

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to investigate the charge that the fertilizer industry is controlled by a corporation or corporations, which is in fact a monopoly, and has employed agents, attorneys, and lobbyists to lobby against the resolution accepting the offer of said Henry Ford to purchase said Muscle Shoals project, and to investigate whether there is a Fertilizer Trust.

Resolved further, That the committee is authorized to subpoena witnesses, send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, and also the necessary clerical assistance in the prosecution of such investigation, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers authorized by the committee and signed by the chairman thereof.

MAIL RECEPTACLES.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the United States Senate the names of manufacturers of covers for door slots and also for mail receptacles for use of United States City Delivery Mail Service under requirements of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General will include also the number of such slots or receptacles manufactured by each manufacturer since July 1, 1922, and the number now in process of manufacture.

PURCHASE OF LANDS FROM MEXICO.

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to open negotiations with the Republic of Mexico for the purchase of the peninsula of Lower California and for the purchase of that tract of land in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, approximating in area 10,000 square miles, and lying north of the parallel of 31 degrees 20 minutes north latitude.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 21) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that sad event be referred to such committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Warren Gamaliel Harding, late President of the United States, in view of the action just taken by the Senate, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock p. m.) adjourned until Monday, December 10, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our blessed Heavenly Father, from whom cometh all purity, goodness, and wisdom, and without whom nothing can abide, let Thy Spirit draw us this day to the higher realms of thought and action. Be mercifully inclined toward our President, the Members of the Houses of Congress as they plan and labor for the good and prosperity of our land. Strengthen the bonds of loyalty and friendship between all our fellow citizens. Increase their patriotic zeal and fervor that the high purpose of the Republic may never be defeated. May the ruling passion of our beings be to mold our characters into the likeness of Him who spake as never man spake. Let the work of this day reflect credit upon all and honor upon Thy holy name. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to state that complaint has been made at the desk by many Members that they are unable to get seats on the floor to which they are entitled. The rules of the House are exceedingly stringent, that nobody except Members and certain excepted classes are entitled to the floor of the House. If there are any persons on the floor who are not entitled to seats, the Chair must request that they retire.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. I understand children of Members on an occasion of this kind are entitled to come upon the floor. Is that the fact or not?

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows of no rule to that effect. It has long been the custom that small children who could not necessarily occupy seats are brought in, and the Chair sees no objection to that.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON PRESIDENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the Speaker on behalf of the House to join a like committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is organized and ready for business and prepared to receive any communication he desires to make has performed that duty and the President has informed the committee that it will be his pleasure to deliver a message to the Congress in person on Thursday, December 6, 1923, at such hour as the Congress might fix.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 4.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 6th day of December, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 1.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two Senators, be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

In compliance with the above resolution, the President pro tempore appointed Mr. LODGE and Mr. ROBINSON as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 4.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 2.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Senate Resolution 5.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. KNUTE NELSON, late a Senator from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 6.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, late a Senator from the State of Vermont.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, the following concurrent resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution 4.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1923, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry along the line of the question just raised. There are persons upon the floor of this House who are not entitled to seats here. Several of us now are occupying seats set aside for Senators. Each Member, I understand, upon occasions of this kind is furnished with one ticket. Some of the wives of Members are now standing in the gallery, some of them outside in the corridor, and can not get seats anywhere. It seems to me that that condition ought not to prevail. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Florida wish to offer a motion?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to seats, and that the tickets issued to Members be recognized in the gallery for those holding them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida moves that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to clear the floor of persons not entitled to seats on the floor. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

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

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Division!

The House divided; and there were—ayes 314, noes none.

The SPEAKER. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order.

RECESS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now stand in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio moves that the House now stand in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

THANKS TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman withhold that? I would like to offer a resolution to which I am sure there will be absolutely no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to present a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 60.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due and are hereby tendered to William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the distinguished ability, fidelity, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives during the contest for Speaker.

[Applause.]

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) was called to order by the Speaker.

JOINT MEETING OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m. the members of the President's Cabinet entered the Hall and took seats at the left of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tempore and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The President pro tempore took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as a committee on behalf of the House to wait upon the President and conduct him to the Chamber Mr. LONGWORTH, of Ohio; Mr. GREEN, of Iowa; Mr. MADDEN, of Illinois; Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee; and Mr. GARNER, of Texas.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair on behalf of the Senate will appoint the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. Calvin Coolidge, the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House, was announced by the Doorkeeper, and stood at the Clerk's desk, amidst applause on the floor and in the galleries.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, and Members of Congress, since the close of the last Congress the Nation has lost President Harding. The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history. He has made justice more certain and peace more secure. The surpassing tribute paid to his memory as he was borne across the continent to rest at last at home revealed the place he held in the hearts of the American people. But this is not the occasion for extended reference to the man or his work. In this presence, among those who knew and loved him, that is unnecessary. But we who were associated with him could not resume together the functions of our office without pausing for a moment, and in his memory reconsecrating ourselves to the service of our country. He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

For us peace reigns everywhere. We desire to perpetuate it always by granting full justice to others and requiring of others full justice to ourselves.

Our country has one cardinal principle to maintain in its foreign policy. It is an American principle. It must be an American policy. We attend to our own affairs, conserve our own strength, and protect the interests of our own citizens; but we recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place, and the method. We realize the common bond of humanity. We know the inescapable law of service.

Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the Senate. The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed. The league exists as a foreign agency. We hope it will be helpful. But the United States sees no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining it. [Applause.] We shall do well to recognize this basic fact in all national affairs and govern ourselves accordingly.

WORLD COURT.

