SENATE

FRIDAY, *January 25, 1929*

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 24, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Edge	McKellar	Shortridge
Barkley	Fess	McMaster	Simmons
Bayard	Fletcher	McNary	Smith
Bingham	Frazier	Mayfield	Smoot
Black	George	Metcalf	Steck
Blaine	Gerry	Moses	Steiwer
Blease	Gillett	Neely	Stephens
Borah	Glass	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Glenn	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Gould	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Greene	Oddie	Trammell
Bruce	Hale	Overman	Tydings
Burton	Harris	Phipps	Tyson
Capper	Harrison	Pine	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hastings	Pittman	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Reed, Pa.	Walsh, Mont.
Curtis	Johnson	Sackett	Warren
Dale	Jones	Schall	Waterman
Deneen	Kendrick	Sheppard	Watson
Dill	Keyes	Shipstead	Wheeler

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness.

I also wish to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] on account of illness.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. HOWELL] owing to illness.

Mr. BLAINE. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is unavoidably absent on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

TIME LIMIT ON CONSTRUCTION OF CRUISERS—PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in this morning's New York Times, in the headlines, the statement appears that I have dropped the time-limit provision of the cruiser bill. There is nothing in the context of the article or in the debate which has been held on the floor of the Senate which in any way would bear out this statement. I wish to state here and now that I have not dropped the time-limit provision, that I regard it as one of the most important provisions in the bill, and that I shall make every fight that is in my power to see that it is retained in the measure.

REVENUES OF UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation providing for the disposition of revenues arising from operations of the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 15, 1929.

Whereas His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, in a recent utterance urged the advisability of the establishment of a summer White House to be used by the President and his family during the summer months; and

Whereas the President further suggested that such summer residence should not be erected at too great a distance from Washington; and

Whereas the Blue Ridge Mountain section of this Commonwealth, by reason of its elevation, climatic condition, the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, and its accessibility to the city of Washington, would furnish an ideal, healthful, and advantageous site for the location of such summer residence: Therefore be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extend to the Federal Government an invitation to consider the Blue Ridge Mountain section of Pennsylvania in any action taken to select a site for a summer White House; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

The foregoing resolution was adopted in the house of representatives January 15, 1929, and concurred in by the senate January 15, 1929.

E. F. WHITE,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.
JOHN E. MCKIRDY,
Chief Clerk, Senate.

Approved the 22d day of January, A. D. 1929.

JOHN S. FISHER, *Governor.*

Mr. VANDENBERG presented the following resolutions of the Senate of the State of Michigan, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

Senate Resolution 22

Whereas the United States Veterans' Hospital, No. 100, at Camp Custer, Mich., is crowded with "N. P." sufferers of the World War, and many have been temporarily placed in private and State sanitariums and hospitals awaiting admission to this Government hospital: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Senate of Michigan hereby unanimously indorses and supports the appeal to Congress by the Department of Michigan, the American Legion, for funds to immediately add 300 beds to this United States Veterans' hospital at Camp Custer, Mich., and that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Michigan delegation in Congress, to the National Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and the national legislative committee of the American Legion at Washington, D. C.

Senate Resolution 23

Whereas American prosperity is primarily founded upon the principle of protection for native industries and the safeguarding of American products for American markets against the ruinous competition of products produced by coolie labor and in areas especially favored by nature: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge immediate and helpful action by Congress for the beet-sugar industry of the United States by increasing the import duty on raw sugar to 3 cents and by restricting the duty-free importations of cane sugar from the Philippine Islands, and that copies of this urgent appeal be sent to the President of the United States, to the Michigan delegation in Congress, to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress, and the United States Tariff Commission in Washington, D. C.

Mr. VANDENBERG also presented resolutions adopted by the common council of the village of L'Anse, Baraga County, Mich., favoring an immediate investigation of the matter of constructing a breakwater to protect L'Anse Bay from northerly winds and drifting sands, and as a further protection to existing highways that run along the southern shore of L'Anse Bay, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the City Commission of Grand Rapids, Mich., favoring the naming of one of the new proposed naval cruisers after the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 365) authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1508) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WAGNER:

A bill (S. 5547) to equalize retired pay of Army officers who were over 45 years of age when originally appointed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 5548) to extend the time for commencing and the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River; to the Committee on Commerce.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion of Mr. RANSDELL, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 5473) granting a pension to Mary H. Goldberger, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADMINISTRATION OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 301, calling for certain information from the Veterans' Bureau. I have submitted the resolution to the Senator from Kansas [Mr.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

CURTIS] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], and they have no objection to it. I am sure it will not take any time at all.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee if it will lead to any debate?

Mr. McKELLAR. It will not.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 301), submitted by Mr. McKELLAR on the 19th instant was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Director of the Veterans' Bureau be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to furnish the Senate at the earliest possible moment the following information:

First. The names and addresses of all emergency officers in the Army who at the time of the final passage of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill were disabled, as shown by the records of the bureau, to the extent of 30 per cent or more.

Second. The names of all officers to whom the benefits of that act have been awarded by the bureau since the passage of the act.

Third. The names of all officers who were drawing disability pay because of disabilities of more than 30 per cent at the date of the passage of the Tyson-Fitzgerald Act who have been denied the benefits of that act.

Fourth. The names of all emergency officers drawing pay at the time of the passage of the act because of disabilities of more than 30 per cent whose disability pay has been reduced since the date of the passage of said act.

Fifth. Whether or not examinations were held in each case where application for retirement has been filed to determine again the percentage of disability.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN FRIED AND OTHERS OF STEAMSHIP "AMERICA"

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I am sure the country was thrilled at the bravery of Captain Fried and the other officers and crew of the steamship *America* two days ago. I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 305), as follows:

Whereas two days ago the steamship *America* stood by the sinking ship *Florida*, took off 32 men in the face of a terrific gale, and established a maritime record for physical bravery and endurance; and

Whereas the country has been thrilled by this latest story of bravery at sea and has another occasion to hail an achievement of George Fried, captain of the steamship *America*: Be it

Resolved, That the Commerce Committee be requested to inform the Senate what appropriate action should be taken by the Congress to commemorate the noble deeds of Captain Fried, Chief Officer Henry Manning, and all other officers and men of the steamship *America* who rescued the crew and passengers of the sinking *Florida*.

Mr. COPELAND. This is a request to the Commerce Committee to notify the Senate what appropriate action shall be taken. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I believe the resolution should go to the Commerce Committee, and then let that committee report it.

Mr. COPELAND. Very well.

Mr. SMOOT. The committee can report it very quickly. Let it be referred to the committee at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committe on Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1511. An act for the exchange of lands adjacent to national forests in Montana; and

S. 3949. An act to amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (Public, No. 290, 64th Cong.).

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1577) to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest, Idaho, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 10657. An act to authorize the assessment of levee, road, drainage, and other improvement-district benefits against certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11406. An act to consolidate or acquire alienated lands in Lassen Volcanic National Park, in the State of California, by exchange;

H. R. 14148. An act to amend the act of May 17, 1928, entitled "An act to add certain lands to the Missoula National Forest, Mont.;

H. R. 14457. An act validating certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railway, a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right of way, in and in the vicinity of the city of Lodi, and near the station of Acampo, all in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Co. under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (vol. 12, U. S. Stat. L. p. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (vol. 13, U. S. Stat. L. p. 356);

H. R. 15328. An act to authorize the exchange of 18 sections of Government land for an equal value of State land located in Box Elder County, Utah, for experiments in sheep growing, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15724. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands within the State of Montana, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 356. Joint resolution to authorize the exchange of certain public lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the following bills of the House:

H. R. 6496. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico and Oklahoma with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Cimarron River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 6497. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian or Red River, and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 6499. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico and Arizona with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Gila and San Francisco Rivers and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 7024. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado and New Mexico with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Rio Grande, San Juan, and Las Animas Rivers, and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested; and

H. R. 7025. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Arkansas River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I know that Senators will be profoundly shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of a former Member of this body and a former leader of the Democratic side, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who passed away this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. President, because of his long and distinguished service in Congress and his able leadership in this body, I suggest to the majority leader [Mr. CURTIS] that it would be a very fine and fitting thing for the Senate to adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think it would be most fitting for the Senate to adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of former Senator Underwood, whose death we all deplore.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their adoption.

The resolutions (S. Res. 306) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 306

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, formerly a Senator from the State of Alabama.

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.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 26, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *January 25, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God and our Merciful Father, we would turn aside for a moment to reflect upon personal responsibility, and even upon the vanity of human greatness. As we stand before our country may the sense of obligation call forth the activity of our highest and finest powers of thought and expression. Do Thou richly endow us with a refined and chastened feeling toward all men. Bless us with a helpful and a profound influence that shall be exerted in shaping the minds and in determining the characters of those with whom we associate. Give us an overflowing passion for the good and for the enrichment of the Republic. Above everything else, our Father, may we never rest content to leave uncared for the things of the life to come. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5953. An act for the relief of E. L. F. Auffurth;

H. R. 6350. An act for the relief of Bertram Lehman;

H. R. 6704. An act for the relief of Harry Pincus;

H. R. 7411. An act for the relief of Gilbert Faustina and John Alexander;

H. R. 8988. An act for the relief of Milton Longsdorf;

H. R. 9049. An act to amend section 227 of the Judicial Code;

H. R. 9509. An act for the relief of Ray Ernest Smith;

H. R. 10125. An act for the relief of Leo Scheuren;

H. R. 10126. An act for the relief of Loretta Pepper;

H. R. 10974. An act for the relief of Carl Holm;

H. R. 12879. An act to repeal section 1445 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

H. R. 13144. An act to cede certain lands in the State of Idaho, including John Smiths Lake, to the State of Idaho for fish-cultural purposes, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 12236. An act to provide an appropriation for the payments of claims of persons who suffered property damage, death, or personal injury due to the explosion at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N. J., July 10, 1926.

