths of an inch in diameter and not exceeding 2 inches in length and a proportional duty in addition on longer leads, and imposes a duty of 40 per cent foreign value on colored or crayon leads or copy or indelible leads; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1300: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 20 per cent foreign value the House duty on photographic cameras and parts thereof not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1301: This amendment changes from 20 per cent American value to 15 per cent foreign value the House duty on photographic dry plates not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1302: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent American value on photographic and moving picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed. The Senate amendment makes this duty four-tenths of 1 cent a linear foot of the standard width of 1½ inches and proportional rates on other widths; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1303: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent American value on photographic film negatives for moving picture exhibits or for reproducing pictures for such exhibits, if exposed, whether developed or not. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 2 cents a linear foot in the case of such negatives exposed but not developed and 3 cents a linear foot if exposed and developed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1304: This amendment changes from 30 per cent American value to 1 cent a linear foot the House duty on photographic film positives for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1305: This amendment changes from 25 per cent American value to 1 cent a linear foot the duty imposed by the House bill on photographic and motion-picture films or film negatives taken from the United States and exposed in a foreign country by an American producer in the course of production of a picture, 60 per cent or more of which is made in the United States; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1309: This amendment changes from 45 per cent American value to 60 per cent foreign value the House

duty on pipe bowls, pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, mouthpieces and cases for the same, pouches for chewing or smoking tobacco, cigarette books, cigarette book covers, cigarette paper, except cork paper, and all unenumerated smokers' articles unless made of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1310 and 1484: These amendments impose a duty of 20 per cent foreign value on crude or unmanufactured meerschaum and removes this material from the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1311: See amendment No. 1106.

On amendment No. 1314: This amendment makes blanks and pistons of thermostatic containers dutiable at the same rate as the containers, such blanks and pistons being dutiable under the House bill at various rates according to the material of which composed; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1317, 1318, 1319, and 1320: The following table shows the duties imposed upon thermostatic containers and parts by the House bill, the Senate amendments, and the conference agreement. In each of these amendments the House recedes with an amendment making the changes indicated in the table.

	House bill.	Senate amendments.	Conference agreement.
Capacity 1 pint or less.	10 cents each.....	20 cents each.....	15 cents each.
Capacity more than 1 pint.	20 cents each.....	40 cents each.....	30 cents each.
Additional ad valorem duty.	30 per cent (American value).	50 per cent (foreign value).	45 per cent (foreign value).
Unenumerated parts..	35 per cent (American value).	60 per cent (foreign value).	55 per cent (foreign value).

On amendments Nos. 1324, 1326, 1327, and 1328: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent American value on umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades covered with material other than paper, not embroidered or appliquéd, and walking canes, and a duty of 30 per cent American value on handles and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and contained a proviso that none of these articles should pay a less rate of duty than the rate provided for the component material of chief value. The Senate amendment No. 1328 strikes out the proviso and amendments Nos. 1324, 1326, and 1327 make the duty on walking canes and on handles or sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades 40 per cent foreign value and the duty on umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades covered with material other than paper or lace, not embroidered or appliquéd, 40 per cent foreign value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1331: This amendment changes from 15 per cent American value to 25 per cent foreign value the duty on white bleached beeswax; and the House recedes.

TITLE H.—FREE LIST.

SCHEDULE 15.

On amendment No. 1340: This amendment provides that no article specified by name in the dutiable list shall be free of duty under the paragraph placing agricultural implements on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1341: See amendment No. 188.

On amendment No. 1344: See amendment No. 717.

On amendment No. 1347: See amendment No. 567.

On amendment No. 1349: See amendment No. 123.

On amendment No. 1353: See amendment No. 14.

On amendment No. 1356: See amendment No. 591.

On amendment No. 1357: This amendment strikes from the free list bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, composed of single yarns made of jute, or other material not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, and weighing not less than 15 ounces to the square yard; and amendment 1951 places duties on these fabrics. Amendment No. 1357 also places on the free list waste bagging and waste sugarsack cloth, which fabrics were dutiable at 10 per cent American value under paragraph 1456 of the House bill, unless they were wastes of the fabrics enumerated in paragraph 1517 of the House bill, in which case they were also on the free list under the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1358: See amendment No. 784.

On amendment No. 1359: This amendment places on the free list binding twine manufactured from henequen, which under paragraph 1019 of the House bill was dutiable at 28 per cent American value as a manufacture of vegetable fiber; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1360: See amendment No. 568.

On amendment No. 1366: This amendment specifically places animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes upon the free list, so as to prevent its being classed as bone black and

made dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 66 of the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1370: This amendment permits the free entry of books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts more than 20 years old, which were dutiable at 20 per cent American value under paragraph 1310 of the House bill. This amendment also provides that if such articles have been rebound within 20 years the binding shall be dutiable as provided in paragraph 1310; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1372: Under the House bill books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English were dutiable under paragraph 1310 at 20 per cent American value. The Senate amendment places these books and pamphlets on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1374: The House bill permitted schools and colleges and public libraries and religious, educational, and fine arts, etc., institutions to import free of duty not to exceed two copies, for their own use and not for sale, of any book, map, music, engraving, photograph, etching, lithographic print, or chart. The Senate amendment removes the limitation of two copies; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1376 and 1377: The House bill provided that books and libraries of persons from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale, if not exceeding \$250 in value, should be admitted free of duty. Amendment No. 1377 strikes out the value limit, and amendment No. 1376 reinstates the provisions of existing law that "usual and reasonable furniture and similar household effects" of such persons, which under the House bill were dutiable according to material of chief value, may be entered free of duty; and the House recedes on both amendments.

On amendment No. 1381: This amendment specifically enumerates on the free list Brazilian or picurim beans which were not specifically enumerated under paragraph 1562 of the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1382: See amendment No. 259.

On amendment No. 1384: See amendment No. 886.

On amendment No. 1387: See amendment No. 569.

On amendment No. 1389: The House bill provided that if any country imposes a duty upon calcium acetate when imported from the United States an equal duty shall be imposed upon calcium acetate coming into the United States from such country. This amendment struck out the House provision; and the House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment restoring the House provision with clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1391: See amendment No. 558.

On amendment No. 1392: See amendment No. 558.

On amendment No. 1393: See amendment No. 266.

On amendment No. 1395: See amendment No. 389.

On amendment No. 1397: See amendment No. 845.

On amendment No. 1400: The House bill provided that if any country imposes a duty upon coal, coke, and other articles used for fuel specified in paragraph 1545 of the House bill when imported from the United States, an equal duty shall be imposed upon such articles coming into the United States from such country. This amendment strikes out the House provision; and the House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment restoring the House provision with clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1419: See amendment No. 897.

On amendments Nos. 1421, 1522, and 1553: The House bill placed potassium and sodium cyanide upon the free list. Amendment No. 1522 strikes potassium cyanide out of paragraph 1636 of the House bill and amendment No. 1553 strikes sodium cyanide out of paragraph 1654 of the House bill. Amendment No. 1421 places potassium and sodium cyanide salts, not specially provided for, on the free list in one paragraph; and the House recedes on all of these amendments.

On amendment No. 1425: The House bill left on the free list crude dyeing and tanning materials of vegetable origin treated solely for proper packing or for prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture. The Senate amendment permits these articles to come in free if advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1428: See amendment No. 1216.