Our foreign policy has always been guided by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration. For nearly 25 years we have been a member of The Hague Tribunal, and have long sought the creation of a permanent world court of justice. I am in full accord with both of these policies. I favor the establishment of such a court intended to include the whole world. That is, and has long been, an American policy.

Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which is a new and somewhat different plan. This is not a partisan question. It should not assume an artificial importance. The court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. It should be discussed with entire candor, not by a political but by a judicial method, without pressure and without prejudice. Partisanship has no place in our foreign relations. As I wish to see a court established, and as the proposal presents the only practical plan on which many nations have

ever agreed, though it may not meet every desire, I therefore commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate [applause], with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.

RUSSIA.

Our diplomatic relations, lately so largely interrupted, are now being resumed, but Russia presents notable difficulties. We have every desire to see that great people, who are our traditional friends, restored to their position among the nations of the earth. We have relieved their pitiable destitution with an enormous charity. Our Government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another régime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations. [Applause.] I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. [Applause.] I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our Government go.

But while the favor of America is not for sale, I am willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia. Already encouraging evidences of returning to the ancient ways of society can be detected. But more are needed. Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled, and to recognize that debt contracted with our Government, not by the Czar but by the newly formed Republic of Russia; whenever the active spirit of enmity to our institutions is abated; whenever there appear works meet for repentance, our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia. We have every desire to help and no desire to injure. We hope the time is near at hand when we can act.

DEBTS.

The current debt and interest due from foreign Governments, exclusive of the British debt of \$4,600,000,000, is about \$7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt [applause], but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt. Our country would not wish to assume the rôle of an oppressive creditor, but would maintain the principle that financial obligations between nations are likewise moral obligations [applause] which international faith and honor require should be discharged.

Our Government has a liquidated claim against Germany for the expense of the army of occupation of over \$255,000,000. Besides this, the Mixed Claims Commission have before them about 12,500 claims of American citizens, aggregating about \$1,225,000,000. These claims have already been reduced by a recent decision, but there are valid claims reaching well toward \$500,000,000. Our thousands of citizens with credits due them of hundreds of millions of dollars have no redress save in the action of our Government. These are very substantial interests, which it is the duty of our Government to protect as best it can. That course I propose to pursue.

It is for these reasons that we have a direct interest in the economic recovery of Europe. They are enlarged by our desire for the stability of civilization and the welfare of humanity. That we are making sacrifices to that end none can deny. Our deferred interest alone amounts to a million dollars every day. But recently we offered to aid with our advice and counsel. We have reiterated our desire to see France paid and Germany revived. We have proposed disarmament. We have earnestly sought to compose differences and restore peace. We shall persevere in well-doing, not by force, but by reason.

FOREIGN PAPERS.

Under the law the papers pertaining to foreign relations to be printed are transmitted as a part of this message. Other volumes of these papers will follow.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The foreign service of our Government needs to be reorganized and improved.

FISCAL CONDITION.

Our main problems are domestic problems. Financial stability is the first requisite of sound government. We can not escape the effect of world conditions. We can not avoid the inevitable results of the economic disorders which have reached all nations. But we shall diminish their harm to us in proportion as we continue to restore our Government finances to a secure and enduring position. This we can and must do. Upon that firm foundation rests the only hope of progress and prosperity. From that source must come relief for the people.

This is being accomplished by a drastic but orderly retrenchment, which is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the courage of those in authority, and the effective method has been the Budget System. The result has involved real sacrifice by department heads, but it has been made without flinching. This system is a law of the Congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained, and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance. Without a Budget System there can be no fixed responsibility and no constructive scientific economy.

This great concentration of effort by the administration and Congress has brought the expenditures, exclusive of the self-supporting Post Office Department, down to three billion dollars. It is possible, in consequence, to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people, which is the sole object of all curtailment. This is treated at greater length in the Budget message, and a proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury which has my unqualified approval. [Applause.] I especially commend a decrease on earned incomes, and further abolition of admission, message, and nuisance taxes. The amusement and educational value of moving pictures ought not to be taxed. Diminishing charges against moderate incomes from investment will afford immense relief, while a revision of the surtaxes will not only provide additional money for capital investment, thus stimulating industry and employing more labor, but will not greatly reduce the revenue from that source, and may in the future actually increase it.

Being opposed to war taxes in time of peace, I am not in favor of excess-profits taxes. A very great service could be rendered through immediate enactment of legislation relieving the people of some of the burden of taxation. To reduce war taxes is to give every home a better chance.

For seven years the people have borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden of national and local taxation. These must both be reduced. The taxes of the Nation must be reduced now as much as prudence will permit, and expenditures must be reduced accordingly. High taxes reach everywhere and burden everybody. They bear most heavily upon the poor. They diminish industry and commerce. They make agriculture unprofitable. They increase the rates on transportation. They are a charge on every necessary of life. Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount. To neglect it, to postpone it, to obstruct it by unsound proposals, is to become unworthy of public confidence and untrue to public trust. [Applause.] The country wants this measure to have the right of way over all others.

Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities. The existing system not only permits a large amount of the wealth of the Nation to escape its just burden but acts as a continual stimulant to municipal extravagance. This should be prohibited by constitutional amendment. All the wealth of the Nation ought to contribute its fair share to the expenses of the Nation. [Applause.]

TARIFF LAW.

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. Under it the country has had a very large export and import trade. A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful. The present law contains an elastic provision authorizing the President to increase or decrease present schedules not in excess of 50 per centum to meet the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. This does not, to my mind, warrant a rewriting of the whole law, but does mean, and will be so administered, that whenever the required investigation shows that inequalities of sufficient importance exist in any schedule, the power to change them should and will be applied.