H. R. 14800. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of said war.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1338. An act for the relief of James E. Jenkins;

S. 2192. An act for the relief of Lemuel Simpson;

S. 3770. An act authorizing the Federal Power Commission to issue permits and licenses on Fort Apache and White Mountain Indian Reservations, Ariz.; and

S. 4125. An act to amend chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President for his approval bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 10472. An act to authorize the appointment of Master Sergt. August J. Mack as a warrant officer, United States Army; and

H. R. 15472. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the eleventh national convention of the American Legion.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, before beginning business this morning I wish to make a unanimous-consent request as to the business of to-day. This is the fourth Friday of the month, one of the regular days on which omnibus pension bills are in order. I am informed that there are a number of these bills, but that they will not take anything like the entire day. I therefore ask unanimous consent to consider during the remainder of the day bills on the Private Calendar unobjected to, and to consider them in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar unobjected to may be in order to-day, to be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AUTHOR OF POEM ON JOINT REUNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege. Among newspaper men and writers generally no charge is ever considered so hideous as the charge of plagiarism. This morning I have been kindly greeted by several Members of the House and complimented on the authorship of a most beautiful poem, which the House was kind enough to permit me to insert in the RECORD yesterday morning.

The lines are beautiful, the sentiment is noble, and I should like ever so much, Mr. Speaker, if I might claim the authorship of those lines. But they were not mine; I did not intend to deceive; I did not intend to commit the hideous crime of plagiarism.

The name of the author of the lines was plainly printed, but through some accident in the Printing Office the slug bearing the name of the author appears to have been eliminated, and it is quite natural, as it now appears, that I should have been credited with the lines. I desire to make this statement in justice to the gentleman who wrote the poem. I have met him only briefly. He lives here in Washington, and his name is Mr. Carlisle. I do not know his initials. I want my fellows in the House, and particularly my own newspaper fellows, to know that I could not rest under the implied charge of plagiarism, and I ask that the RECORD be so changed that it may show the name of the author of the beautiful poem with reference to the proposed reunion of the survivors of the armies of the Blue and the Gray. [Applause.]

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Certainly.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The gentleman, the author of the poem, is an Alabamian.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. I am glad to hear that, because the soul of poetry once lay near Alabama, and Mr. Carlisle has brought some of it to Washington. [Applause.]

LEGISLATION ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to use three minutes in calling attention to something in the making of appropriation bills which I hope will not be too often repeated. When the Budget plan was put into effect the then membership of the House was a little afraid that under the Budget system, together with a large Appropriations Committee, a great deal of power would be given to some Members, and others deprived of certain rights. The House that passed the Budget measure was solemnly assured that legislation would not be attached to appropriation bills.

For a considerable time that order of things was observed. Then, as occasion created the necessity, little items of legislation were put on the appropriation bills and smoothed along to final passage. The practice has been increasing, until now, when the House membership has been pretty well lulled to sleep, appropriation bills are being sent through the House in race-horse speed. Unless some parliamentary watchdog is particularly on the lookout, and unless the minority Member who reserves all points of order against items in the bill is fearlessly on the job new legislation such as we see on this particular District bill will be passed through the House, and Members who have not been in their seats and watchful of a bill supposedly carrying only appropriations for the District we will find ourselves confronted with legislation such as in this bill for the District of Columbia affecting school-teachers, and which should have been in a legislative bill coming from some other committee. There can be but one motion to recommit, and that motion will be made, I understand, with regard to another subject. We of the rank and file are thus estopped. If the practice grows, then those not on the Appropriations Committee are still further set back. I hope it will stop. [Applause.]

THE LATE OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues of the House, the sad intelligence has just reached me of the death this morning at his residence in Virginia of one of the very greatest men of his generation, a former Member of this House, a former Senator of the United States, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood. I make this announcement with the profoundest regret. I shall not attempt at this time to enter into any elaborate statement of the late Senator's public services. At a later day I am sure consent will be granted to some one in the House to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a proper statement along that line.

To most of us here Senator Underwood was personally known. With him a very large number of us served in the House of Representatives—a place in which for a time he became to a certain extent its most distinguished figure. His career here covered a long period. He was for 20 years a Member of this House and for 12 years a Member of the Senate. He became the chairman of the great Committee on Ways and Means, and as such, under the practice of that time, the leader of his party on the floor. Subsequently he became the chosen titular leader of his party in the Senate.

The strength of Senator Underwood lay in many things—his great intellectual capacity, his profound knowledge of the fundamentals of government, and then, in one of the very greatest, if not the greatest, factor, the superb moral and mental courage which enabled him always to stand by the convictions he entertained. He contributed as much as any man of his generation to government, to the public weal, to the maintenance of the integrity, the purity, and the glory of our great institutions of government. I know that all join in the expression of deep regret at the death of this preeminent statesman and publicist.

POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, before we take up the business of the House, I wish to say that I was one of those who, when the public building bill was before the House, believed that during a Republican administration some of our Democratic districts might be overlooked in their necessity for post-office buildings. For several years the cities of Sweetwater and Coleman, in my district, have had public-buildings sites given the Government by the people of those cities, given with the expectation that buildings would be erected upon them. In Sweetwater this past year the postal receipts were of $30,000 profit, over and above all expenditures connected with the office, such as would warrant the construction of a building as an economy for the Government. I had been opposing the bill, and when it was under consideration I had assurance from my good friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ELLIOTT], the chairman of the committee, and my friend FRITZ LANHAM, of Texas, on the minority side, that the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department would give these two cities buildings; and with that assurance, and with the promise from those two departments, I supported the bill. With the usual delay on account of red tape in governmental affairs, no step has been taken as yet to erect those buildings.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand the gentleman to say publicly that he supported that bill because it was definitely agreed that he should have those buildings?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, I did; and that is what we all do. Everyone of us votes here because we expect some good to come to our constituents and to the people of the Nation by reason of our vote.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman said that he was going to have two post offices in two specific places.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. That is a better promise than they made to any Republican.

Mr. BLANTON. I got that promise on the floor from Mr. ELLIOTT and from Mr. LANHAM.

Mr. SNELL. Then the gentleman ought to vote for the bill, because he got more than any Republican did.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I think you are stretching this proposition just a little too far.

Mr. BLANTON. Did not the gentleman give me that assurance?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I did not. I told the gentleman on the floor of this House over here that he had some propositions that would probably be taken care of under the terms of the bill, but I did not make any proposition to the gentleman from Texas, nor to any gentleman from any other place in this universe, that any building would be built in his district.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to know that the gentleman is frank enough now to take a position that is not borne out by the RECORD. I am going to put in the RECORD in connection with my speech a copy of the colloquy that occurred between the gentleman and myself on the floor at the time the building bill was under consideration, and between me and my friend, Mr. LANHAM.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Texas, I say this: I never had any authority from this House or any other place to make a promise on the floor or anywhere else to any Member of Congress, and I did not do it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to use my minute myself. The gentleman came to me before the building bill came up and said, "BLANTON, your position is not well taken; you Democrats are going to be cared for and provision has been made for your two offices," and upon that assurance from the gentleman and from the assurance from the two departments and the assurance of my colleague from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] I gave my support to that bill, because I had been opposing it theretofore, not believing that we were going to get the buildings.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman should realize that as Texas is now a Republican State, there is no further reason for political discrimination. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. No; and I am not surprised at all that proponents should take this stand now that they have their bill. We were foolish to vote for it, we Democrats and Republicans.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER. When the House adjourned on Wednesday the situation in regard to the District of Columbia appropriation bill was that the previous question had been ordered on the bill and all amendments to final passage. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 17]

Abernethy	Doutrich	Lindsay	Reed, Ark.
Allen	Doyle	Lozier	Reed, N. Y.
Anthony	Fish	Lyon	Reid, Ill.
Auf der Heide	Fitzgerald, Roy G.	McClintic	Robsion, Ky.
Beck, Pa.	Fitzpatrick	McCormack	Rogers
Beedy	Fulbright	Maas	Sirovich
Berger	Furlow	Major, Ill.	Spearing
Boies	Garner, Tex.	Major, Mo.	Stalker
Bowles	Golder	Mead	Stobbs
Boylan	Graham	Michaelson	Strother
Britten	Griest	Montague	Sullivan
Bushong	Hammer	Mooney	Taylor, Tenn.
Canfield	Haugen	Moore, Ky.	Tillman
Carew	Hawley	Moore, N. J.	Underwood
Carley	Hill, Ala.	Moore, Ohio	Updike
Cole, Md.	Hull, Morton D.	Norton, N. J.	Vinson, Ky.
Combs	Igoe	O'Connell	Ware
Connery	Jacobstein	O'Connor, La.	Weller
Connolly, Pa.	Kearns	O'Connor, N. Y.	White, Kans.
Crail	Kelly	Oliver, N. Y.	Wilson, Miss.
Crosser	Kemp	Palmer	Wingo
Crowther	Kent	Palmisano	Wood
Cullen	Kiess	Prall	Wurzbach
Curry	Kindred	Pratt	Yates
Darrow	King	Quayle	
Dempsey	Kunz	Rainey	
Dickstein	Lanham	Reece	

The SPEAKER. On this call 322 Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment; if not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from New York opposed to the bill?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I am opposed to the bill, and I desire to offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GRIFFIN moves to recommit the bill H. R. 16422 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 3, after line 22, insert the following paragraph: "For increases in salaries of employees, except commissioners, in accordance with the efficiency rating to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the several branches of the government of the District of Columbia, $165,000."

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to the gentleman from New York speaking because he was not present on the floor when this matter was passed in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. If he wishes to discuss it now, I ask unanimous consent that there shall be coupled with his request the right on my part to reply.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The whole matter is in control of the gentleman from Nebraska. He has the right to move the previous question.