On amendment No. 1433: This amendment places upon the free list fish imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption, which under the provisions of paragraph 718 of the House bill would have been dutiable as fish not specially provided for at 1 cent a pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1439: This amendment places on the free list gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather made from hides of cattle of the bovine species, which under paragraph 1433 of the House bill were dutiable at various rates dependent on length and on whether intended for wear by men or women and children; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1442: This amendment places on the free list henequen, which was dutiable under paragraph 1458 of the House bill at 20 per cent American value as a manufactured article not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1444: This amendment provides that no article specified by name on the dutiable list shall be free of duty under the paragraph of the bill placing fertilizer on the free list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1446: See amendment No. 41.

On amendment No. 1448: The House bill left gunpowder and all other explosive substances used for mining, blasting, or artillery purposes, not specially provided for, on the free list. Senate amendment No. 592 removes dynamite and other high explosives put up in sticks, cartridges, or other forms, suitable for blasting, from the free list and makes them dutiable at 14 cents a pound; and Senate amendment No. 1448 includes sporting powder with gunpowder and all other explosive substances not specially provided for on the free list, but provides that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty upon such articles when imported from the United States an equal duty shall be imposed upon such articles coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1468: See amendment No. 58.

On amendment No. 1482: The House placed mechanically ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp on the free list but added a proviso that whenever the President ascertains that any country restricts the exportation or imposes any export charge upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, he should proclaim this fact and thereafter there should be levied upon mechanically ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp when imported from such country, a duty of 10 per cent American value and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export charge imposed by such country upon an equal amount of wood pulp or an amount of wood necessary to manufacture such wood pulp, or an amount of printing paper ordinarily manufactured from such wood pulp. The Senate amendment strikes out this proviso; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1484: See amendment No. 1310.

On amendment No. 1488: The House bill made no distinction between molasses for human consumption and molasses not to be used for human consumption but included all molasses and sirups testing not above 48 per cent total sugars in paragraph 503 of the House bill dutiable at 0.25 of 1 cent a gallon and 0.275 of 1 cent additional for each per cent of total sugars and fractions above 48 per cent total sugars. The Senate amendment removed from the House classification molasses testing not above 56 per cent total sugars and not to be used for human consumption and placed them on the free list. The House recedes from its disagreement to amendment No. 1488 with an amendment adopting the Senate language and changing the percentage of total sugars to 52 per cent and making such molasses dutiable under paragraph 502 of the bill as amended at one-sixth of 1 cent per gallon.

On amendment No. 1492: This amendment puts on the free list nets or sections of nets for use in otter trawl fishing, if composed wholly or in chief value of manila or vegetable fiber. These nets, if made of flax, hemp, or ramie, would have been dutiable under paragraph 1006 of the House bill at various rates according to the thread, twine, or cord of which the nets are made, and if made of other vegetable fiber would have been dutiable under paragraph 1019 of the House bill at 28 per cent American value as a manufacture of vegetable fiber. The House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change and a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1494: The House bill placed on the free list coconuts and broken coconut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner, palm nuts and palm-nut kernels. The Senate amendment struck out the House provision and placed the following oil-bearing seeds and nuts on the free list: Copra, coconuts, hempseed, palm nuts, palm-nut kernels, tung nuts, rapeseed, perilla, and sesame seed, and seeds and nuts not specially provided for when the oils derived therefrom are free of duty; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change in the paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1499: See amendment No. 165.

On amendment No. 1507: See amendment No. 1141.

On amendment No. 1509: This amendment places on the free list pads for horses, which under paragraph 1120 of the House bill were dutiable as a manufacture of wool, not specially provided for, at 25 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1512: The House bill provided for the free entry of personal effects not merchandise, if not exceeding \$300 in value, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries. The effect of the House bill provision was to make such articles exceeding \$300 in value dutiable at various rates according to their character and material of which composed. The Senate amendment strikes out the limitation of value, thus providing for the free entry of such articles regardless of value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1514: This amendment places on the free list fancy or racing pigeons which under paragraph 711 of the House bill if valued at \$5 or less were dutiable at 50 cents each and if valued at more than \$5 each were dutiable at 20 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1516: See amendment No. 272.

On amendment No. 1518: This amendment places on the free list sheets of platinum, unmanufactured, which under paragraph 393 of the House bill were dutiable at 45 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1520: The House bill placed on the free list potassium chloride, potassium sulphate, kainite, wood ashes, and all crude potash salts not specially provided for but provided that for a period of five years after the passage of the act the following duties should be collected on the actual potash content of all the foregoing: $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for the first two years; 2 cents a pound for the third year; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for the fourth year; and 1 cent a pound for the fifth year; and thereafter free. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1522: See amendments Nos. 232 and 1421.

On amendment No. 1524: The House bill provided for the free entry of professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment in the actual possession of immigrants if owned and used by them abroad, if not exceeding \$250 in value, the effect of which was to make those exceeding \$250 in value dutiable at various rates according to their character or material of which composed. The Senate amendment strikes out the limitation in value, thus providing for the free entry of such articles regardless of value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1527: This amendment places on the free list radio vacuum tubes which under the House bill were dutiable according to the component material of chief value; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1533: The House bill provided that rice, cleaned, for use in the manufacture of canned foods should be admitted free of duty. The Senate amendment limits the free entry of such rice to rice known as Patna rice; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1535: See amendment No. 896.

On amendment No. 1536: See amendment No. 699.

On amendment No. 1539: This amendment places smelts on the free list when fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, which under paragraph 718 of the House bill were dutiable at 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1541: The Senate amendment places the following seeds on the free list: Chickpeas or garbanzos, cowpeas, and sugar beet. Under paragraph 765 of the House bill chickpea seeds and garbanzos seeds were dutiable at 1 cent a pound and cowpeas at one-half cent a pound. Amendment No. 871 strikes out these duties. Under paragraph 762 of the House bill sugar-beet seeds were dutiable at 1 cent a pound. Amendment No. 860 strikes out this duty. The House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1544: See amendment No. 634.

On amendment No. 1551: The Senate amendment places skins of all kinds, not specially provided for, tanned but not finished, on the free list, which under the provisions of paragraph 1600 of the House bill were on the free list as leather not specially provided for; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1553: See amendment No. 1421.

On amendment No. 1559: The House bill put standard newsprint paper on the free list but added a proviso that whenever the President finds that any country restricts the exportation of, or imposes any export duty on printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, he shall so de-

clare by proclamation and thereafter there shall be levied upon standard newsprint paper when imported from such country a duty of 10 per cent American value, and in addition an amount equal to the highest export charge imposed by such country upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper. The Senate amendment strikes out this proviso; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1561: This amendment places on the free list altars, pulpits, communion tables, baptismal fonts, shrines, or parts of any of the foregoing, and statuary imported in good faith for presentation (without charge) to, and for the use of, any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes. The House bill had no such provision and such articles were dutiable according to the component material of chief value. The House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1563: This amendment places trap rock on the free list which under the House bill was dutiable as a nonenumerated unmanufactured article at 10 per cent American value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1569: See amendment No. 896.

On amendment No. 1572: The House bill provided that all intermediate containers of tea in packages of less than 5 pounds each, except mats, should be dutiable at the rate chargeable on such containers if imported empty. The Senate amendment eliminates this exception; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1575: This amendment, together with amendment No. 602, places on the free list tin in bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated and scrap tin, which under paragraph 386 of the House bill were dutiable at 2 cents a pound. The amendment, together with amendment 369, also places on the free list scrap tin plate, which under paragraph 301 of the House bill was dutiable at \$1.25 a ton. The House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1577: See amendment No. 900.