SHIPPING.

The entire well-being of our country is dependent upon transportation by sea and land. Our Government during the war acquired a large merchant fleet which should be transferred, as soon as possible, to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results: First, and of prime importance, adequate means for national defense; second, adequate service to American commerce. Until shipping conditions are such that our fleet can be disposed of advantageously under these conditions, it will be operated as economically as possible under such plans as may be devised.

from time to time by the Shipping Board. We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The time has come to resume in a moderate way the opening of our intracoastal waterways; the control of flood waters of the Mississippi and of the Colorado Rivers; the improvement of the waterways from the Great Lakes toward the Gulf of Mexico; and the development of the great power and navigation project of the St. Lawrence River, for which efforts are now being made to secure the necessary treaty with Canada. These projects can not all be undertaken at once, but all should have the immediate consideration of the Congress and be adopted as fast as plans can be matured and the necessary funds become available. This is not incompatible with economy, for their nature does not require so much a public expenditure as a capital investment which will be reproductive, as evidenced by the marked increase in revenue from the Panama Canal. Upon these projects depends much future industrial and agricultural progress. They represent the protection of large areas from flood and the addition of a great amount of cheap power and cheap freight by use of navigation, chief of which is the bringing of ocean-going ships to the Great Lakes.

Another problem of allied character is the superpower development of the Northeastern States, consideration of which is proceeding under the direction of the Department of Commerce by joint conference with the local authorities.

RAILROADS.

Criticism of the railroad law has been directed, first, to the section laying down the rule by which rates are fixed, and providing for payment to the Government and use of excess earnings; second, to the method for the adjustment of wage scales; and third, to the authority permitting consolidations.

It has been erroneously assumed that the act undertakes to guarantee railroad earnings. The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. That has always been the rule under which rates have been fixed. To make a rate that does not yield a fair return results in confiscation, and confiscatory rates are of course unconstitutional. Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate making altogether. The new and important feature of that part of the law is the recapture and redistribution of excess rates. The constitutionality of this method is now before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Their decision should be awaited before attempting further legislation on this subject. Furthermore, the importance of this feature will not be great if consolidation goes into effect.

The settlement of railroad labor disputes is a matter of grave public concern. The Labor Board was established to protect the public in the enjoyment of continuous service by attempting to insure justice between the companies and their employees. It has been a great help, but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employees, or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested, there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreement into law. If it is not reached, the Labor Board may very well be left for the present to protect the public welfare.

The law for consolidations is not sufficiently effective to be expeditious. Additional legislation is needed giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action, always subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This should authorize the commission to appoint committees for each proposed group, representing the public and the component roads, with power to negotiate with individual security holders for an exchange of their securities for those of the consolidation on such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe for avoiding any confiscation and preserving fair values. Should this permissive consolidation prove ineffective after a limited period, the authority of the Government will have to be directly invoked.

Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation with an opportunity so to adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections. Competent authorities agree that an entire reorganization of the rate structure for freight is necessary. This should be ordered at once by the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

As no revision of the laws of the United States has been made since 1878, a commission or committee should be created to undertake this work. The Judicial Council reports that two more district judges are needed in the southern district of New

York, one in the northern district of Georgia, and two more circuit judges in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit. Legislation should be considered for this purpose.

It is desirable to expedite the hearing and disposal of cases. A commission of Federal judges and lawyers should be created to recommend legislation by which the procedure in the Federal trial courts may be simplified and regulated by rules of court, rather than by statute; such rules to be submitted to the Congress and to be in force until annulled or modified by the Congress. The Supreme Court needs legislation revising and simplifying the laws governing review by that court, and enlarging the classes of cases of too little public importance to be subject to review. Such reforms would expedite the transaction of the business of the courts. The administration of justice is likely to fail if it be long delayed.

The National Government has never given adequate attention to its prison problems. It ought to provide employment in such forms of production as can be used by the Government, though not sold to the public in competition with private business, for all prisoners who can be placed at work, and for which they should receive a reasonable compensation, available for their dependents.

Two independent reformatories are needed; one for the segregation of women, and another for the segregation of young men serving their first sentence.

The administration of justice would be facilitated greatly by including in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice a Division of Criminal Identification, where there would be collected this information which is now indispensable in the suppression of crime.

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition amendment to the Constitution requires the Congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. For that purpose a treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling, the Coast Guard should be greatly strengthened, and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The major sources of production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the National Government, and the cooperation which is usually rendered by municipal and State authorities, prohibition should be made effective. Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

THE NEGRO.

Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching [applause], of which the negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard University to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The maintenance and extension of the classified civil service is exceedingly important. There are nearly 550,000 persons in the executive civil service drawing about \$700,000,000 of yearly compensation. Four-fifths of these are in the classified service. This method of selection of the employees of the United States is especially desirable for the Post Office Department. The Civil Service Commission has recommended that postmasters at first, second, and third class offices be classified. Such action, accompanied by a repeal of the four-year term of office, would undoubtedly be an improvement. I also recommend that the field force for prohibition enforcement be brought within the classified civil service without covering in the present membership. The best method for selecting public servants is the merit system.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Many of the departments in Washington need better housing facilities. Some are so crowded that their work is impeded; others are so scattered that they lose their identity. While I do not favor at this time a general public building law, I believe it is now necessary, in accordance with plans already sanctioned for a unified and orderly system for the development of this city, to begin the carrying out of those plans by authorizing the erection of three or four buildings most urgently needed by an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000.

REGULATORY LEGISLATION.