Mr. SIMMONS. The previous question has already been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GRIFFIN] asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that I may have five minutes, and that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] may also address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for five minutes, and that the gentleman from Nebraska may also proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, last year when the District of Columbia appropriation bill was up for consideration we found that the District employees had not been given the step-ups required by law. We found that the wages of the clerks and the mechanics and the different employees of the District were under those of every other governmental activity in the District of Columbia. We inquired as to the amount that was necessary to give these men and women the salaries to which they were entitled, and we found that it was $340,000. Then we conferred with our late esteemed chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Madden, and agreed with him that we would divide that amount practically in half and carry in the bill of last year $175,000. That was done. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was allocated to the employees of the District.

Now note the injustice here. Objection is made in this year's bill to carry out that agreement by giving the other $165,000 to make the step-ups; and the excuse given is that the Welch bill has given a raise of salary for the employees of the District and the various branches of the Federal Government. That is so, but it does not relieve the inequality. It does not remove the discrimination that existed between District employees and Federal employees.

This fact was brought to my attention this morning by the auditor of the District, who tells me that the $175,000 allowed last year had been allocated to certain employees. About half of the employees got the benefit of it. The $165,000 embraced in my amendment will accord that step-up to the other employees. The District employees that got the $175,000 allocated to them also got the benefit of the Welch bill. They got the benefit of that. Now it is up to us to be just and fair, and to give the other employees the benefit of this step-up that is provided by law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In other words, this amendment is absolutely needed to carry out the mandate of Congress when it passed the Welch bill?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Absolutely; without equivocation. That is conceded everywhere. The only excuse, the only apology given, is that the Welch bill has given certain raises. But the Welch bill is like trying to build a third story on a house that is without a second story. For instance, take two buildings built together, one a 1-story house and the other a 2-story house. You say you must add an additional story. You add an additional story to one of the houses and leave the other house without an additional story, and it makes one the equivalent of a 3-story house and leaves the other still a 1-story house.

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

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. CASEY. Is it not a fact that it is absolutely necessary to vote to recommit this bill with instructions to include in it the $165,000 necessary to put these poorly paid District employees on an equality with the other employees? Otherwise there will be a discrimination to the amount of $165,000 against these employees?

Mr. GRIFFIN. That is the idea exactly.

Mr. CELLER. Your amendment does not increase or widen the scope of the Welch bill?

Mr. GRIFFIN. No. It does not touch the Welch bill at all. It simply provides that these men and women shall receive the step-up accorded to them by law.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] is recognized.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, last year when the District of Columbia appropriation bill came before the House Committee on Appropriations from the Bureau of the Budget it contained $37,000 for salary increases for the District employees, numbering slightly over 3,000. After conference with Chairman Madden and with the Budget Bureau and with District officials, the committee included in the bill last year a sufficient sum, so that last year Congress gave the District employees in the District bill $175,000 plus in salary increases, coupled with the statement that it was the intention to carry this year $170,000 more in this bill, with the express purpose then stated that we wanted the District employees to be brought up to the average of the salaries of the Federal employees in Washington, stipulating also that that salary increase last year should be given to the lower-salaried grades on efficiency ratings. The Welch Act at that time was not contemplated. The Welch Act later was passed. It carried $553,000 increases to District employees, and that increase, Mr. JOHNSON, has been made, and this amendment has nothing to do with the Welch Act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object to being addressed by the speaker by name.

Mr. SIMMONS. Very well; the gentleman from Washington. Every dollar that the Welch Act calls for with respect to the District employees is carried in this bill as it came from the committee. After the Welch Act was passed——

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SIMMONS. I can not. After the Welch Act was passed then this question arose: Is the Welch Act in lieu of the step-ups provided by Congress last year? I advised the District officials that, in my opinion, the step-ups we gave last year were in addition to any advantages which the Welch Act conferred upon the District employees, so that last year the three thousand two hundred and some odd employees of the District government received salary increases of $733,000, and that $733,000 is continued in this bill, and this amount includes the Welch Act payments and the step-ups provided for last year.

Now, the only question is this: Have we by those two acts brought the District employees to the average of the Federal salaries? Every bit of evidence before this committee and before the Congress is that we have.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. I can not yield just now. You will find in the hearings, on page 53, comparative tables showing the salaries paid to District employees and employees of the Federal Government, and there you will find that the lower-grade District employees are well on an average with the employees in the Federal service. You will find on page 57 of the hearings a tabulated statement, grade by grade and salary by salary, as to employees in the Federal departments and branches of the Government, and there is a comparison with the employees in the District government.

Mr. GRIFFIN. But the fact is that the $175,000 provided last year was allocated to half of the employees.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes. Last year every employee in the District service received one increase in pay. Last year better than 50 per cent of the District employees received two step-ups in pay and many of them three step-ups. Now, if you

should include this $165,000 in this bill, you will put the salaries of the District employees on an average above the salaries paid in the Federal service, and that is all that is involved in it.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Was the money appropriated last year—and I am not speaking of the money appropriated under the Welch Act—allocated among all the District employees or a portion of them?

Mr. SIMMONS. There is a table in the hearings showing how it was allocated, and it went, by the direction of the committee, to those who received the lower-grade salaries on efficiency ratings.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. But it was not allocated among all the employees?

Mr. SIMMONS. It went to the lower-salaried employees on efficiency ratings.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Is there an inequality on account of the amount of the appropriation made last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. If it only went to a part of the employees, why is there not?

Mr. SIMMONS. Because it went to the employees in the lower-salary grades on efficiency ratings.

Mr. GREEN. Is there anything in this appropriation which will have to do with a change in the decisions and ratings made by the Comptroller General?

Mr. SIMMONS. In this motion?

Mr. GREEN. In this appropriation.

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir.

Mr. GREEN. Does it affect any of his decisions and ratings in any way?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to recommit the bill with instructions.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GRIFFIN) there were—ayes 48, noes 180.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the yeas and nays. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Twenty-one gentlemen have risen, not a sufficient number.

So the yeas and nays were refused.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not know whether this is the opportune time or not. If it is not, the Chair can so inform me and I will present it later. When a motion for the previous question has been adopted upon an appropriation bill, with all amendments thereto, to final passage, and following the adoption of the amendments and the third reading of the bill a motion to recommit is made, is it, under those circumstances, the rule of the House that the previous question applies to the motion to recommit without further debate?

The SPEAKER. So far as debate is concerned, it does. The motion to recommit, however, is open to amendment but not to debate. In other words, as the Chair understands it, the motion to recommit with instructions is treated in the same category as an amendment to the bill, and the previous question having been ordered on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage, the motion to recommit is then not debatable.

Mr. TILSON. And, Mr. Speaker, if any amendments are offered to the motion to recommit, those would not be debatable.

The SPEAKER. They would not be debatable. The Chair has before him a precedent and will call the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee to 5571 of Hinds' Precedents, which is exactly in point.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object, Mr. Speaker.

INVALID PENSIONS

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 16500) granting pensions and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war and ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to this committee:

H. R. 573. Julia Taylor.
H. R. 781. Mary Hadcock.
H. R. 1520. Adelaide H. Barr.
H. R. 1521. Kate Congdon.
H. R. 1527. Alice F. Webster.
H. R. 2542. Jane A. Crawford.
H. R. 2622. Ida Brown.
H. R. 2985. Mary J. Frogg.
H. R. 3472. Sarah E. Foose.
H. R. 3488. Josephine H. Wardwell.
H. R. 3792. Emma E. Tittle.
H. R. 4354. Armina Smith.
H. R. 4478. Helen A. Ackerman.
H. R. 4519. Catherine Appolt.
H. R. 4523. Amanda Anderson.
H. R. 5055. Ella L. Patterson.
H. R. 6950. Mary E. Kennedy.
H. R. 7579. Marietta Love.
H. R. 7603. Phebe R. Weaver.
H. R. 7840. Fannie Baker.
H. R. 8096. Sarah Arabelle Mann.
H. R. 8386. Inez B. Degler.
H. R. 9383. Lizzie Taylor.
H. R. 9600. Anna M. Bennett.
H. R. 10521. Jacob Louis.
H. R. 10723. Georgia L. Vroman.
H. R. 11815. Mary E. Grant.
H. R. 11908. Mary S. A. Hatcher.
H. R. 12166. Mary J. Watson.
H. R. 12832. Mary J. Smith.
H. R. 13007. Eliza Jane Buckles.
H. R. 13088. Rachel L. Deems.
H. R. 13091. Belle F. Smith.
H. R. 13496. Finis R. Wilhite.
H. R. 13552. Alice J. Warrett.
H. R. 13725. Christina Satterfield.
H. R. 13840. Katherine Belcher.
H. R. 13895. Mary S. Hall.
H. R. 13960. Isadore Hitchcock.
H. R. 14028. Sarah Hayden.
H. R. 14055. William M. Keiffer.
H. R. 14167. Martha A. Whitford.
H. R. 14168. Sarah A. Smith.
H. R. 14169. Catherine Quayle.
H. R. 14170. Henrietta E. Southern.
H. R. 14174. Hulda Yohe.
H. R. 14178. Mary S. Froman.
H. R. 14179. Emma M. Baker.
H. R. 14180. Idell Blackburn.
H. R. 14181. Jane Jenkins.
H. R. 14182. Rhoda Matthews.
H. R. 14183. Anna L. Wylde.
H. R. 14184. Jennie C. Van Volkinburg.
H. R. 14191. Emma J. Reed.
H. R. 14192. Emma Truax.
H. R. 14193. Frances C. Salisbury.
H. R. 14195. Pauline J. Smith.
H. R. 14199. Helen J. Murray.
H. R. 14200. Jennie F. Wox.
H. R. 14201. Nancy E. Hess.
H. R. 14209. Margaret E. Beaston.
H. R. 14210. Mary McKinstry.
H. R. 14211. Sarah Rock.
H. R. 14212. Alice M. Leightley.
H. R. 14213. Emma A. Henderson.
H. R. 14214. Sarah Roof.
H. R. 14215. Sarah M. Green.
H. R. 14216. Mary A. Showers.
H. R. 14217. Amanda J. Charles.
H. R. 14218. Elizabeth B. Graves.
H. R. 14219. Maggie B. Maben.
H. R. 14220. Mary E. Sayre.
H. R. 14221. Noah Judy.
H. R. 14224. John Carr.
H. R. 14229. Indiana Fulton.
H. R. 14237. Minerva J. Birtciel.
H. R. 14244. Roseanna Riley.
H. R. 14248. Henry Snider.
H. R. 14250. Lewis Baumann.
H. R. 14251. Lavina C. Jennings.
H. R. 14255. Rachel R. Hilyard.
H. R. 14257. Melvina Hunter.
H. R. 14265. Maria Griffith.
H. R. 14266. David A. Long.
H. R. 14267. Sarah H. Axe.
H. R. 14268. William E. Long.
H. R. 14270. Mary C. Dagley.
H. R. 14271. Mary A. Ferguson.
H. R. 14274. Dovey A. Huffman.
H. R. 14276. Erminia F. Whitlock.
H. R. 14282. Mary A. Knote.
H. R. 14283. Elizabeth J. Rock.
H. R. 14285. Margaret Felton.
H. R. 14286. Catharine Hartley.
H. R. 14288. Lucena K. Moore.
H. R. 14293. Elizabeth N. White.
H. R. 14296. Johanna Wettengel.
H. R. 14297. Eveline L. Pinch.
H. R. 14303. Ella F. Higgins.
H. R. 14307. Frank Kyer.
H. R. 14308. Frances McGowan.
H. R. 14309. Edward McKeels.
H. R. 14311. Mary J. Neal.
H. R. 14312. Eliza North.
H. R. 14313. Mariah Powell.
H. R. 14317. Mary Stauffer.
H. R. 14319. Mary E. Vance.
H. R. 14321. Phebe Zeigler.
H. R. 14322. Parmelia E. Deering.
H. R. 14325. Margaret Thomas.
H. R. 14326. Mabel G. Thomas.
H. R. 14327. Charles N. Pollard.
H. R. 14332. Harriet P. Washburn.
H. R. 14341. Susan Sims.
H. R. 14342. Dalphus King.
H. R. 14346. Sarah M. Phelps.
H. R. 14347. William Rains.
H. R. 14349. Lily B. Rice.
H. R. 14354. Elisha White.
H. R. 14361. Martha V. Kirby.
H. R. 14368. Malinda E. Luttrell.
H. R. 14369. Fannie L. Garland.
H. R. 14375. Mary A. Champion.
H. R. 14377. Hannah Stewart.
H. R. 14379. Lizzie J. McMillion.
H. R. 14382. Martha J. Rader.
H. R. 14408. Hattie E. Vernocom.
H. R. 14409. Mary E. Mefford.
H. R. 14410. Lena M. Stevens.
H. R. 14415. Martha E. Dodson.
H. R. 14416. Elma A. Stoddard.
H. R. 14419. Ada G. Pollock.
H. R. 14420. Catherine J. Muller.
H. R. 14425. Ellen J. Rusco.
H. R. 14430. Icie Smith.
H. R. 14431. Sarah J. Rigdon.
H. R. 14432. Esther J. Conklin.
H. R. 14434. Mary Harmon.
H. R. 14437. Idella Hescock.
H. R. 14440. Adaline Hord.
H. R. 14443. Mary A. Spond.
H. R. 14444. Omer D. Sovey.
H. R. 14445. Lydia O. Ely.
H. R. 14484. Joseph Nowland, alias James Rogers.
H. R. 14485. Agnes Matthews.
H. R. 14492. Anna Koll.
H. R. 14499. Rachel Parish.
H. R. 14510. Martha E. Ralston.
H. R. 14511. Eveline Johnson.
H. R. 14512. Ellen Murphy.
H. R. 14513. Amanda C. McNeil.
H. R. 14523. Ida Mae Phipps.
H. R. 14527. Dora A. Jones.
H. R. 14533. Elizabeth Snider.
H. R. 14534. Sarah E. Cook.
H. R. 14539. Rhoda J. Croghan.
H. R. 14547. Fannie Hudson.
H. R. 14548. Sarah J. Melross.
H. R. 14556. Dora Robb.
H. R. 14557. Naomi E. Lineback.
H. R. 14561. Caroline Smith.
H. R. 14562. Philip L. Conrad.
H. R. 14563. Mary A. Brooks.
H. R. 14564. Jemima A. Bunner.
H. R. 14566. Mary E. Collins.
H. R. 14567. Emma J. Minerd.
H. R. 14568. Malinda Johnson.
H. R. 14569. Dorotha Murray.
H. R. 14571. Mary A. Stacer.
H. R. 14573. William J. Anderson.
H. R. 14574. Christina C. Fraker.
H. R. 14576. Elizabeth Segall.
H. R. 14581. Caroline L. Howard.
H. R. 14582. Angie Carson.
H. R. 14584. Myrtle M. Marshall.
H. R. 14585. Margaret Pearson.
H. R. 14586. Mary Larkin.
H. R. 14588. Frances D. Laird.
H. R. 14589. Helen M. Mouthorp.
H. R. 14595. Lucinda M. Goodsell.
H. R. 14600. Hannah Phillips.