On amendment No. 1582: This amendment puts wafers, non-edible, on the free list. Under the House bill they were dutiable at various rates according to the component material of chief value; and the House recedes, with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1587: The House bill provided for the free admission of master records of soft wax or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export purposes. The Senate amendment provides that these articles shall be admitted free under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1589: The House bill provided for free admission of articles of personal adornment of persons arriving in the United States necessary and appropriate for their wear and use. The Senate amendment provides that all jewelry and similar articles of personal adornment valued at \$300 or more, brought in by a nonresident, shall, if sold within three years after arrival, be liable to duty at the rate in force at the time of the sale, to be paid by the importer; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1590: The House bill provided for the free admission of articles acquired by United States residents returning from abroad for personal and household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale up to \$250 in value. The Senate amendment limits this to articles not exceeding \$100 in value; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1596: See amendment No. 624.

On amendment No. 1600: See amendment No. 628.

On amendment No. 1601: This amendment places on the free list paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, which under paragraph 405 of the House bill were dutiable at 10 per cent American value. The House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1602: This amendment, together with amendment No. 633, places on the free list pickets, palings, hoops, and staves of wood of all kinds, which under paragraph 407 of the House bill were dutiable at 10 per cent American value; and the House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

On amendment No. 1603: This amendment places on the free list logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock, which under paragraph 402 of the House bill were dutiable at \$1 a thousand feet; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1611: The House bill provided that stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows im-

ported by houses of worship should be imported free of duty. The Senate amendment limits the free importation of such articles to such articles which are works of art and valued at \$15 or more per square foot and ordered after the passage of this act; and the House recedes. The effect of this amendment is to make such articles valued at less than \$15 per square foot and those valued at \$15 or more per square foot but not works of art dutiable at 50 per cent foreign value under paragraph 230 as agreed to in conference.

On amendment No. 1613: See amendment No. 1256.

TITLE III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

On amendment No. 1615: Section 301 of the House bill authorized the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties to become effective upon ratification by the Senate and approval by Congress. This amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes. See amendment No. 1607.

On amendment No. 1616: The House bill authorized the President to impose additional duties upon articles imported from a country which imposed upon products of the United States burdens which he deemed "higher and reciprocally unequal and unreasonable." The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and substitutes section 317 thereof; and the House recedes. See amendment No. 1607.

On amendment No. 1617: The House bill authorized the President, within a period of three years after the passage of this act, to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries and to reduce, not more than 20 per cent and for not more than five years, the duties imposed by this act. Neither ratification nor approval by Congress was required. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes. See amendment No. 1607.

On amendment No. 1621: The House bill, in the section relating to countervailing duties, did not provide for bounties and grants made by persons, partnerships, associations, cartels, or corporations. The Senate amendment so provides; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1623: Section 307 of the House bill provided that all articles of foreign manufacture or production capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, without injury, should be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, in legible English words to indicate the country of origin. It also required all packages containing imported merchandise to be marked in the same manner. In case of failure, the article or the package was to be held in customs custody until properly marked. The Senate amendment strikes out these provisions and provides for a similar marking, but if the article is not properly marked, no delivery of the merchandise held in customs custody is to be made to the importer until the entire shipment is properly marked. The Senate amendment further provides that, unless the article is exported, there shall be levied, in addition to the regular duty, a duty of 10 per cent, or, if the article is free of duty, a duty of 10 per cent is imposed; and the House recedes with an amendment striking out the words "to the importer," in order to prevent any delivery until the article is properly marked.

On amendments Nos. 1631 and 1637: These amendments are necessary because of the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1623; and the House recedes with amendments making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1638: The House bill placed the administration of the quarantine against cattle and hides under the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate amendment transfers it to the Secretary of Agriculture; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1641: Section 311 of the House bill specified the articles which could be imported under bond for exportation within six months. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and incorporates them in section 308, and in addition permits the entry under bond of containers for compressed gases which comply with the laws and regulations for the transportation of such containers in the United States, and authorizes the cancellation of the six months' bond if the articles imported for experimental purposes are destroyed during the experiment; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1649: The Senate amendment permits the destruction of waste material resulting from manufacture in bonded warehouse; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1650, 1651, 1652, and 1653: The House bill provided for the manufacture of cigars in bonded manufacturing warehouses from tobacco imported from any one country. The Senate amendment extended this provision to the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco and eliminated the

requirement that the tobacco be imported from one country; and the Senate recedes on all these amendments.

On amendment No. 1654: Section 315 of the House bill is stricken out and rewritten by the Senate amendment in order to harmonize with paragraph 388 of the House bill. The Senate amendment also provides for the cancellation of the charge against the bond on the exportation of the refined metal produced from the dutiable metal imported, in order to remove the discrimination against the bonded smelter and in favor of the nonbonded smelter, which resulted from the tariff act of 1913; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1655: The Senate amendment strikes out and rewrites section 316 of the House bill, relating to drawback, and restores existing law with certain changes. An amount of domestic wheat equal to not less than 30 per cent of the amount of imported wheat must have been used in order to gain the privilege of drawback upon the exportation of flour or by-products. The rule for the distribution of drawback, where more than one product results, from the manipulation of the imported merchandise, is changed, and the drawback is distributed according to the relative value of the product exported; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1657: The Senate amendment permits the drawback upon flavoring extracts manufactured in the United States when an internal-revenue tax has been paid upon the domestic alcohol used; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1658: The Senate amendment strikes out the provision in the House bill that only domestic tax-paid alcohol may be used in the manufacture of medicinal or toilet preparations in order to gain the benefit of the drawback; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1665: The Senate amendment inserts a new section containing provisions for an elastic tariff. It authorizes the President to increase or decrease the duties specified in this act and to shift to the American valuation system under certain conditions.

Subdivision (a) authorizes the President to increase or decrease duties and to change classifications whenever necessary to equalize the ascertained differences in costs of production. No duty, however, may be increased or decreased more than 50 per cent of the duties specified in Title I, and no authority is given to transfer from the dutiable list to the free list, or vice versa; nor may any duty be changed from specific to ad valorem, or vice versa. The action of the conferees specifies that the differences in costs of production are to be ascertained in the United States and in the principal competing foreign country and removes the limit imposed by this amendment providing that section 315 shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1924.

Subdivision (b) authorizes the President to substitute American valuation for foreign valuation whenever necessary to equalize ascertained differences in costs of production of products within paragraphs 27 and 28 of Title I, under conditions and limitations similar to those prescribed in subdivision (a). The action of the conferees extends the provisions of this subdivision to all articles provided for in Title I but prohibits an increase in rates upon an article so transferred.

Subdivision (c) prescribes the factors which the President is to take into consideration in determining differences in costs of production, and also provides that investigations to assist the President in ascertaining such differences are to be made by the United States Tariff Commission. The action of the conferees eliminates the provision of the Senate amendment that the Tariff Commission hearings shall be public and that the President shall make the findings, hearings, and testimony in all proceedings public as soon as practicable after the issuance of a proclamation.

The President is not authorized to increase rates beyond the specified maximum ad valorem rate fixed in any paragraph of this act. The House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes and the changes indicated.

On amendment No. 1666: The Senate amendment inserts a new section making unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of merchandise into the United States which threaten the stability or existence of American industry.