Cooperation with other maritime powers is necessary for complete protection of our coast waters from pollution. Plans for this are under way, but await certain experiments for refuse disposal. Meantime laws prohibiting spreading oil and oil refuse from vessels in our own territorial waters would be most helpful against this menace and should be speedily enacted.

Laws should be passed regulating aviation.

Revision is needed of the laws regulating radio interference.

Legislation and regulations establishing load lines to provide safe loading of vessels leaving our ports are necessary, and recodification of our navigation laws is vital.

Revision of procedure of the Federal Trade Commission will give more constructive purpose to this department.

If our Alaskan fisheries are to be saved from destruction, there must be further legislation declaring a general policy and delegating the authority to make rules and regulations to an administrative body.

ARMY AND NAVY.

For several years we have been decreasing the personnel of the Army and Navy, and reducing their power to the danger point. Further reductions should not be made. The Army is a guarantee of the security of our citizens at home; the Navy is a guarantee of the security of our citizens abroad. Both of these services should be strengthened rather than weakened. [Applause.] Additional planes are needed for the Army, and additional submarines for the Navy. The defenses of Panama must be perfected. We want no more competitive armaments. We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition. A people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor. [Applause.]

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Conditions in the insular possessions on the whole have been good. Their business has been reviving. They are being administered according to law. That effort has the full support of the administration. Such recommendations as may come from their people or their governments should have the most considerate attention.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

Our National Government is not doing as much as it legitimately can do to promote the welfare of the people. Our enormous material wealth, our institutions, our whole form of society, can not be considered fully successful until their benefits reach the merit of every individual. This is not a suggestion that the Government should, or could, assume for the people the inevitable burdens of existence. There is no method by which we can either be relieved of the results of our own folly or be guaranteed a successful life. There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift, and of self-control. These do not come from the Government, but from the people themselves. But the Government can and should always be expressive of steadfast determination, always vigilant, to maintain conditions under which these virtues are most likely to develop and secure recognition and reward. This is the American policy.

It is in accordance with this principle that we have enacted laws for the protection of the public health and have adopted prohibition in narcotic drugs and intoxicating liquors. For purposes of national uniformity we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor, and in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government a minimum wage law for women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion.

Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem, and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in this direction. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the States of the Nation for this purpose, it is only necessary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended directly

on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate department and a place in the Cabinet. [Applause.] The humanitarian side of government should not be repressed, but should be cultivated.

Mere intelligence, however, is not enough. Enlightenment must be accompanied by that moral power which is the product of the home and of religion. Real education and true welfare for the people rest inevitably on this foundation, which the Government can approve and commend, but which the people themselves must create.

IMMIGRATION.

American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. [Applause.] For this purpose, it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. [Applause.] It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. Either method would insure the admission of those with the largest capacity and best intention of becoming citizens. I am convinced that our present economic and social conditions warrant a limitation of those to be admitted. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens. [Applause.] Those who do not want to be partakers of the American spirit ought not to settle in America. [Applause.]

VETERANS.

No more important duty falls on the Government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective, and it must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and deepest human sympathy. If investigation reveals any present defects of administration or need of legislation, orders will be given for the immediate correction of administration, and recommendations for legislation should be given the highest preference.

At present there are 9,500 vacant beds in Government hospitals. I recommend that all hospitals be authorized at once to receive and care for, without hospital pay, the veterans of all wars needing such care [applause], whenever there are vacant beds, and that immediate steps be taken to enlarge and build new hospitals to serve all such cases.

The American Legion will present to the Congress a legislative program too extensive for detailed discussion here. It is a carefully matured plan. While some of it I do not favor, with much of it I am in hearty accord, and I recommend that a most painstaking effort be made to provide remedies for any defects in the administration of the present laws which their experience has revealed. The attitude of the Government toward these proposals should be one of generosity. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus. [Applause.]

COAL.

The cost of coal has become unbearably high. It places a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. The public welfare requires a reduction in the price of fuel. With the enormous deposits in existence, failure of supply ought not to be tolerated. Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering.

The report of the Coal Commission will be before the Congress. It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and conclusions of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel. I do not favor Government ownership or operation of coal mines. The need is for action under private ownership that will secure greater continuity of production and greater public protection. The Federal Government probably has no peace-time authority to regulate wages, prices, or profits in coal at the mines or among dealers, but by ascertaining and publishing facts it can exercise great influence.

The source of the difficulty in the bituminous coal fields is the intermittence of operation which causes great waste of both capital and labor. That part of the report dealing with this problem has much significance, and is suggestive of necessary remedies. By amending the car rules, by encouraging greater unity of ownership, and possibly by permitting common selling agents for limited districts on condition that they accept adequate regulations and guarantee that competition between dis-

tricts be unlimited, distribution, storage, and continuity ought to be improved.

The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise, to aid conciliation and voluntary arbitration, to adjust any existing or threatened controversy between the employer and the employee when collective bargaining fails, and by controlling distribution to prevent profiteering in this vital necessity. This legislation is exceedingly urgent and essential to the exercise of national authority for the protection of the people. Those who undertake the responsibility of management or employment in this industry do so with the full knowledge that the public interest is paramount, and that to fail through any motive of selfishness in its service is such a betrayal of duty as warrants uncompromising action by the Government.

REORGANIZATION.

A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for a reorganization of the different departments and bureaus of the Government more scientific and economical than the present system. With the exception of the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the Cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session.

AGRICULTURE.