H. R. 14602. Annie L. Lampman.
H. R. 14603. Julia A. Baldwin.
H. R. 14605. Maria R. Low.
H. R. 14606. Marion Crowley.
H. R. 14609. Nancy A. Parker.
H. R. 14610. Jane Freeman.
H. R. 14612. Burgess E. Singleton.
H. R. 14613. Sarah A. Longberger.
H. R. 14617. Franc C. Brightman.
H. R. 14618. Mary J. Travis.
H. R. 14619. Cora E. Pierce.
H. R. 14620. Amelia A. Owen.
H. R. 14623. Laura L. Shrode.
H. R. 14624. Sarah P. Kookendoffer.
H. R. 14625. Mary E. Lancaster.
H. R. 14627. Sallie Bales.
H. R. 14628. Elizabeth White.
H. R. 14629. Sarah E. Robinson.
H. R. 14630. Pollie A. Cato.
H. R. 14633. Mary R. Coffey.
H. R. 14634. Sarah C. Blume.
H. R. 14635. Eliza Townsend.
H. R. 14636. Mamie Bashaw.
H. R. 14638. Adaline A. Gholson.
H. R. 14639. Annie W. Johnston.
H. R. 14641. Mary A. Dougan.
H. R. 14643. Dora Horine.
H. R. 14647. Elizabeth Ratcliff.
H. R. 14649. Laura E. Tansey.
H. R. 14650. Susanah Thornburgh.
H. R. 14652. Minerva F. Ward.
H. R. 14654. William S. Chapman.
H. R. 14658. Annie Young.
H. R. 14681. Ellen M. Greenough.
H. R. 14685. Emma S. Greenwood.
H. R. 14687. Martha B. Beldin.
H. R. 14688. Ella Holt.
H. R. 14689. Matilda Tibbetts.
H. R. 14719. Mary J. Sherman.
H. R. 14721. Florence Hughes.
H. R. 14733. Virgil V. Wilson.
H. R. 14734. Phebe J. Burrows.
H. R. 14735. Emily Shillinburg.
H. R. 14741. Benjamin H. Hartnagel.
H. R. 14751. Catherine M. Reamer.
H. R. 14764. Mary E. McGough.
H. R. 14768. Albert J. Owen.
H. R. 14770. Mary J. Hipsley.
H. R. 14771. Charlotte Thomas.
H. R. 14773. Elizabeth C. Ford.
H. R. 14778. Gunhild Sophia Holland.
H. R. 14780. Dellia Van Ness.
H. R. 14784. Anna M. Hey.
H. R. 14786. Fidelia Hale.
H. R. 14787. Nancy A. Dilbone.
H. R. 14791. Ellen Drake.
H. R. 14792. Barbara Mehner.
H. R. 14793. Elisabeth Hann.
H. R. 14794. Susan E. Henry.
H. R. 14795. Emma R. Duncan.
H. R. 14796. Celina L. Depriest.
H. R. 14797. Mary J. Stendts.
H. R. 14798. Dora Slonaker.
H. R. 14799. Mary A. Steiner.
H. R. 14826. Sarah M. Davis.
H. R. 14827. Nancy M. Hurst.
H. R. 14828. Cornelia Powell.
H. R. 14831. Harriet E. Bowens.
H. R. 14832. Ada M. Cory.
H. R. 14833. Jennie Brewer.
H. R. 14834. Matilda Marrow.
H. R. 14837. Irene M. McMathan.
H. R. 14839. William H. Woodbeck.
H. R. 14842. Alice Gray.
H. R. 14843. Ida M. Brewer.
H. R. 14845. Nettie Graves.
H. R. 14846. Martha J. Sweet.
H. R. 14848. Mary A. Cochrane.
H. R. 14851. Cornelia A. Parsons.
H. R. 14857. Frances J. Templeton.
H. R. 14862. Jennie I. Williams.
H. R. 14866. Sarah M. Minson.
H. R. 14875. Ida Leonhardt.
H. R. 14877. William D. Embick.
H. R. 14884. Sarah Love.
H. R. 14887. Sallie Curtis.
H. R. 14888. Annie E. Kasey.
H. R. 14894. Florence J. Tomlinson.
H. R. 14900. Margaret Gatz.
H. R. 14905. Susan J. Williams.
H. R. 14916. Nancy A. Lamm.
H. R. 14918. Eleanor R. Shepherd.
H. R. 14941. Lamira E. Albro.
H. R. 14942. Anna M. Kabel.
H. R. 14943. Hattie L. Daly.
H. R. 14946. Mary E. Jenkins.
H. R. 14947. Lida J. Lawrence.
H. R. 14948. Emma Purnell.
H. R. 14949. Elizabeth J. Hinkson.
H. R. 14950. Margaret Ivers.
H. R. 14956. Addie R. Thomas.
H. R. 14964. Sarah M. Sadler.
H. R. 14965. Huida Johnson.
H. R. 14967. Martha J. Underwood.
H. R. 14970. Melvina Cannon.
H. R. 14971. Emma B. Haines.
H. R. 14980. Lydia H. Barr.
H. R. 14982. Laura V. Drais.
H. R. 14993. Malinda J. Cross.
H. R. 14996. Mary Kynette.
H. R. 14997. Wilhelmina Wilson.
H. R. 14999. Clara I. Birt.
H. R. 15014. Roena Matteson.
H. R. 15017. Margaret Mekeel.
H. R. 15019. Nancy J. Lockwood.
H. R. 15020. Augustus W. Nohe.
H. R. 15024. Esther Dibble.
H. R. 15025. Daisy Andrews.
H. R. 15038. Leah D. Farler.
H. R. 15041. George K. Baker.
H. R. 15046. Louisa Goodson.
H. R. 15047. Lydia A. Mock.
H. R. 15049. Julia Miller.
H. R. 15051. Susan Lovell.
H. R. 15052. Louisa Ridgell.
H. R. 15053. Comfort E. Booher.
H. R. 15055. Eliza Oster.
H. R. 15058. Victoria Merritt.
H. R. 15059. Elizabeth Conway.
H. R. 15063. Martha C. F. Blankenbeker.
H. R. 15099. Loretta R. Heck.
H. R. 15100. Mary E. Harper.
H. R. 15101. Minnie M. Sweezy.
H. R. 15102. Maggie M. Wolf.
H. R. 15104. Nannie A. Elliott.
H. R. 15106. Nancy J. Harris.
H. R. 15114. Susannah Dibble.
H. R. 15116. Benjamin Robinson.
H. R. 15118. William Glover.
H. R. 15119. Mary A. Farrell.
H. R. 15121. Melise Wise.
H. R. 15123. Emma Collard.
H. R. 15124. Wilda Ross.
H. R. 15125. Sarah E. Morris.
H. R. 15134. Charlotte C. Lace.
H. R. 15136. Mattie E. Ormsby.
H. R. 15137. Catherine J. Cooper.
H. R. 15138. Andrew J. Lynch.
H. R. 15139. Mary J. Trotter.
H. R. 15140. Rachel E. Arthur.
H. R. 15141. Elizabeth Erdle.
H. R. 15144. Catherine McDonald.
H. R. 15150. Elnora M. Scott.
H. R. 15151. Margaret E. Hager.
H. R. 15152. Charlotte N. Thacker.
H. R. 15155. Rebecca Lash.
H. R. 15156. Amanda G. Dew.
H. R. 15157. Eliza Ann Abrams.
H. R. 15158. Charlotte Bredenkamp.
H. R. 15159. Mary Gerardy.
H. R. 15160. Sarah A. Hutchison.
H. R. 15166. Julia O. Allen.
H. R. 15169. Kate Griffith.
H. R. 15172. Adella Harper.
H. R. 15173. Elizabeth Heise.
H. R. 15175. Mary E. Jaco.
H. R. 15176. Althear S. Jones.
H. R. 15177. Carrie Miller.
H. R. 15179. Mary E. Ryerson.
H. R. 15181. Adelphia L. Weaver.
H. R. 15182. Sarah A. Williams.
H. R. 15183. Rosette I. Fletcher.
H. R. 15184. Margaret Rhinehart.
H. R. 15193. Ollie S. Truax.
H. R. 15194. Florence Connerly.
H. R. 15196. George Ann Swarts.
H. R. 15221. Ednah A. C. Ross.
H. R. 15230. Alice French.
H. R. 15238. Anna N. Carson.
H. R. 15246. Mary E. Fox.
H. R. 15247. Matilda Cranmer.
H. R. 15248. Mary A. Ford.
H. R. 15249. Etta F. Penrod.
H. R. 15251. Emma Turner.
H. R. 15252. Mahala Ann Thompson.
H. R. 15253. Sarah C. Rambo.
H. R. 15256. Martha Hammond.
H. R. 15257. Mary Evans.
H. R. 15258. Margaret Bailey.
H. R. 15259. Phoebe E. Baker.
H. R. 15260. Caroline Ball.
H. R. 15261. Victoria E. Boring.
H. R. 15263. Ellen McCabe.
H. R. 15264. Ellen McQuade.
H. R. 15275. Margaret A. Douthit.
H. R. 15276. Nancy E. Stanley.
H. R. 15278. Rebecca A. Walter.
H. R. 15285. Mary Gallion.
H. R. 15296. Eliza Fox.
H. R. 15298. Lucy J. Carr.
H. R. 15299. Tillie J. Smyser.
H. R. 15300. Ella M. Reed.
H. R. 15301. Caroline Clements.
H. R. 15304. Sallie Nelson.
H. R. 15305. Anna M. M. Kerperin.
H. R. 15308. Catherine L. Lawrence.
H. R. 15311. Mary Hughs.
H. R. 15313. Ruth M. Robbins.
H. R. 15314. Sarah A. Jackson.
H. R. 15315. Agnes R. Jacocks.
H. R. 15318. Barbara A. Stewart.
H. R. 15321. Dell Toy.
H. R. 15345. Lucy A. Wilson.
H. R. 15346. Elida A. Zook.
H. R. 15352. Mary C. Forlow.
H. R. 15358. Mary E. Priddy.
H. R. 15362. Huldah W. Lentz.
H. R. 15364. Julia McConkey.
H. R. 15365. Martha A. Lawhorn.
H. R. 15366. Lillian Plum.
H. R. 15368. Mary A. Reynolds.
H. R. 15373. Nancy J. Patton.
H. R. 15375. Alida A. Marshall.
H. R. 15376. Harriet E. Fowler.
H. R. 15396. Mary Jane Eagan.
H. R. 15398. Mary J. Chetney.
H. R. 15406. Emma A. Safley.
H. R. 15407. Catherine Armstrong.
H. R. 15432. Rosa A. Bower.
H. R. 15447. Mary E. Gudgen.
H. R. 15452. Mary E. Brock.
H. R. 15453. Sarah A. Baker.
H. R. 15454. Nellie Thompson.
H. R. 15455. Louise Wing.
H. R. 15476. Sarah V. Sanders.
H. R. 15479. Margaret E. Reid.
H. R. 15480. Mary L. Cleaveland.
H. R. 15485. Ida M. Uline.
H. R. 15486. Eliza A. Stukey.
H. R. 15496. Sarah A. Woodrum.
H. R. 15508. Hulda Marshall.
H. R. 15512. Emma R. Daggett.
H. R. 15513. Susan Enos.
H. R. 15514. Emma H. Woolsey.
H. R. 15515. Victoria Davis.
H. R. 15516. Lillie M. Humphreys.
H. R. 15534. Teresa Matson.
H. R. 15535. Sarah Pearce.
H. R. 15536. Alice C. Bean.
H. R. 15541. Sarah E. Wells.
H. R. 15549. Alice Bunnell.
H. R. 15551. Sarah Mick.
H. R. 15559. Martha C. Sharp.
H. R. 15565. William R. Campbell.
H. R. 15566. Nellie A. R. Sykes.
H. R. 15584. T. Abraham Hetrick, alias Abraham Hetrick.
H. R. 15585. Helga Ida Maria Gouraud.
H. R. 15589. Mary J. King.
H. R. 15592. Mary Turner
H. R. 15594. Melissa J. Ramsey.
H. R. 15596. Lucinda L. Kitrel.
H. R. 15597. Laura E. Adams.
H. R. 15598. Julia Tremain.
H. R. 15599. Dessie M. Davis.
H. R. 15601. Martha A. Nugent.
H. R. 15605. Lawson T. Green, alias Losson T., and L. T. Green.
H. R. 15606. Surilda J. Slavens.
H. R. 15612. Sarah E. Ellington.
H. R. 15615. Amelia Blosser.
H. R. 15619. Elizabeth Glardon.
H. R. 15620. Lucy Alvira Coonen.
H. R. 15634. Mattie M. Johnson.
H. R. 15640. Mary Lukemire.
H. R. 15645. Amanda Bean.
H. R. 15647. Nancy J. Darling.
H. R. 15650. Emma M. Woodbury.
H. R. 15658. Mabel C. Hickman.
H. R. 15660. Wesley Borror, alias Boer.
H. R. 15661. Mary E. McLane.
H. R. 15668. Florinda Harris.
H. R. 15683. Laura Myers.
H. R. 15684. Malinda Bolinger.
H. R. 15685. Mary L. Roberts.
H. R. 15694. Effie M. Britton.
H. R. 15695. Lavinia Imhoff.
H. R. 15696. Benjamin F. Gay, alias John Robison.
H. R. 15697. Edith McCann.
H. R. 15704. Harriet J. Davis.
H. R. 15705. Joshua A. Tate, alias Joshua Tate.
H. R. 15706. Laura A. Cram.
H. R. 15711. Elizabeth J. Malone.
H. R. 15743. Isabel Wilson.
H. R. 15744. Mary Catharine Kuppenheffer.
H. R. 15746. Eveline Weekley.
H. R. 15747. Matilda A. Stoops.
H. R. 15748. Charles W. Thurston.
H. R. 15749. Mary C. Gallagher.
H. R. 15757. Mary M. Booth.
H. R. 15763. Sallie Hartzell.
H. R. 15767. Huldah Deavers.
H. R. 15768. Alice A. Ogborn.
H. R. 15770. Theda Elder.
H. R. 15788. Rosella Leighton.
H. R. 15789. Angeline Goodman.
H. R. 15792. Emma Satterthwait.
H. R. 15810. Myrtle Millington.
H. R. 15811. Sallie A. Hollister.
H. R. 15814. Mary A. Crosby.
H. R. 15817. Elizabeth B. Asherst.
H. R. 15825. Angeline S. Skinner.
H. R. 15830. Elizabeth Alford.
H. R. 15831. Anna M. McAfoos.
H. R. 15832. Annie S. Aul.
H. R. 15838. Hannah M. Burtt.
H. R. 15841. Harriet Nelson.
H. R. 15842. Frances V. Aspy.
H. R. 15847. Cordelia S. Lakin.
H. R. 15863. Sarah A. Matlock.
H. R. 15864. Rachel A. Yates.
H. R. 15866. Alwildia Charlton.
H. R. 15871. Josephine Smith.
H. R. 15874. Emma T. VandeWater.
H. R. 15880. William Hinkle.
H. R. 15886. Alice Adams.
H. R. 15912. Margaret B. Winer.
H. R. 15927. Inez L. Hoxsie.
H. R. 15933. Florence S. Smith.
H. R. 15938. Emeline Wheelock.
H. R. 15955. Clement Shepherd.
H. R. 15964. Martha J. Roberts.
H. R. 15974. Mary A. Hinger.
H. R. 15980. Anna Green.
H. R. 15981. Alfred Bryant.
H. R. 15992. Mary E. Wilson.
H. R. 16003. Sarah J. Bates.
H. R. 16006. Susannah Sims.
H. R. 16010. Rosa Bare.
H. R. 16015. Margaret A. Bullock.
H. R. 16017. Helen E. Harrod.
H. R. 16019. Hannah Stice.
H. R. 16020. Nancy Garringer.
H. R. 16021. Sarah C. Gillespie.
H. R. 16022. Elizabeth McCurdy.
H. R. 16037. Cyrene Baker.
H. R. 16039. Mary J. Gibbs.
H. R. 16049. Louisa A. Vansickle.
H. R. 16067. Mary C. Childers.
H. R. 16077. Mary Ann McManus.
H. R. 16091. Ellen E. Phillips.
H. R. 16094. Alice M. Clouser.
H. R. 16095. Lizzie Olsen.
H. R. 16101. Hester A. Jones.
H. R. 16103. George A. Sence.
H. R. 16108. Margaret McMullen.
H. R. 16115. Mary A. Hilton.
H. R. 16119. Almira Justice.
H. R. 16123. Delta J. Dressler.
H. R. 16139. Katharine Wallace.
H. R. 16160. Martha F. Brown.
H. R. 16171. Annie E. Showalter.
H. R. 16182. Sarah L. Colegrove.
H. R. 16189. Jane Hartley.
H. R. 16221. Sarah E. Ellis.
H. R. 16263. John Hensley.
H. R. 16264. Jacob S. Flinchum.
H. R. 16496. Sarah L. McClane.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 16522) granting pensions and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and so forth, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, is this a general omnibus pension bill from the Committee on Pensions?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 1586. Emma R. Walters.
H. R. 2388. John S. McIntyre.
H. R. 4705. Laura Eva Ehrenfield.
H. R. 5060. Joseph Houser.
H. R. 5909. Frances McLeod.
H. R. 6563. Oscar W. Clark.
H. R. 6811. Dudley R. Sloan.
H. R. 7436. Charles F. Bobo.
H. R. 8205. Benjamin Bothwell.
H. R. 9507. Clotilde Holderby.
H. R. 9592. Charles W. Howrey.
H. R. 9897. Celia Shetais.
H. R. 10456. Serena Oleson.
H. R. 10972. George Y. Dudley.
H. R. 10991. Mary Karnehm.
H. R. 10994. George P. Durham.
H. R. 11007. Ida Wilkinson.
H. R. 11739. Walter B. Ward.
H. R. 11828. Frank P. Lilley.
H. R. 11831. Myrilla Mullen.
H. R. 11832. Sallie Dixon.
H. R. 11834. Ellen Black.
H. R. 12264. Mary E. Gaffney.
H. R. 12271. Zora B. Stinson.
H. R. 12275. Andrew P. Cole.
H. R. 12335. Nathan Ain.
H. R. 12369. Emily Bard.
H. R. 12669. Samuel Inklebarger.
H. R. 12845. Annie Luther.
H. R. 12975. Margaret E. Patton.
H. R. 12998. Katherine Nelson.
H. R. 13050. Milan S. Mathews.
H. R. 13309. William D. Pearson.
H. R. 13348. Elizabeth Horton.
H. R. 13431. William A. Paulsen.
H. R. 13443. Joseph Rombach.
H. R. 13474. Edward L. Mosier.
H. R. 13475. John A. Miller, jr.
H. R. 13532. Raymond E. Slocumb.
H. R. 13533. James J. Fitzgerald.
H. R. 13603. Alfred McClellen.
H. R. 13655. Eleanor A. M. Pugh.
H. R. 13771. Frank V. Griffith.
H. R. 13843. Mary R. Johnson.
H. R. 13918. Angeline Woolsey.
H. R. 13947. Marine P. Wilson.
H. R. 13961. Elvira Burton.
H. R. 13967. Nancy R. Gibbs.
H. R. 14053. Philip Koerper.
H. R. 14087. Richard B., George L., Park M., and Albert M. Brooks.
H. R. 14143. Charles H. Heller.
H. R. 14171. Jessie M. Downer.
H. R. 14247. Mary J. DePartee.
H. R. 14269. Luther Jay Cole.
H. R. 14277. Marshall R. Spiker.
H. R. 14278. Alonzo Tomlinson.
H. R. 14318. Fannie S. Stevens.
H. R. 14333. Fenton H. Stover.
H. R. 14400. Ira Begley.
H. R. 14403. Mike Grubb.
H. R. 14405. James M. Howard.
H. R. 14442. Mary Wright.
H. R. 14486. Ellison Parker.
H. R. 14504. Oscar M. Simpkins.
H. R. 14505. Laurence L. Percy.
H. R. 14524. Maggie Crecelius.
H. R. 14536. Charles Franz.
H. R. 14546. Ruth E. Kincheloe.
H. R. 14549. Arthur Searls.
H. R. 14587. John W. Kahl.
H. R. 14614. Kenneth Morford.
H. R. 14725. Thomas Robinson.
H. R. 14753. Irving R. Southard.
H. R. 14755. Charles Sabins.
H. R. 14757. Rosanna Waters.
H. R. 14776. Margaret Cock.
H. R. 14790. Luella V. Fisher.
H. R. 14840. Earnest J. Wolter.
H. R. 14861. Marion O. Fulcher.
H. R. 14883. Polie Hamby.
H. R. 14886. Dena Phillips.
H. R. 14891. Mary F. Liles.
H. R. 14907. Stephen H. Green.
H. R. 15026. William A. Ott.
H. R. 15056. Harry L. Dye.
H. R. 15062. Lulu A. Davis.
H. R. 15284. John S. McClanahan.
H. R. 15303. Christopher C. Hamilton.
H. R. 15359. Ellen Batters.
H. R. 15392. Elfred P. Graves.
H. R. 15419. Quessie Burns.
H. R. 15437. Roscoe Morrow.
H. R. 15458. James A. Quinn.
H. R. 15483. Mathilda F. McLard.
H. R. 15537. William D. K. Shelmire.
H. R. 15613. Woodward Hensley.
H. R. 15639. Alban D. Philson.
H. R. 15693. Charles H. Phillips.
H. R. 15765. Vernon L. Johnson.
H. R. 15774. Isabelle Herrley.
H. R. 15791. Vonny A. McClaren.
H. R. 15887. Thomas M. Stroud.
H. R. 15889. Sophia A. Beers.
H. R. 15915. Mary A. Clarke.
H. R. 15966. John G. Heck.
H. R. 16008. William E. Bjork.
H. R. 16227. Alfred L. Gross.
H. R. 16288. Susie G. Ganbin.
H. R. 16290. Stephen Cole, alias Steven Cole.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Under the special order of the House, the Clerk will call the Private Calendar. Under the order, one objection prevents consideration of the bill.