Investigations of cases arising under this section are to be made by the United States Tariff Commission and its findings are subject to review, on questions of law, by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The final findings of the commission are then transmitted to the President and he is authorized, in case such unfair methods or acts are established to his satisfaction, to impose additional duties upon merchandise imported in violation of the act, and in extreme cases he is authorized

to prohibit the offending person from importing any merchandise into the United States; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1667: The Senate amendment inserts a new section giving the President discretionary powers to impose additional duties or prohibition upon imports from any country discriminating against the overseas commerce of the United States.

This section follows the precedent established by a maximum and minimum provision of the Payne-Aldrich Act, which had for its purpose the obtaining of equality of treatment for American overseas commerce. The Senate amendment, however, is more flexible than the provision of the Payne-Aldrich Act and is designed to reach every form of discrimination, direct or indirect, whereby American commerce is placed at a disadvantage as compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

Sections 301 and 303 of the House bill provide for special negotiations whereby exclusive concessions may be given in the American tariff in return for special concessions from foreign countries. Section 302 of the House bill places in the hands of the President power to penalize the commerce of any foreign country which imposes on its imports, including those coming from the United States, duties which he deems to be "higher and reciprocally unequal and unreasonable." Under the Senate amendment, however, the United States offers, under its tariff, equality of treatment to all nations, and at the same time insists that foreign nations grant to our external commerce equality of treatment; and the House recedes with an amendment re-writing subdivisions (e) and (f) and making further clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1668: The Senate amendment inserts a new section enlarging the powers of and imposing well-defined duties upon the United States Tariff Commission; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1682: The House bill repealed section 3022 of the Revised Statutes and Title I of the emergency tariff act. The Senate amendment strikes out this repeal at this point in the bill and provides for their repeal in the repealing sections of Title IV; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1683: The House bill provided that nothing in this act should be construed as permitting oaths to be demanded or fees to be charged. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision as unnecessary, in view of the several amendments relating specifically to oaths and fees; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1684: The Senate amendment prevents an implied repeal of the provisions of subsection 30 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909, relating to the powers and duties of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1685: The Senate amendment inserts a new section imposing a duty of 90 per cent foreign value upon automobiles, automobile bodies, automobile chassis, and parts thereof exported prior to February 11, 1919, from the United States, for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces or for the Governments associated with the United States in the war with Germany, and which have been sold; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1686: The Senate amendment inserted a section authorizing the establishment of "foreign trade zones"; and the Senate recedes.

TITLE IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

On amendment No. 1690: The Senate amendment enlarges the definition in the House bill of the word "vessel" so that it will include a hydroplane; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1692: The House bill defined the word "port" to mean a "port of entry." The Senate amendment strikes out this definition in order to retain the existing distinction between a port and a port of entry; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1695: The Senate amendment enlarges the definition in the House bill of "merchandise" to include merchandise the importation of which is prohibited, in order to meet the situation created by recent court decisions holding that the phrase "capable of being imported" means "legally capable of being imported"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1698: The House bill included in the definition of the word "person" the provision that reference to any officer includes the person authorized to perform the duties of the office. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision, for the various sections refer specifically to the officer; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1701, 1702, and 1703: The Senate amendments change the definition in the House bill of the word "master" to conform with existing law in order to remove possible confusion in the navigation laws; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1714: The definition in the House bill of the word "appraiser" included the person directed to act as the appraiser. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and provides specifically in section 500 for the person who is to act; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1715: The House bill defined the phrase "date of exportation." The Senate amendment strikes out this definition in order that the phrase will retain the well-established meaning now given it by the courts; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1716: The Senate amendment strikes out the definition in the House bill of "proof spirit" in order to permit the definition in section 3249 of the Revised Statutes to apply; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1717: The Senate amendment strikes out the definition in the House bill of "proof gallon" in order to permit the definition in section 3250 of the Revised Statutes to apply; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1718: The Senate amendment strikes out the definition in the House bill of "wine gallon" in order that the existing definition and practice may apply; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1719: The Senate amendment strikes out the definition in the House bill of the word "ton" because it conflicted with the use of the word in connection with the tonnage of vessels and in order that the existing definition and practice may prevail; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1720: The Senate amendment strikes out the definition in the House bill of "United States" and inserts a definition to conform with Titles I and II; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1721: The House bill provided for the "American valuation plan" as the basis for assessing ad valorem duties and defined "value" to mean, first, the selling price of the comparable and competitive domestic article; second, in the absence of such value, the selling price of the imported article or a constructive selling price in the United States based on any facts accessible to the appraiser establishing such price. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision in the House bill and substitutes, with minor changes, the foreign valuation system of existing law. The Senate amendment provides that the value of imported merchandise shall be (1) the foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher; (2) in the absence of the foreign value and the export value, then the United States value, which is defined to be the American selling price of the imported article less the charges accruing subsequent to the shipment of the merchandise to the United States, in order to reach a constructive foreign value; and (3) in the absence of the foreign value, the export value, and the United States value, then the cost of production.

The Senate amendment also defines the American selling price of the domestic article to be the wholesale price in the principal markets of the United States of any article manufactured or produced in the United States, and in the event that the President proclaims, under the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 315, that the value shall be determined according to the American selling price, then the value of the imported merchandise shall be determined by ascertaining the American selling price of a similar competitive domestic article; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1722: Sections 403 and 404 of the House bill carried into law the prior administrative definitions of "purchased" merchandise and of merchandise imported "otherwise than by purchase," which were adopted in order to secure necessary statements upon invoices. The Senate amendment strikes out these two sections and specifically requires in section 481 the statement on invoices of such facts as are necessary for an appraisement and classification of merchandise; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1726: The House bill required a statement in the manifest of the names of the owners of the vessel according to the vessel's register. The Senate amendment strikes out this requirement, as the names can be obtained whenever necessary from the register; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1728: The House bill contained no provision for a list of the baggage on board the vessel in the absence of the owner. The Senate amendment requires such list; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1732: The House bill permitted vessels of regular lines to proceed to their port of destination without reporting at the first port of arrival. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and requires all vessels to report at the first port of arrival as a safeguard against smuggling and the illicit traffic in liquor; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1734 and 1735: The House bill placed the report and entry of vessels under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of Commerce now has such jurisdiction, and the Senate amendments restore that jurisdiction to the Secretary of Commerce, and possible confusion in the administration of the navigation laws is eliminated. The amendments necessary to prevent a conflict between the jurisdiction of the two departments have been made throughout Title IV; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1737: The House bill provided only for delivery of the original manifest at the time of making entry of the vessel. The Senate amendment requires the delivery of an additional copy; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1738: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 1743: The House bill imposed a stated fine of \$500 upon every master who failed to make the report or entry of his vessel. The Senate amendment imposes an elastic fine of not more than \$1,000; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1751: The Senate amendment corrects a typographical error in the House bill by striking out the penalty of \$500 and restoring the penalty of \$5,000 imposed under existing law; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1757: The House bill made no distinction between merchandise and baggage. The existing law and practice makes such distinction, and the Senate amendment retains this distinction. The necessary amendments are made throughout Title IV; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1772: The Senate amendment provides that a vessel arriving in distress is not required to make entry, a provision of existing law omitted in the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1783: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendments Nos. 1793 and 1794: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1800: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1803: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1807: The House bill was a codification of sections 2891, 2892, 2894, and 2896 of the Revised Statutes. The Senate amendment strikes out the provision in the House bill and rewrites the section in order to make it conform, with minor changes, with existing law and practice; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 1808, 1809, and 1810: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendments Nos. 1812 and 1813: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1822: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment Nos. 1826, 1827, and 1828: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1839: The House bill imposed a penalty of \$100 upon a customs officer who quits his station or neglects or fails to perform his duties. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1845: The House bill imposed a penalty of \$100 for interfering with a customs officer in the performance of his duty. The Senate amendment increases this penalty to \$500; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1854: The House bill made possible a distinction between the owner and the consignee of imported merchandise. The Senate amendment makes the consignee the only person responsible in the importation of merchandise, and the necessary changes have been made throughout the title; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1856: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 1861: The House bill subjected vehicles to the provisions of law relating to vessels. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and specifically provides for vehicles wherever necessary, because vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and vehicles are within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1873: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 1886: The House bill failed to provide for the forfeiture of an article the importation of which is prohibited. The Senate amendment makes this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1890: The House bill authorized the through transportation of sealed cars. The Senate amendment rewrites the provision, leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the cars at the border and to examine the merchandise if he deems it necessary to safeguard against smuggling; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1892: The House bill provided that in case the person in charge of the sealed car fails to proceed