Aided by the sound principles adopted by the Government, the business of the country has had an extraordinary revival. Looked at as a whole, the Nation is in the enjoyment of remarkable prosperity. Industry and commerce are thriving. For the most part agriculture is successful, eleven staples having risen in value from about \$5,300,000,000 two years ago to about \$7,000,000,000 for the current year. But range cattle are still low in price, and some sections of the wheat area, notably Minnesota, North Dakota, and on west, have many cases of actual distress. With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. He represents a character, a type of citizenship, and a public necessity that must be preserved and afforded every facility for regaining prosperity.

The distress is most acute among those wholly dependent upon one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded and has not yet been sufficiently reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive.

No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for Government fixing of prices, no resort to the Public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. [Applause.] Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration.

Indirectly the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight-rate structure which could reduce charges on his production. [Applause.] To make this fully effective there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided.

He must have organization. His customer with whom he exchanges products of the farm for those of industry is organized, labor is organized, business is organized, and there is no way for agriculture to meet this unless it, too, is organized. [Applause.] The acreage of wheat is too large. Unless we can meet the world market at a profit, we must stop raising for export. Organization would help to reduce acreage. Systems of cooperative marketing created by the farmers themselves, supervised by competent management, without doubt would be of assistance, but they can not wholly solve the problem. Our agricultural schools ought to have thorough courses in the theory of organization and cooperative marketing.

Diversification is necessary. Those farmers who raise their living on their land are not greatly in distress. Such loans as are wisely needed to assist in buying stock and other materials to start in this direction should be financed through a Government agency as a temporary and emergency expedient.

The remaining difficulty is the disposition of exportable wheat. I do not favor the permanent interference of the Government in this problem. That probably would increase the trouble by increasing production. But it seems feasible to provide Government assistance to exports, and authority should be given the War Finance Corporation to grant, in its discretion, the most liberal terms of payment for fats and grains exported for the direct benefit of the farm.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

The Government is undertaking to develop a great water-power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going on. Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. This would end the present burden of expense and should return to the Treasury the largest price possible to secure.

While the price is an important element, there is another consideration even more compelling. The agriculture of the Nation needs a greater supply and lower cost of fertilizer. This is now imported in large quantities. The best information I can secure indicates that present methods of power production would not be able profitably to meet the price at which these imports can be sold. To obtain a supply from this water power would require long and costly experimentation to perfect a process for cheap production. Otherwise our purpose would fail completely. It seems desirable, therefore, in order to protect and promote the public welfare, to have adequate covenants that such experimentation be made and carried on to success. The great advantage of low-priced nitrates must be secured for the direct benefit of the farmers and the indirect benefit of the public in time of peace, and of the Government in time of war. If this main object be accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration.

Such a solution will involve complicated negotiations, and there is no authority for that purpose. I therefore recommend that the Congress appoint a small joint committee to consider offers, conduct negotiations, and report definite recommendations.

RECLAMATION.

By reason of many contributing causes, occupants of our reclamation projects are in financial difficulties, which in some cases are acute. Relief should be granted by definite authority of law empowering the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to suspend, readjust, and reassess all charges against water users. [Applause.] This whole question is being considered by experts. You will have the advantage of the facts and conclusions which they may develop. This situation, involving a Government investment of more than \$135,000,000, and affecting more than 30,000 water users, is serious. While relief which is necessary should be granted, yet contracts with the Government which can be met should be met. The established general policy of these projects should not be abandoned for any private control.

HIGHWAYS AND FORESTS.

Highways and reforestation should continue to have the interest and support of the Government. Everyone is anxious for good highways. I have made a liberal proposal in the Budget for the continuing payment to the States by the Federal Government of its share for this necessary public improvement. No expenditure of public money contributes so much to the national wealth as for building good roads.

Reforestation has an importance far above the attention it usually secures. A special committee of the Senate is investigating this need, and I shall welcome a constructive policy based on their report.

It is 100 years since our country announced the Monroe doctrine. This principle has been ever since, and is now, one of the main foundations of our foreign relations. It must be maintained. [Applause.] But in maintaining it we must not be forgetful that a great change has taken place. We are no longer a weak Nation, thinking mainly of defense, dreading foreign imposition. We are great and powerful. New powers bring new responsibilities. Our duty then was to protect ourselves. Added to that, our duty now is to help give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want that vision which lifts men and nations above themselves. These are virtues by reason of their own merit. But they must not be cloistered; they must not be impractical; they must not be ineffective.

The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the healing of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and peace. The time has come for a more practical use of moral power, and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might. Our authority among the nations must be represented by justice and mercy. It is necessary not only to have faith, but to make sacrifices for our faith. The spiritual forces of the world make all its final determinations. It is with these voices that America should speak. Whenever they declare a righteous purpose there need be no doubt that they will be heard. America has taken her place in the world as a

Republic—free, independent, powerful. The best service that can be rendered to humanity is the assurance that this place will be maintained. [Prolonged applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., the President and the members of his Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the President pro tempore and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The joint session of the two Houses is now adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT OVER UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINEY. I desire to give notice to this side of the House that there will be a Democratic caucus in this Chamber to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating minority members of the Ways and Means Committee.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the following House resolution and ask for its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 61.

Resolved, That a committee of one Member from each State represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of their late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding; and that so much of the message of the President as refers to that melancholy event be referred to said committee.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the deceased President, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 10, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

78. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report on the feasibility of establishing a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans, where was fought the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

79. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the work done under the fortifications appropriation act containing a recommendation for legislation whereby the claim of the Western Electric Co. (Inc.) against the Government would be satisfied; to the Committee on Claims.

80. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the vehicular traffic regulations in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

81. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting the annual report from the Library of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; to the Committee on the Library.

82. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a certificate of claim for \$75 in favor of Mary Turnage, of St. Ignatius, Mont.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

83. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting plans and estimates for the erection of a fireproof addition to

the courthouse of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

84. A letter from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of the Seventh Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

85. A letter from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting a statement of expenses of the officials and employees of the bureau traveling on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

86. A letter from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting a statement as of July 1, 1923, giving in detail the amount, collections, deposits, and appropriations during the period of February 13 to June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

87. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a statement of the expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

88. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Secretary of the Treasury on expenses of loans through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (H. Doc. No. 97); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

89. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Secretary of the Treasury on purchase of obligations of foreign governments and purchase of United States bonds from repayments by foreign governments (H. Doc. No. 98); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

90. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the cumulative sinking fund (H. Doc. No. 99); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

91. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement showing in detail what officers and employees traveled on official business for the department to outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

92. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statements showing exchange of typewriters and similar labor-saving devices by the Navy Department and the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

93. A letter from the president of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

94. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the thirty-seventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission (H. Doc. No. 70); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

95. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, relating to the appropriation, "Indian schools, support, 1923"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

96. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

97. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting tables showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, from the appropriation of \$100,000 under the act of June 30, 1913; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

99. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report for the fiscal year 1923, showing the amounts expended at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation for construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

100. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed statement of the aggregate number of publications issued by the department during the fiscal year 1923; to the Committee on Printing.

101. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

102. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of the expenditures made from tribal funds of the Confederate Bands of the Utes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

103. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry and support among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

104. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

105. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, of money carried on the books of this department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

106. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement embodying the number of documents received and distributed during the fiscal year 1923; to the Committee on Printing.

107. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

108. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of exchanges of typewriters and similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines by the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

109. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of letter from Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

110. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of letter from Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for professional and other services; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

111. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenses incurred in detailing temporarily the clerks from the office of one surveyor general to another; to the Committee on Appropriations.

112. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of any hostilities displayed by Indian tribes since the next preceding report; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

113. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

114. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1923"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

115. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

116. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures from the \$250,000 authorized from the funds of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

117. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures on account of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, from the appropriation "Industrial work and care of timber, 1923"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

118. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. M. Sanger, administrative assistant to the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, transmitting a financial report for that hospital for the fiscal year preceding the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

119. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the proceeds of all sales of old materials, supplies, and other public property for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

120. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the Departments of Commerce, Interior, War, and the United States Shipping Board relative to money received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was not paid into the General Treasury of the United States, and the payments, if any, made from such funds during said year; to the Committee on Appropriations.

121. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of the receipts and disbursements, balances, etc., of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (H. Doc. No. 95); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

122. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds, expenditures recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians, and estimates of amounts required to be expended under treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925; to the Committee on Appropriations.

123. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an itemized statement of expenditures made by this department and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1923," fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

124. A letter from the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting third annual report of the Federal Power Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

125. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, both inclusive, showing the names of all clerks and other persons employed, the sum paid each (such clerks and other persons having been actually employed); detailed statement of the items, of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, the several amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the balances remaining in his hands, the quantity and cost of all stationery purchased and the amount delivered; that used in the Clerk's Office, the stock on hand, and the amounts of unexpended balances (H. Doc. No. 2); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. GILLET (by request): A bill (H. R. 2657) to provide for the world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national Governments; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 2658) to establish a standard box for apples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H. R. 2659) to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H. R. 2660) to provide that the United States of America shall build warehouses in conjunction with the several States, and in cooperation with duly and legally organized farmers' cooperative associations in said States, for the storage of farm products not perishable, for the insurance of said products while in storage, for Government loans on warehouse receipts, providing penalties for the violation of this act, making an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 2661) to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States and the establishment of rural homes through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of such homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 2662) to liberalize the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of

disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 2663) to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 2664) providing for cooperation between the United States and State Governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2665) to authorize the city of Chicago to construct a temporary pontoon bridge across the Calumet River in the vicinity of One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2666) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Bushnell, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2667) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at East Moline, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2668) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Carthage, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2669) to increase the limit of cost for a site and public building at Gilmer, Upshur County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 2670) to increase the limit of cost of a post-office site and building at Vineland, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2671) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2672) to increase the limit of cost of a post-office site and building at Millville, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2673) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Pleasantville, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 2674) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection thereon of a public building at Effingham, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2675) for the erection of a public building at Kaufman, Kaufman County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2676) for the erection of a public building at Athens, Henderson County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2677) for the erection of a public building at Wills Point, Van Zandt County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2678) for the erection of a public building at Henderson, Rusk County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2679) for the erection of a public building at Mineola, Wood County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LILLY: A bill (H. R. 2680) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Hinton, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FENN: A bill (H. R. 2681) providing for the erection of a public building for post-office purposes in South Manchester, in the town of Manchester, Conn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2682) for acquiring a site and erecting a public building thereon in Hartford, Conn., for the use and accommodation of the post office and other Government offices; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 2683) to provide for a public building at Herkimer, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2684) to provide for a public building at Ilion, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2685) to prohibit the collection of a surcharge for the transportation of persons or baggage in connection with the payment for parlor or sleeping car accommodations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 2686) to amend the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2687) to amend the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 2688) providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 2689) to consolidate certain lands within the Snoqualmie National Forest; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 2690) to secure farm homes for disabled veterans of the World War who have received agricultural training through the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 2691) to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War, to provide funds therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 2692) authorizing the enrollment of officers and men of the merchant marine in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 2693) to authorize the development of methods of preservation of west-coast fishes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2694) authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 2695) increasing the pay of printers employed in the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2696) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved May 19, 1921; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 2697) amending section 1 of the Interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2698) to repeal section 15a of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 2699) to repeal the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2700) to repeal the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 2701) to provide one-half fare for children riding on the street railways operating within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2702) to relieve unemployment among civilian workers of the Government, to remove the financial incentives to war, to stabilize production in Federal industrial plants, to promote the economical and efficient operation of these plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 2703) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to inquire into whether or not the immigrant Cherokees by blood are entitled to be reimbursed for lands allotted to negro freedmen Cherokees from lands granted to immigrant Cherokees by blood under treaty of 1835 and inquire into and determine the validity of the treaty of 1866; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LAMPERT (by request): A bill (H. R. 2704) to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 2705) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Creek Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 2706) granting pensions to certain members of the former Life Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 2707) to authorize the General of the Armies to remain on the active list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 2708) to amend an act with reference to the improvement of the public building at Utica, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2709) making an appropriation to establish a national park at Oriskany (N. Y.) battle field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 2710) 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; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 2711) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal absentee Shawnee Tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2712) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 2713) to transfer certain lands of the United States from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 2714) to provide for the conservation and protection of fish in Alaskan waters; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 2715) to repeal the excise tax on candy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOST: A bill (H. R. 2716) to amend paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended by act of November 23, 1921, entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 2717) authorizing the paving of the Federal strip known as International Street, adjacent to Nogales, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 2718) to authorize the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, to place a bronze tablet on the Francis Scott Key Bridge; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 2719) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 2720) to authorize the sale of lands in Pittsburgh, Pa.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 2721) to vacate certain streets and alleys within the area known as the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia; and to authorize the extension and widening of Fourteenth Street from Montague Street to its southern terminus south of Dahlia Street, Nicholson Street from Thirteenth Street to Sixteenth Street, Colorado Avenue from Montague Street to Thirteenth Street, Concord Avenue from Sixteenth Street to its western terminus west of Eighth Street west, Thirteenth Street from Nicholson Street to Piney Branch Road, and Piney Branch Road from Thirteenth Street to Blair Road, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEFALD: A bill (H. R. 2722) to aid in carrying into effect the agreements of the United States with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2723) authorizing a per capita payment to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota from their tribal funds held in trust by the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KINDRED: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 63) authorizing the Postmaster General of the United States to set aside Christmas Day as a national full holiday for rural carriers, letter carriers, and all postal employees of the Government; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) creating a joint commission to investigate the subject of crop insurance; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRISP: Resolution (H. Res. 62) amending Rule XXVII by striking therefrom section 4 and inserting a new section; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 63) amending section 3 of Rule XIII; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Resolution (H. Res. 64) to repeal section 3 of Rule XXI; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 65) amending the last paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 66) to adopt a rule for notice in advance of business to be transacted; 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. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 2724) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 2725) for the relief of Jabez Burchard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 2726) granting a pension to Virginia V. Deyo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 2727) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sowers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2728) granting a pension to Lucy E. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2729) for the relief of Liberty loan subscribers of the City Bank of Jefferson, Iowa; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2730) granting a pension to Annie M. Bass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2731) granting a pension to Mary E. Kramer, guardian of Jessie O. Kramer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2732) granting a pension to Thomas H. Goodge; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2733) granting a pension to Helen S. Blaisdell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2734) granting a pension to Viola Loe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2735) granting a pension to Mattie Murphy Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2736) granting a pension to Clara Athey Fisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2737) granting a pension to Ralph Lotz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2738) for the relief of John Weigart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2739) to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the War Department standing against William J. Dunlap; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2740) granting a pension to William Church; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2741) granting a pension to George M. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2742) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Hurd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 2743) to provide for the preliminary survey of the Skagit River, Wash., with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2744) providing for a survey of river conditions on Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2745) for the relief of J. M. Farrell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2746) for the relief of Frederick W. Seidell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of Emma Pierce; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2748) granting a pension to Alice Luth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2749) granting an increase of pension to John Mesner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2750) granting a pension to Melissa Ticknor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2751) granting a pension to Caroline Towle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOST: A bill (H. R. 2752) for the relief of Denny Costello; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2753) for the relief of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 2754) granting a pension to Nellie Roche McAndrew; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 2755) granting a pension to Andrew Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 2756) for the relief of Thomas H. Burgess; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2757) granting a pension to Peter Lacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2758) for the relief of Anna L. Kelsey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 2759) granting a pension to Ruth C. McGaffey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 2760) for the relief of the owners of the steamship *Ceylon Maru*; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2761) for the relief of the owner of the lighter *Lakeport*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2762) for the purchase of the William Barnes collection of lepidoptera; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 2763) for the relief of Frank Grygla; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2764) for the relief of Fred V. Plomteaux; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 2765) for the relief of Maj. Lester L. Lampert; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2766) granting a pension to Margaret Corr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAIGE: A bill (H. R. 2767) granting a pension to Elwood Donley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 2768) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2769) granting an increase of pension to William N. Richardson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2770) granting a pension to William E. Gilreath; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2771) granting a pension to Mattie Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 2772) to reimburse E. W. Hardendorf for supplies furnished the submarine chaser No. 328; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2773) granting a pension to Anna Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2774) granting a pension to Anna E. Davidson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2775) granting a pension to Emma J. Mason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2776) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sauquoit, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2777) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Clark Mills, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2778) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to West Winfield, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2779) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hinckley, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2780) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Dolgeville, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2781) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to New Hartford, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2782) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Frankfort, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2783) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Herkimer, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2784) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Little Falls, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2785) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Newport, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2786) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Middleville, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2787) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Mohawk, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2788) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Waterville, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2789) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Camden, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2790) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Clayville, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2791) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Boonville, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2792) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Remsen, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2793) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Utica, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2794) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Rome, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2795) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Ilion, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 2796) granting a pension to Edith M. Ball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 2797) granting an increase of pension to Lura A. Saling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2798) granting a pension to Bell Bradshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2799) granting a pension to Ellen Garrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 2800) granting a pension to Joseph Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 2801) granting a pension to Josephine Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2802) granting a pension to Martha V. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2803) granting a pension to Anna E. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2804) to appropriate the sum of \$2,632.57 to the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., of California, as compensation for damages done to its property by an airplane of the Navy Department; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2805) to appropriate the sum of \$2,929.62 to the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., of California, as compensation for damages done to its property by destroyers of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEFALD: A bill (H. R. 2806) for the relief of Emil L. Flaten; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WOLFF: A bill (H. R. 2807) granting a pension to Ayres Highley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: Resolution (H. Res. 67) providing for six months' salary to be paid to the widow of Samuel C. Dorsey; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

71. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the town of East Bridgewater, Mass., favoring the creation of a Government agency to fix a maximum price on coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

72. Also (by request), petition of the Matinee Musicale, of Lansing, Mich., favoring an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit child labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

73. By Mr. COOK: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Carrie Hiatt Preston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

74. By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Resolution adopted by Tacoma Council, No. 1307, Royal Arcanum, Tacoma, Wash., deploring the failure of the War Department to make full use of Camp Lewis and urging fulfillment of war-time pledges respecting Camp Lewis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

75. By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Resolution adopted by the council of the city of Tacoma, Wash., urging the Government to redeem certain pledges respecting the maintenance of Camp Lewis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

76. Also, resolution adopted by Mount Rainier Division, No. 836, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Seattle, Wash., favoring preparedness for war and urging that each Member of Congress be permitted to appoint five midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

77. By Mr. LAMPERT: Resolution from the mayor and common council of Menasha, Wis., memorializing Congress to provide some means to keep millions of women and children from starving in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

78. By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Edward E. Campbell and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against seating Congressman MILLER, of Illinois; to the Committee on Elections No. 1.

79. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of the Mandan Commercial Club, Mandan, N. Dak., for the repeal of the toll tax on telephone and telegraph messages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

80. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of Leechburg Sisterhood, No. 172, Dames of Malta, Leechburg, Pa., favoring the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

81. Also, petition of Leechburg Chamber of Commerce, Leechburg, Pa., recommending changes in the law restricting immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

82. Also, petition of Reynoldsville Chapter, No. 220, Order Eastern Star, Reynoldsville, Pa., favoring the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

83. By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions adopted by the Friday Club, of Barlow, N. Dak., April 16, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Labor.

84. Also, resolutions adopted by the Township Club, of Ellendale, N. Dak., on May 2, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

85. Also, resolutions adopted by the Fortnightly Club, of Bismarck, N. Dak., on April 12, 1923, praying for the enactment of child labor laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

86. Also, resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club of Grand Forks, N. Dak., September 17, 1923, protesting against reduction in present tariff schedule on flax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. Also, petition signed by D. A. Kramer and 41 other citizens of Velva, N. Dak., dated November 2, 1923, urging the passage of the Bursum pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

88. Also, petition of the Thursday Evening Music Club, of New Rockford, N. Dak., April 11, 1923, praying for the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

89. Also, resolutions adopted by the Current Events Club, of Bismarck, N. Dak., April 25, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

MONDAY December 10, 1923.

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

Our Father, we thank Thee that though clouds may hang about our earth this morning Thou hast taught always in the revelation of Thy light and Thy love that even behind a frowning providence Thou dost hide at times a smiling face. Be with us in the duties that await us this week, and may this day challenge the best effort of heart and life in the consciousness of realizing Thy presence and doing the things acceptable before Thee. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, and THOMAS STERLING, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, appeared in their seats to-day.

On request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the resolution (S. Res. 21) providing for a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President Harding, the Chair announces the appointment of the following Senators as the committee on the part of the Senate:

The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS], the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS].

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitted, pursuant to law, which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

An account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate on December 3, 1923 (S. Doc. No. 4); and

A statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (S. Doc. No. 1).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report giving the aggregate number of publications issued by the Library of Congress proper during the fiscal year 1922-23, the cost of paper used, the cost of printing and of preparation, and the number distributed, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Library of Congress have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1923, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate sundry reports, submitted pursuant to law, of the United States Coal Commission, relative to the anthracite and bituminous coal industry, which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

REPORTS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirty-seventh annual report of the commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

1. A statement showing travel expenses of officers and employees on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

2. A report showing employees of the commission receiving increased compensation for the four months ended October, 1923.

3. A report showing the number of typewriters and other machines exchanged, with the cost thereof.

4. A report showing employees under the appropriation for the valuation of carriers and also showing the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the fiscal years 1913 to 1923, inclusive.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, final valuations of properties of certain carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, as follows:

Valuation docket No. 1, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co., Georgia Terminal Co., and Alabama Terminal Railroad Co.;

Valuation docket No. 26, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co.; and

Valuation docket No. 51, Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co., which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted pursuant to law, relative to approved expenditures under the first and second Liberty bond acts, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted pursuant to law, with respect to the cumulative sinking fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted pursuant to law, relative to expenditures under the first and second Liberty bond acts in the purchase of obligations of foreign Governments, and also in the purchase of United States bonds for retirement from repayments by foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations purchased by the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the report, submitted pursuant to law, of the Tax Simplification Board of the Treasury Department relative to the operations and activities of the board, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.