MICHAEL PATRICK SULLIVAN

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Michael Patrick Sullivan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. I object, Mr. Speaker.

GEORGE CALDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of George Caldwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HUDSON and Mr. WARREN objected.

J. H. S. MORISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4663) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

HARRY WALTER STEPHENSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8806) authorizing the President to reappoint Maj. Harry Walter Stephenson, United States Army, retired, to the position and rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN and Mr. ROWBOTTOM objected.

WILLIAM HENRY JUDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2525) for the relief of William Henry Judson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object.

ALBERT F. SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9213) granting relief to the widow of Albert F. Smith.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Albert F. Smith, deceased, who was a member of Company F, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of July, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIE G. CHAPMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9721) for the relief of Willie G. Chapman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ROWBOTTOM, Mr. LAGUARDIA, and Mr. WARREN objected.

J. W. ANDERSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1387) for the relief of J. W. Anderson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I object.

RUSSELL & TUCKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 620) for the relief of Russell & Tucker and certain other citizens of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I object.

PORTER BROS. & BIFFLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4083) authorizing Porter Bros. & Biffle and others to bring suit against the United States of America for loss and damage sustained through erroneous certification by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I object.

CLARA PERCY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11045) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Clara Percy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to this bill. It has not come over yet, and I ask unanimous consent that it be postponed and taken up later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the bill be postponed and taken up later. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MAJ. WALTER REED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13060) to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. I object.