promptly to the port of destination and deliver the merchandise he shall be subject to a penalty equal to the value of the merchandise if subject to duty, or subject to a penalty of \$25 if the merchandise is free of duty. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and restores existing law, which imposes a penalty in such case of not more than \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, regardless of whether or not the merchandise is subject to duty; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1895: The Senate amends the provision of section 3114 of the Revised Statutes so that it will be applicable to all vessels documented under the laws of the United States engaged in the foreign or coasting trade. The existing statute applies only to such vessels engaged in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and because of the date on which the section became law it has been construed as not applicable to the coasting trade on the Pacific coast. Section 3115 of the Revised Statutes provides for the remission of the duties imposed under section 3114 where the repairs were necessary to enable the vessel to proceed to her port of destination, and is reenacted without change in order to make certain its application to section 3114 as amended; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1896: Section 481 of the House bill required a consular invoice at the time of entry, or, in the absence of such invoice, a pro forma invoice and a bond to produce the certified invoice. The Senate amendment embodies these provisions in subdivision (b) of section 484, where all of the provisions of law relating to entry of merchandise and the papers or documents required at the time of entry are grouped in one section. Section 482 of the House bill required all certified invoices to be made out in triplicate and to be signed by the seller, manufacturer, or owner. The Senate amendment struck out this section and incorporated its provisions in section 482, so that all provisions relating to the requirements of a declaration before the consul may be found in one section. Section 483 of the House bill related to the disposition of the consular invoice. This section is stricken out by the Senate amendment and included in section 482 for the same reason. Section 484 of the House bill specified the statements to be included in the invoice. The Senate amendment strikes out this section, and its provisions, with certain changes, are incorporated in section 481, which contains all of the provisions relating to the contents of the consular invoice. The House bill only required the invoice to state from whom the merchandise was purchased; the Senate amendment requires the invoice to state in addition the person to whom the merchandise is sold. The House bill did not require a statement of the kind of currency; the Senate amendment requires such statement in the invoice. The Senate amendment also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require additional facts if he deems it necessary; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1897: Section 485 of the House bill related to the declaration before the consul. It required a repetition in the declaration of many of the statements required in the invoice. The Senate amendment, in section 482, provides concisely for all of the statements not provided for in the invoice, and then requires a declaration that all of the statements in the invoice and entry are true and correct; and the House recedes with an amendment authorizing the shipper to obtain a quadruplicate copy of the consular invoice, if the merchandise is intended for immediate transportation.

On amendment No. 1898: Section 486 of the House bill attempted to codify various sections of existing law relating to certification before the consul. The section failed to include several provisions relating to the duties of the consular officers. Inasmuch as these matters are within the jurisdiction of the Department of State and are now governed by the regulations of that department, the Senate amendment strikes out this section and restores existing law; and the House recedes with an amendment to conform with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1897.

On amendment No. 1900: Section 488 of the House bill authorized the collector to require a statement as to cost of production and partially defines cost of production, authorized him to accept such statement in lieu of the certified invoice, and authorized him to require a statement in the case of consigned merchandise by a person other than the manufacturer. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and, in section 484, authorizes the collector or the appraiser to require a statement showing the cost of production; cost of production is defined in section 402; the statement can not be accepted in lieu of the certified invoice, for it does not furnish all of the information necessary; and the authority to require the statement in the

case of consigned merchandise is placed in section 481; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1903: The Senate amendment strikes out section 490 of the House bill and places, in section 484, all of the provisions relating to the entry of merchandise which were in sections 481, 488, 490, 491, and 493 of the House bill. The House bill provided merely for a statement in the form of an invoice where the certified consular invoice was not produced. The Senate amendment requires the production of a shipper's or seller's invoice in such cases. The House bill did not specifically except the cases where a formal entry is not possible. The Senate amendment specifically excepts these cases and, in sections 490, 498, 552, and 553 provides for their entry. The House bill required the production of a bill of lading at the time of making entry. The Senate amendment, in subdivision (c) of section 484, authorizes the collector to accept a shipping receipt or other satisfactory evidence in cases where there is no bill of lading, such as shipments by express or parcels post; it also authorizes the collector to accept a bond in cases where a bill of lading has been issued but is not produced at the time of making entry, and provides that any person injured as a result of the delivery may sue directly on the bond. The House bill required statements at the time of entry as to value and classification of the merchandise; the Senate amendment requires these statements in the invoice and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require at the time of entry such additional facts as he deems necessary; and the House recedes with an amendment requiring the consignee to make a declaration under oath that he is unable to produce a certified invoice, whenever he makes an entry without such invoice.

On amendment No. 1904: The Senate amendment strikes out all of section 491 and the first paragraph of section 492 of the House bill and incorporates their provisions in section 485, where all of the provisions relating to the declaration at the time of entry are enumerated. Section 491 of the House bill provided for a declaration to be signed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, but did not provide for the specific statements to be included within the declaration. The Senate amendment enumerates the statements to be made in the declaration and requires a declaration as to the truth of all statements in the invoice and other documents filed at the time of entry. Section 491 of the House bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the entry of periodicals, and this provision is placed in subdivision (b) of 485 of the Senate amendment. The House bill also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to require statements for statistical purposes. These provisions are eliminated from the declaration and placed in subdivision (e) of section 484, as they relate to entry.

The first paragraph of section 492 of the House bill provided for an owner's declaration in the event that the entry is made by an agent. The Senate amendment includes this provision in subdivision (c) of section 485. Under the present law the consignee is always liable for additional or increased duties, even though he is not the actual owner of the merchandise. The Senate amendment relieves him of this liability if he declares that he is not the actual owner, if he furnishes the name and address of the owner, and if he produces within 90 days a declaration of the actual owner. The Senate amendment also requires separate forms for the declaration in the case of merchandise imported in pursuance of a purchase or agreement to purchase, and merchandise imported otherwise than in pursuance of the purchase or agreement to purchase; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1908: Section 493 of the House bill is stricken out by the Senate amendment and placed in subdivision (f) of section 484, in order that all of the provisions relating to entry may be found in one section; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1910: The House bill, in the provision for a bond for the return of merchandise not sent to the public stores, included a provision that an importer or consignee who desired to make entry but who was not in possession of the invoices and other documents should give a bond for their production. This provision is stricken out by the Senate amendment and included within section 490, in order not to confuse the bond for the return of packages with the bond for the production of missing documents; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1913: The House bill required the bond given for the production of packages to include a condition for the payment of increased or additional duties. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision, for it was a change in existing law and the present practice does not indicate a necessity for it, for the Government is in possession of a sufficient quantity of the merchandise to insure against any failure to pay the increased or additional duties; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1914: The provisions of the House bill are stricken out in conformity with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1913; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1915: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 1916: The Senate amendment restores a provision omitted in the House bill authorizing the consignee to make corrections in his entry at any time before the invoice or the merchandise has come under the observation of the appraiser for the purposes of appraisement. This is a reenactment with a slight change of Paragraph I, Section III, of the act of 1913. This paragraph, however, has recently been construed as not giving the privilege to make corrections after the documents have been delivered to the appraiser, and the Senate amendment extends the privilege by the addition of the phrase "for the purpose of appraisement," in accordance with the intent of the original paragraph and with a long-standing practice; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1917: The House bill repealed Paragraph I of Section III of the act of 1913, imposing upon the collector the duty to cause the merchandise to be appraised, and did not contain a substitute. The Senate amendment restores this necessary provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1920: The Senate amendment restores the provision of existing law, omitted in the House bill, that the additional duties shall not be construed to be penal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1921: The Senate amendment restores the provision of existing law giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to remit additional duties in the case of a manifest clerical error; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1923: The House bill provided that additional duties shall be remitted upon a finding of the Board of General Appraisers that there was no intention to defraud or to conceal or misrepresent the facts, but failed to prescribe the procedure. The Senate amendment authorizes the Board of General Appraisers to prescribe the procedure; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1924: The Senate amendment is a reenactment with a slight change of a provision of existing law creating a presumption of fraud in proceedings other than a criminal prosecution in the event that the appraised value exceeds the declared value by more than 100 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clerical change.

On amendment No. 1927: The Senate amendment conforms with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1903; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1928: The Senate amendment strikes out the words "in said pending cases"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 1929: The Senate amendment inserts the authority of the collector to liquidate the entry in accordance with the final appraisement; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1930: The House bill provided for a tentative entry and a tentative appraisement of imported merchandise, to give the importer an opportunity to secure the necessary facts in order to make a proper entry under the American valuation system. The provision is unnecessary because of the change in basis of valuation; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1933: The House bill provided that in case all of the documents were not produced the collector should place the merchandise in a bonded warehouse. The Senate amendment gives the collector a discretion, and he may take a bond to produce the missing documents and permit entry under the provisions of section 484 without sending the merchandise to a bonded warehouse; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1936: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 1946: The House bill required the collector to destroy all merchandise subject to an internal-revenue tax if he was of the opinion that it would not sell for a sufficient amount to pay such taxes. Section 3368 of the Revised Statutes was recently amended to permit cigarettes and tobacco to be given to hospitals for the use of veterans of the World War. The Senate amendments retain this provision; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1953: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 1955: Section 502 of the House bill is stricken out by the Senate amendment and incorporated in section 498, which includes all of the provisions applicable to entry under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1956: Section 503 of the House bill provided for a bond in the case of entry under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. This section is stricken out, and under the provisions of section 498 the Secretary may require a bond under his rules and regulations if he deems it necessary; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1963: The House bill failed to authorize the collector to examine the baggage in order to ascertain whether it contained articles free of duty or prohibited. The Senate amendment vests him with this authority; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1975: Section 506 of the House bill provided for entry under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. These provisions are incorporated in section 498, which covers all importations that can not be entered and declared under sections 484 and 485. The Senate amendment also includes merchandise within the provisions of the act of June 8, 1896, which was repealed in the House bill. This act permits the packing in one package of numerous small packages of slight value belonging to different persons; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1983: The House bill did not prescribe a minimum number of packages to be sent to the public stores for examination. The Senate amendment prescribes that not less than one package of every invoice and not less than 1 package of every 10 packages shall be designated and sent for examination unless the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes a lesser number. The Senate amendment also authorizes the collector or the appraiser to require additional packages; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1988: Section 508 of the House bill prescribed the duty of the appraiser. This section is stricken out by the Senate amendment and is incorporated in section 500, where the duties of the appraiser, the assistant appraiser, and examiner are enumerated in conformity with existing law and practice. The Senate amendment also includes a provision of existing law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate an official of the customs as acting appraiser at ports where there are no appraisers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1990: The House bill did not prescribe the method of filing an appeal for reappraisal. The Senate amendment provides that the appeal must be filed with or mailed to the Board of General Appraisers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1991: The House bill limited the period within which the collector could appeal to 30 days. The Senate amendment extends this period to 60 days to conform with existing law, as a 30-day period was considered insufficient; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1992: The Senate amendment establishes the date of the appraiser's report as the beginning of the 60-day period, in accordance with the decisions of the board; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1993: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 1995: The Senate amendment establishes the date of the personal delivery or the date of mailing of the written notice of appraisal as the date on which the 10-day period commences; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 1997: The Senate amendment restores the necessary provision of existing law omitted in the House bill that the consignee must comply with all of the provisions of law relating to the entry and appraisal of merchandise before he can file a valid appeal for a reappraisal; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2006: The present practice has required the production of original documents. The Senate amendment authorizes the admission in evidence of copies of official documents when certified by an official authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2004: The House bill did not permit a review of a decision of a general appraiser except as to the value of merchandise. The Senate amendment is intended to permit such a review, especially of decisions upon jurisdictional questions; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2006: The Senate amendment requires a copy of the application by a collector for a review of a decision of a general appraiser to be mailed to the consignee or his agent or attorney; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2007: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 2010: The Senate amendment specifically permits argument before a board of three general appraisers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2017: The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to disseminate certain information in conformity with existing practice; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2018: The Senate amendment extends the dissemination to information relating to the classification and assessment of duties; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2020: The Senate amendment reenacts a provision of existing law and extends it to include a final de-

cision of the Board of General Appraisers. It prevents the Secretary of the Treasury from reversing or modifying any ruling or decision adversely to the United States, except in concurrence with an opinion of the Attorney General recommending the same or a final decision of the Board of General Appraisers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2021: The Senate amendment reenacts without change a provision of existing law not included in the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2024: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 2030: Section 513 of the House bill permitted the abandonment of perishable merchandise only when the quantity to be abandoned was 10 per cent or more of the invoice quantity, and it required delivery to the collector in every instance. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and rewrites it in section 505, permits the abandonment of 5 per cent or more of the total quantity of perishable merchandise, and makes a delivery unnecessary if it is so far destroyed as to be nondeliverable; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2032: The Senate amendment strikes out all of sections 515, 516, 517, 518, and 519 of the House bill and restores existing law because it was deemed impracticable to make a complete codification of the statutes relating to the importation of liquor; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2041: The House bill authorizes inspection of importers' books and imposes an additional duty of 15 per cent in case of failure to permit such inspection. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and inserts the provisions of existing law relating to the inspection of exporters' books and the inspection of importers' books, and authority to prohibit the importation or to withhold delivery of merchandise is given in case of a refusal by the importer; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2042: The Senate amendment strikes out section 524 of the House bill relating to legal tender and restores existing law, as it was deemed impracticable to codify all of the statutes and decisions relating to legal tender; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2053: Title IV applies to decisions of the collector upon the questions not within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury, particularly questions under the navigation laws within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce. The Senate amendment is intended to eliminate all doubt as to the extension of a remedy by protest of matters not falling within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2054: Under the existing law there is no remedy in the event that the importer has made a clerical error, for the remedy is confined to the case of a manifest clerical error. The effect of the Senate amendment permits the filing of protest and a reliquidation of the entry for a clerical error discovered within one year after date of the entry, or within 60 days after liquidation when liquidation is made more than 10 months after the date of entry; and the House recedes with an amendment striking out the phrase "in any entry or liquidation," in order to avoid misinterpretation.