JENNIE BRUCE GALLAHAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8388) for the relief of Jennie Bruce Gallahan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there obection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ROSSETTA LAWS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3728) for the relief of Rossetta Laws.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon widows of honorably discharged soldiers, William Laws, who was a member of Company F, Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 6th day of October, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HENRIETTA SEYMOUR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8079) for the relief of Henrietta Seymour, widow of Joseph H. Seymour, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon the widows of honorably discharged soldiers, Joseph H. Seymour, deceased, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company H, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on the 15th day of March, 1863: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "*Provided*, That no pension, pay, or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act," and insert: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MAJ. WALTER REED

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, when No. 557 on the calendar (H. R. 13060) to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever, was called, I happened to be out of the Chamber. An objection was made to it. Certain amendments have been agreed upon which will be offered to the bill, which I think will meet the objection, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be treated as having been passed over temporarily, as I would like to have the bill called later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the bill referred to may be treated as having been passed over temporarily. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman talked with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] about that bill?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I have, and with Mr. TILSON and Mr. KNUTSON, and the amendment to the bill will be offered by the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, Mr. KNUTSON.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

JOHN W. LEICH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11854) for the relief of John W. Leich, alias John Leach.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John W. Leich, alias John Leach, who was a member of Company G, Sixty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 12th day of July, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, strike out the initial "G" and insert the initial "B."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the committee amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BACON. Reserving the right to object, has this last bill been passed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; it has not. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for years the Florida delegation has been working hard to secure flood control of the Everglades, and since December I have been busy not only on these bills but with department matters.

I understand there are about 300 witnesses to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means, and it will therefore be practically impossible for me to appear before that committee. Perhaps it is better that I should speak to my colleagues and let it go in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that this telegram petitioning for a tariff on palm-leaf fiber may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

PALATKA, FLA., *January 23, 1929.*

Hon. JOE SEARS,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

This is to request that you use your efforts toward having protective tariff placed on imported palm-leaf fiber. Understand hearings on this subject now under way by Ways and Means Tariff Committee. Imported palm-leaf fiber free of duty detrimental to moss-products industries and its future development. Your efforts along this line will be greatly appreciated.

PUTNAM COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a rather unique thing for a Democratic Member of Congress to appear before his colleagues asking for a tariff, but this is not the first time that I have done so. The Tariff Commission will bear out the assertion that I have been very vigilant in an effort to secure a tariff on tomatoes and vegetables grown in the State of Florida. We are now getting a half cent a pound, but this is no protection at all. We must have at least 3 cents a pound in order that we may even compete with Mexico and their cheap labor. Unless we get this relief the tomato growers of Florida will be put out of business.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The gentleman mentions Mexico, with its cheap labor. He fails to mention Texas. I understand that it is Texas that is causing the Florida people all of the trouble, because that State is raising a great amount of citrous fruits and also vegetables. The difficulty is not with a foreign country.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Texas does not bother us. It is Mexico.

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

Mr. SEARS of Florida. I do not want to have all of my time taken up by others.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Will the gentleman vote for the bill if they give him 3 cents?

Mr. SEARS of Florida. I shall not vote for the bill because I will not be here. Recently I was chided by my friends for seeking a tariff on tomatoes and at the same time voting against a tariff on agricultural products.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Of course the gentleman is now representing Republican Florida instead of Democratic Florida.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. I doubt that. So many intelligent Republicans have moved to my State and become Democrats that they will have to show me in the future whether they remain or not. Most of the intelligent ones become Democrats. The point I was making was this: The charge was made that I talked for a tariff on tomatoes but voted against it. The person who started that report, as all of my colleagues know, simply made a willful misstatement of the truth; because the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as you know, clearly shows SEARS of Florida voted for the resolution urging the Ways and Means

Committee to report out a tariff bill with the hope of securing protection on Florida vegetables, while SEARS of Nebraska voted against it. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there are two SEARS in Congress. By this I do not intend to reflect on Judge SEARS of Nebraska, because there is no Member of Congress whom I hold in higher esteem than he, for he is one of my best friends and I consider him one of the ablest Members in Congress. So I say the one who first started the report knew it was not true. There are hundreds and perhaps thousands of citizens in my district who thought it was SEARS from Florida who voted "no." I simply wanted to make that statement in fairness to myself, and I sincerely hope my colleagues in this House will have incorporated in the next tariff bill which will be passed, a tariff of not less than 3 cents a pound on tomatoes and a tariff on palm-leaf fiber and such other products in Florida which need protection. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLARENCE D. CHAMBERLIN AND CHARLES A. LEVINE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3944) authorizing the President to present in the name of Congress gold medals of appropriate designs to Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DEPENDENTS OF OFFICERS AND MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE SUBMARINE "S-4"

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13542) to authorize the payment of the sum of $2,500 to the dependents of the officers and men who lost their lives on the submarine *S-4*.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER and Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania objected.

JOSEPH M. HANCOCK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12339) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent to certain lands to Joseph M. Hancock.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to grant to Joseph M. Hancock, of Chandler, Okla., a patent to the northeast quarter and the east half northwest quarter, section 35; and the southeast quarter and the east half northeast quarter; and the southwest quarter northeast quarter and the southeast quarter northwest quarter and the east half southwest quarter, section 26; all in township 5 north, range 17 east, New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, such land having been entered by Joseph M. Hancock under original stock-raising entry, Santa Fe 041923.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPH MARKO

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11844) for the relief of Joseph Marko.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ROBERT TOQUOTHTY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8830) to authorize the payment to Robert Toquothty of royalties arising from an oil and gas well in the bed of the Red River in Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this bill have the approval of the Director of the Budget?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. It has a favorable report from the department, as will be found on the second page of the report accompanying the bill, coming from the department, and being favored under the rules requiring that these matters be referred to them.

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

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Were there any attorneys in this case who presented it to Congress?

Mr. LEAVITT. Some attorneys may be interested in the case. A former Senator from that State spoke to me about the matter. I do not know that he is engaged as an attorney, but I think so.

Mr. SCHAFER. I shall have to object unless an amendment is inserted limiting the attorney's fee to 10 per cent. Will the gentleman offer that amendment?

Mr. LEAVITT. I will offer that amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that identical Senate bill, S. 2362, be considered instead of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Senate bill does not seem to be here.

Mr. LEAVITT. I asked to have it held on the desk. It was there at the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana asks unanimous consent to consider the Senate bill 2362 instead of the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2362) to authorize the payment to Robert Toquothty of royalties arising from an oil and gas well in the bed of the Red River, Okla.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to pay to Robert Toquothty, Comanche allottee No. 3413, the sum of $16,339.69 from the moneys now on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians under joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 704).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is not prepared in writing. It is as follows:

Provided, That no attorney's fee paid in connection with this case shall exceed 10 per cent of the amount stated in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVITT: At the end of the bill S. 2362 insert the following: "*Provided*, That no attorney's fee paid in connection with this case shall exceed 10 per cent of the amount stated in the bill."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

CLARA PERCY

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 540, the bill H. R. 11045.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 540. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11045) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Clara Percy.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that his amendment be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERHILL. If it is necessary, I desire to have the Senate bill substituted instead of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill 3453 for the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The bill is as follows:

A bill (S. 3453) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Clara Percy

Be it enacted, etc., That within one year from the enactment of this act a petition may be filed with the Court of Claims by or on behalf of Clara Percy for a hearing upon a claim for damages suffered by the said Clara Percy on account of the death of her husband, Elmer Charles Percy, who was struck and fatally injured by a United States Government truck in Balboa, Canal Zone. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear and determine such claim and to render a judgment or decree thereon in a sum not to exceed $10,000: *Provided*, That said cause shall be tried and judgment rendered upon the same principles and under the same measures of liability as in like cases between private parties and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided further*, That notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States, and upon such notice it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to appear and defend for the United States.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered by the court.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. It is in place of the Senate bill. Should it not be offered in this way: "Strike out all after the enacting clause"?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. UNDERHILL: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $5,000 to Clara Percy on account of the death of her husband, Elmer Charles Percy, who was struck and fatally injured by a United States Government truck at Balboa, Canal Zone."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The House bill was laid on the table.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to amend the title.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting certain excerpts from the RECORD which I referred to in debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MICHENER. Has the gentleman conferred in regard to it with the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. BLANTON. I do not know that I have to refer to him. I forgot to ask permission to insert, when in debate I said I would.

Mr. MICHENER. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

PETER SHAPP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13988) for the relief of Peter Shapp.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 4927 be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana asks unanimous consent to substitute Senate bill 4927. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Peter Shapp $1,245.02, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for his shares in per capita payments made to the Western Miami Tribe of Indians in the years 1889 and 1891, which shares were erroneously paid to another Indian of the same name.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLARENCE STEVENS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14761) for the relief of Clarence Stevens.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Clarence Stevens, Crow allottee, for land allotted to him under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 751), and designated as homestead.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "allottee," insert the figures "1259."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPHINE LAFORGE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14981) for the relief of Josephine Laforge (Sage Woman).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Josephine Laforge (Sage Woman), Crow allottee, for land allotted to her under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 751), and designated as homestead.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "allottee," insert the figures "1254."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1468) to correct the military record of John J. O'Connor.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John J. O'Connor, who was a member of Company K, Forty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a corporal of that organization on the 15th day of November, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued by the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

ADRIAN VAN LEEUWEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7887) placing Cadet Adrian Van Leeuwen on the retired list.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WILLIAM L. BRUHN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11869) for the relief of William L. Bruhn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William L. Bruhn, who was a member of Battery I, Second Regiment United States Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 11th day of November, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EVERETT A. DOUGHERTY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14242) for the relief of Everett A. Dougherty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Everett A. Dougherty, who was a member of the United States Army Hospital Corps, Fort Wayne, Mich., shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 7th day of June, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14378) to authorize an appropriation to cover damages to an automobile of William H. Baldwin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed $212.15 to reimburse William H. Baldwin for damages to his automobile while traveling under orders as an employee of the Engineer Department, United States Army, November 8 to 11, 1927, on duty relating to the floods then prevailing in the vicinity of Ludlow, Vt.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LAWRENCE FISHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15561) to correct the military record of Lawrence Fisher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Lawrence Fisher, who was a member of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Spanish War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 29th day of October, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

LEO B. THOME

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11963) for the relief of Leo B. Thome.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Leo B. Thome, who served in Company G, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 20th day of October, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEON FREIDMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3044) for the relief of Leon Freidman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Leon Freidman, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,750, the amount of a fine paid by Leon Freidman in pursuance of a judgment entered upon a plea nolo contendere under certain provisions of the so-called Lever Act previous to the time that the Supreme Court of the United States held such provisions void, the said plea and said payment being made under a stipulation as follows: "In consideration that the Attorney General and this court shall accept the plea nolo contendere which I hereby tender to the above-entitled indictment, I do hereby waive any and all fines which the court may see fit to impose upon me upon such plea, except in the event that the so-called Lever Act under which said indictment is found shall be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States and that no prosecution could be sustained upon the facts stated in said indictment."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. EDWARD BURKE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3047) for the relief of J. Edward Burke.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think I shall object, but I want to ask a question. When this bill was submitted to the Attorney General by the chairman of this committee for report, the Attorney General, as shown by the committee report, returned the bill with the statement that before he reported he wanted to hear from the Budget. What did the Budget do about it?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Budget rendered a report that it was not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Mr. BLANTON. Why did not the chairman, with his usual efficiency, incorporate that report in this report?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I think the gentleman will find, on page 2——

Mr. BLANTON. That letter from the Budget is not here.