On amendment No. 2056: The House bill changed existing law and required the importer to make additional statements in his protest. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and restores existing law, which has been well defined by decisions; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2059: The Senate amendment permits a protest to be amended at any time prior to the first docket call; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2066: The House bill provided that whenever an American manufacturer or producer should prove that it was impracticable for him to make an importation of merchandise he could appear in any case in which the question was involved, or he could present his facts to the collector, and he was given the right to appeal for reappraisal or to make a protest. The provisions of the House bill were susceptible of doubtful interpretation. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and provides for a more detailed and practical method of getting the facts before the appraising officers. If the American manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler is not satisfied with the appraiser's action, he may, under subdivision (a) of section 516, file an appeal for reappraisal or file a protest under the provisions of subdivision (b). In both instances the action will be taken upon an actual importation. The Senate amendment also assures a proper notice to the opposing parties and assures the privacy of documents and papers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2072: The Senate amendment authorizes a board of three general appraisers or a general appraiser to

obtain analyses of imported merchandise by Government laboratories or bureaus; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2077: The provisions of section 533 of the House bill are stricken out by the Senate amendment and rewritten and rearranged in section 520. The only material change is in permitting a correction in the case of a manifest clerical error within 60 days after liquidation, when liquidation is made more than 10 months after the date of entry instead of within one year after the date of entry; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2078: The House bill was a revision of the existing statute of limitations. No important changes were made, and in order to retain the benefit of numerous court decisions the Senate amendment reenacts existing law, except for the addition of the phrase "after the expiration of 60 days after the date of liquidation when liquidation is made more than 10 months after date of entry"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2079: The House bill provided for the furnishing of information by executive departments and independent establishments. The present practice is operating satisfactorily, and the Senate amendment strikes out this section in order to prevent the assertion of a statutory right to obtain confidential information; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2080: The Senate amendment reenacts without change the provisions of the emergency tariff act relating to the conversion of currency; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2081: The Senate amendment changes the names of the present naval officers to "comptrollers of customs" and defines their duties in accordance with existing practice; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2082: Under the present law reimbursements for labor and services of customs officials are covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Senate amendment provides that they shall be refunded to the appropriation from which the labor and services were originally paid; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2083: The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use, in the District of Columbia, not more than eight customs officials to assist in the enforcement of this act; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2084: A recent decision of the circuit court of appeals holds that existing law does not prevent the importation of merchandise bearing the same trade-mark as merchandise of the United States, if the imported merchandise is genuine and if there is no fraud upon the public. The Senate amendment makes such importation unlawful without the consent of the owner of the American trade-mark, in order to protect the American manufacturer or producer; and the House recedes with an amendment requiring that the trade-mark be owned, at the time of the importation, by a citizen of the United States or by a corporation or association created or organized within the United States.

On amendment No. 2085: The House bill provided for the transportation under bond of merchandise from the port of arrival to another port for entry if the port of destination is shown in the papers. The Senate amendment removes this restriction and permits the transportation to any port which the consignee designates; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2086: See amendment No. 1886.

On amendment No. 2088: See amendment No. 1886.

On amendment No. 2092: The provisions of the House bill were capable of an interpretation conflicting with the navigation laws of the United States. This possible conflict is eliminated by the Senate amendment; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2093: The House bill did not provide for the compensation of the customs officers appointed to supervise the receipt of merchandise into bonded warehouses; the Senate amendment provides that this compensation shall be reimbursed to the Government by the proprietor of the warehouse, in conformity with existing law; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2097: The Senate amendment eliminates the provision of the House bill that merchandise in bonded warehouses must be exported in the original packages in which it was imported to be entitled to a drawback, in order to harmonize with the provisions of section 562; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2098: The Senate amendment permits the destruction of merchandise entered under bond, in order to make it unnecessary to export worthless merchandise to avoid the payment of duties; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2106: In order to prevent the construction under the House bill that wool can not be cleaned in a bonded warehouse, the Senate amendment specifically provides

that the scouring and carbonizing of wool shall not be considered a process of manufacture; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2107: The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to abate or refund duties upon proof of actual injury or destruction by fire or other casualty while in bonded warehouse, or while in transportation under bond, or while in the custody of officers of the customs, although not in bond, or while within the limits of any port of entry and before landing. The Senate amendment transfers this authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Board of General Appraisers; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2111: The Senate amendment is made in conformity with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 2107 and prescribes the procedure; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2112: See amendment No. 1854.

On amendment No. 2117: The Senate amendment authorizes officers of the Department of Commerce to board vessels in the enforcement of the navigation laws; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2136: The Senate amendment incorporates the provisions of the "Narcotic drugs import and export act," which became a law after the passage of the House bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2144: The House bill imposed a penalty of \$5,000 upon the person in charge of any vehicle for a failure to make a report or entry or for unloading merchandise before a report or entry. The Senate amendment reduces this penalty to \$500, for the penalty of \$5,000 is considered excessive; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 2152 and 2153: The House bill imposed a penalty equal to the value of the merchandise upon the master of a vessel who allows merchandise to be unladen within four leagues from the coast of the United States and before the vessel has come to the proper place for discharging the merchandise. The Senate amendment makes this penalty twice the value of the merchandise but not less than \$1,000; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 2160 and 2161: The Senate amendments make the penalty twice the value of the merchandise but not less than \$1,000, in order to conform with the penalty agreed upon in amendment No. 2152; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2184: The House bill rewrote the provisions of paragraph G of section 3 of the act of 1913. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and reenacts without change the existing law, in order to retain the benefit of numerous court decisions; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2185: The House bill rewrote the provisions of paragraph H of section 3 of the act of 1913. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and reenacts existing law without change, for the reason as stated in the case of amendment No. 2184; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2186: The House bill was a codification of two existing statutes relating to smuggling. The Senate bill strikes out this section and reenacts without change the two sections of existing law, for the reason as stated in the case of amendment No. 2184; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 2187, 2188, and 2189: The House bill is a codification of the statutes relating to searches and seizures. The Senate bill strikes out these provisions in order to restore existing law; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2213: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2218: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2221: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2224: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2228: The House bill was a codification of sections 2941 and 3628 of the Revised Statutes. Section 2941 prevents certain officers of the customs from holding a commercial or mercantile position but it does not impose a criminal penalty. The House bill as a result of the codification imposed a penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment for two years. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and restores existing law; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2251: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2258: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2267: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2273: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2279: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2284: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2290: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2291: The House bill provided that the collector should have power to adjourn a sale for a period not exceeding 30 days. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision so that the collector will have power to adjourn a sale for any period; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2294: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2296: Section 614 of the House bill is a codification of existing law relating to the delivery under bond of vessels, vehicles, and merchandise. The delivery of a vessel is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and is provided for under the navigation laws. The Senate amendment strikes out this section and allows the existing law to stand; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2299: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2300: The Senate amendment permits the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer sale to the most advantageous district; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 2308, 2309, and 2310: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2316: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendments Nos. 2319, 2320, and 2321: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2324: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendments Nos. 2325 and 2326: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 2328: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2330: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 2339: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2345: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2348: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2350: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 2352: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendments Nos. 2356, 2357, and 2358: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2367: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2375: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2377: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 2379: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendment No. 2380: See amendment No. 1734.

On amendment No. 2389: See amendment No. 1757.

On amendments Nos. 2394 and 2395: The House bill limited the compensation to be paid the informer in fraud cases to \$5,000. The Senate amendment provides a compensation of 25 per cent of the net amount recovered but not more than \$50,000, in order to recover greater amounts in such cases; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2396: Under existing law a bail bond was not considered as a recovery of a fine incurred. The Senate amendment so provides, so that the informer will receive his compensation if the accused forfeits his bond; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2402: The Senate bill increases the penalty because of the increase in the compensation payable under amendments 2394 and 2395; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2404: The Senate amendment restores a provision of existing law giving a civil action to the person who pays a customs officer a portion of the compensation, in order to supplement the criminal prosecution; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2410: The Senate amendment confers general authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2412: The House bill provided that nothing in this act should be construed as repealing any of the provisions of the Judicial Code or of the Criminal Code. The Senate amendment strikes out this section, for some of the provisions of the act do repeal provisions of such codes; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 2415, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, and 2429: Title IV of the House bill contemplated a complete codification of the laws relating to customs administration. Sections 643 and 644 of the House bill repealed the sections of the Revised Statutes and the acts and parts of acts so codified. The Senate amendments abandoned the attempt to prepare a complete code and confined Title IV to a revision, codification, and reprint of the more important customs laws. The Senate amendments strike out the repeal provisions of the House bill and substitute a repeal of the sections of the Revised Statutes and of the acts and parts of acts which are so revised, codified, or reprinted, or which have been superseded, or which are now obsolete; and the House recedes on all of the above amendments except amendment No. 2415, on which it recedes with an amendment inserting certain obsolete sections of the Revised Statutes which had been repealed in the House bill but which the Senate amendment failed to repeal.

On amendment No. 2430: The House bill repealed the act of June 28, 1916, chapter 180, relating to the storing, cleaning,

packing, etc., of garbanzos in bonded warehouses, and providing for the compensation of customs officers for services in the supervision of such warehouses. The House bill also repealed Title III of the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921. The Senate amendment strikes out the repeal of the act of June 28, 1916, and repeals Titles I, III, and V of the emergency tariff act. The House bill in section 320 repealed Title I of the emergency tariff act; and Senate amendment No. 1682 agreed to in conference struck out the repeal of Title I in that section. Title V of the emergency tariff act, known as the dye and chemical control act, was not repealed by the House bill. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 2431: The House bill provided that the provisions of this title are declared to be a revision and codification of the laws modified or repealed and are to be so held and construed. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision because the ordinary rules of statutory construction should apply; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2436: The Senate amendment provides that this act may be cited as the "Tariff act of 1922"; and the House recedes.

J. W. FORDNEY,

W. R. GREEN,

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. CLARKE of New York, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for two weeks, on account of doctor's orders.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD my remarks on the conservation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, September 15, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

685. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts transmitting a copy of the report of the Commission of Fine Arts on the location of the proposed Arlington Memorial Bridge was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. EDMONDS: Committee on Claims. S. 3754. An act for the relief of Louis Leavitt; without amendment (Rept. No. 1221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

The bill (H. R. 12549) granting an increase of pension to Nathan P. Jackson; Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (S. 3275) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. GOODYKOONTZ: A bill (H. R. 12647) to repeal so much of Title III of the transportation act of 1920 as creates

the Railroad Labor Board and to abolish said board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLINE of New York: A bill (H. R. 12648) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 12649) to prohibit offering for sale as Federal farm loan bonds any securities not issued under the terms of the farm loan act, to limit the use of the word "Federal" or "reserve" or a combination of such words, to prohibit false advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12650) to abolish the Railroad Labor Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution (H. Res. 429) calling for an investigation of the manner of accepting bids for the transportation of liquor by the prohibition director in New York City; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 430) providing for compensation for the female attendant in the ladies' retiring rooms, House Office Building; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ROSSDALE: Resolution (H. Res. 431) providing for the appointment of a select committee of five Members of the House to investigate the conditions prevailing at Veterans' Hospital No. 81, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BENHAM: A bill (H. R. 12651) granting a pension to Louise Landers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12652) granting a pension to James W. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULWINKLE: A bill (H. R. 12653) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Hagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 12654) granting an increase of pension to Ada L. Kinsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 12655) granting a pension to Jennie G. Bourne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 12656) for the relief of the Pike Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 12657) granting an increase of pension to George W. Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 12658) granting an increase of pension to William G. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

6324. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Santa Clara County (Calif.) division, relative to quarantine against the Mediterranean fruit fly and other destructive pests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6325. By Mr. BIRD: Petition of Kansas Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, Rose Hill, Kans., favoring the passage of House bill 9753, Senate Joint Resolution 31, and House Joint Resolution 131; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6326. By Mr. BULWINKLE: Petition of R. I. Keate and H. W. Klaser, representing the Carolina Religious Liberty Association, protesting against the passage of House bills 9753 and 4388 and Senate bill 1948; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6327. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the John Layton Co. (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., regarding duty on eggs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6328. Also, petition of American Publishers' Conference, Washington, D. C., relative to the present postage rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6329. Also, petition of G. O. Rogers, Esq., general manager New York Tribune, New York City, N. Y., relative to the present tariff bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6330. Also, petition of Women's City Club of New York, New York City, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 7452; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

6331. Also, petition of Chicago and Cook County Bankers Association, Chicago, Ill., relative to the establishing branch banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

6332. By Mr. LINEBERGER: Memorial of Lions Club and Electric Club, of Los Angeles, Calif., abhorring the deliberate murder of workers in Williamsón County, Ill., near Herrin, on June 22, 1922; and urge that every available means be used to bring the perpetrators to a swift and deserved justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6333. Also, memorial of city council of Sacramento, Calif., indorsing the Bacharach bill (H. R. 10212) re jurisdiction of United States district and circuit courts in tying hands of State public utility commissions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6334. Also, memorial of potato growers of Southern California protesting against the daily violation of the spirit and intent of the alien land act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6335. Also, petition of Mr. Marco H. Hellman, of Los Angeles, Calif., opposing Spencer bill (S. 2921); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6336. By Mr. SPEAKS: Papers to accompany House bill 12641 granting a pension to Nancy D. Nixon; to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, September 15, 1922.

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in the noise and confusion and fear of the world Thou art our refuge and our strength, an ever present help in time of trouble. Though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, help us to rest in the Lord and to wait patiently for Him. We bring to Thee our thanksgiving this morning for mercies seen and unseen. Forgive our sins. Strengthen us unto good word and work. Endow the Members of the United States Senate this day with health and vigor for that Thou hast appointed unto them. May Thy will be written upon their will, that their decisions may be for the integrity of law, for the promotion of industries, for the brotherhood of our citizenship, and for the peace of the Nation and of the world. For Thy name's sake. Amen.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	du Pont	McLean	Shields
Ball	Ernst	McNary	Simmons
Borah	France	Moses	Smoot
Brandegge	Glass	Nelson	Stanfield
Broussard	Gooding	New	Sterling
Bursum	Hale	Nicholson	Sutherland
Cameron	Harreld	Norbeck	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Oddie	Underwood
Colt	Heflin	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Watson, Ga.
Cummins	Kellogg	Rawson	Willis
Curtis	King	Reed, Pa.	
Dillingham	McCumber	Sheppard	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

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

On September 14, 1922:
S. 3659. An act to create the White House police force, and for other purposes.

On September 15, 1922:
S. 2199. An act to provide for the marking of anchorage grounds in waters of the United States; and