Mr. UNDERHILL. At the top of page 2 there is the statement—

in this connection it may be added that the Director of the Budget has advised that the payment of the claim is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Mr. BLANTON. By putting in this letter from the Attorney General and not putting in the letter from the Bureau of the Budget I thought may be there was something else in the letter.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to J. Edward Burke, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000, the amount of a fine paid by J. Edward Burke in pursuance of a judgment entered upon a plea nolo contendere under certain provisions of the so-called Lever Act previous to the time that the Supreme Court of the United States held such provisions void, the said plea and said payment being made under a stipulation as follows: "In consideration that the Attorney General and this court shall accept the plea nolo contendere which I hereby tender to the above-entitled indictment, I do hereby waive any and all fines which the court may see fit to impose upon me, upon such plea, except in the event that the so-called Lever Act under which said indictment is found shall be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States and that no prosecution could be sustained upon the facts stated in said indictment."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES P. GALLIVAN, DECEASED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7173) granting compensation to the daughters of James P. Gallivan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, upon what theory is this money to be paid to the daughters of this beneficiary?

Mr. UNDERHILL. He left no widow, and the two daughters were entirely dependent upon him.

Mr. EDWARDS. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000 to Marie E. C. Gallivan and Alice C. Gallivan, of New Haven, Conn., as compensation for the death of their father, James P. Gallivan, who was killed by the falling of a stone from the pediment of the Federal building in New Haven, Conn., February 7, 1927.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5, strike out the figures "$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$5,000"; and in line 7, after the word "Connecticut" add "in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STEAMSHIP "W. I. RADCLIFFE"

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11698) conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the steamship *W. I. Radcliffe* against the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Wynnstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.), a British corporation, owner of the steamship *Radcliffe*, is hereby authorized to bring suit in personam against the United States within one year after this act becomes law to recover damages for any injury to the said steamer *Radcliffe* which may have been caused by the U. S. S. *Sylvan Arrow* on December 1, 1918; and jurisdiction in admiralty is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York to hear, consider, and determine such suit upon the principles of liability and in accordance with the practice obtaining in like suits in admiralty between private parties, and to enter a decree or judgment for or against the United States or said Wynnstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.), including costs and interest at 4 per cent per annum.

SEC. 2. That either said Wynnstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.), or the United States, as parties to any suit commenced as authorized above, may offer in evidence testimony heretofore taken on behalf of either of the said parties under the libel heretofore filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by Wynnstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.) against the steamship *Sylvan Arrow* and others, which said libel was dismissed by an order of the court entered on May 18, 1922, only on jurisdictional grounds under a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

SEC. 3. That the suit herein authorized shall be brought and prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, as amended, in so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, unless otherwise provided herein. The right of appeal and review shall be afforded as now provided by law in like suits in admiralty between private parties.

SEC. 4. That in case a final judgment or final decree is rendered against the United States, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay such final decree, which shall be paid to Wynnstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.), or its duly authorized attorneys, by the Secretary of the Treasury upon presentation of a duly authenticated copy of such final judgment or final decree.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the claim of the Wynstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.), a British corporation, owner of the steamship *Radcliffe*, against the United States for damages alleged to have been caused by collision between said steamship *Radcliffe* and the U. S. S. *Sylvan Arrow*, on December 1, 1928, may be determined in a suit to be brought by said claimant against the United States in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court in admiralty cases, and that said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages, and costs, if any, as shall be found due from the United States to the said Wynstay Steamship Co. (Ltd.) by reason of said collision, upon the same principles and under the same measures of liability as in like cases between private parties, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and upon such notice it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That such suit shall be begun within four months of the date of the approval of this act.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRENCH AUXILIARY BARK "QUEVILLY"

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11699) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for the Southern District of New York to hear and determine the claim of the owner of the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly* against the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the owners of the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly* are hereby authorized to bring suit in personam against the United States within one year after this act becomes a law to recover damages for any injury which may have been received by the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly* on January 26, 1917, in collision with the U. S. torpedo boat *Sampson* in the Atlantic Ocean outside of the entrance to New York Harbor; and jurisdiction in admiralty is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York to hear, consider, and determine such suit upon the principles of like suits in admiralty between private parties, and to enter a decree or judgment against the United States for the amount of such damages as may be found due to the owner of the said bark *Quevilly*, including interest and costs.

SEC. 2. That the suit herein authorized shall be brought and prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, as amended, in so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, unless otherwise provided herein. The right of appeal and review shall be afforded as now provided by law in like suits in admiralty between private parties.

SEC. 3. That in case a final decree or judgment is rendered against the United States, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay such final judgment, which shall be paid to the owner of the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly* or its duly authorized attorneys of record, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of such final decree or judgment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the claim of the owners of the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly* against the United States for damages alleged to have been caused by collision between said steamship *Quevilly* and the U. S. torpedo boat *Sampson* in the Atlantic Ocean outside of the entrance to New York Harbor on January 26, 1917, may be determined in a suit to be brought by said claimant against the United States in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court in admiralty cases, and that said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages, and costs, if any, as shall be found due from the United States to the said owners of the French auxiliary bark *Quevilly*, by reason of said collision, upon the same principles and under the same measures of liability as in like cases between private parties, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and upon such notice it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That such suit shall be begun within four months of the date of the approval of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN H. AND AVIE D. MATHISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12502) for the relief of John H. and Avie D. Mathison, parents of Charles W. Mathison, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $5,000 to John H. and Avie D. Mathison, parents of Charles W. Mathison, who lost his life through the burning of marine barracks at Mare Island, Calif., on the night of May 28, 1919.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the administration of the World War veterans' act, 1924 (ch. 10, title 38, U. S. C.), as amended, Charles William Mathison shall be held and considered to have been a private in the United States Marine Corps at the time of his death on May 28, 1919."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINNIE A. TRAVERS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13521) for the relief of Minnie A. Travers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the United States Government, the sum of $5,000 to Minnie A. Travers, as reimbursement for the destruction of her home by a naval airplane on March 24, 1928.

With the following committee amendment, which was agreed to:

In line 6 strike out the figures "$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,410.75."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUTH B. LINCOLN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13632) for the relief of Ruth B. Lincoln.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the United States Government, the sum of $600 to Ruth B. Lincoln, as reimbursement for personal injuries as a result of the crashing of a naval airplane on March 24, 1928.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out the figures "$600" and insert in lieu thereof "$200."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES M'COOMBE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13888) for the relief of Charles McCoombe.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the United States Government, the sum of $800 to Charles McCoombe, as reimbursement for damages to his property as a result of the crashing of a naval airplane on March 24, 1928.

With the following committee amendment, which was agreed to:

In line 6, strike out the figures "$800" and insert in lieu thereof "$600."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. WILSON SELBY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1364) for the relief of R. Wilson Selby.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of R. Wilson Selby, of Middleburg, Va., one United States coupon note in the denomination of $100 of the Victory Liberty loan 4¾ per cent notes of 1922–23, with interest at the rate of 4¾ per cent per annum, from June 15, 1920, to May 20, 1923, the said note, together with coupons due December 15, 1920, to May 20, 1923, inclusive, having been destroyed by fire, charred fragments of which have been presented to the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the said note shall not have been previously presented or ascertained to be in existence and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which shall have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further*, That the said R. Wilson Selby shall file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said note and the unpaid interest which had accrued when the principal became due and payable in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the note or the coupons thereof hereinbefore described.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES J. WELSH AND OTHERS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1500) for the relief of James J. Welsh, Edward C. F. Webb, Francis A. Meyer, Mary S. Bennett, William McMullin, jr., Margaret McMullin, R. B. Carpenter, McCoy Yearsley, Edward Yearsley, George H. Bennett, jr., Stewart L. Beck, William P. McConnell, Elizabeth J. Morrow, William B. Jester, Josephine A. Haggan, James H. S. Gam, Herbert Nicoll, Shallcross Bros., E. C. Buckson, Wilbert Rawley, R. Rickards, Jr., Dredging Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. I object.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1547) for the relief of Johns-Manville Corporation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDSON. I object.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. HUDSON. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Has the gentleman read the documents incorporated in the report?

Mr. HUDSON. I have.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And upon them does he not think that this is an equitable claim?

Mr. HUDSON. I do not think that I would want to go into the RECORD as saying that the claim under the form of the bill ought to be paid.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The Navy Department states that while they do not specifically recommend the passage of the bill, there is equity and merit in the claim.

Mr. HUDSON. In reply to the gentleman, I read from the report:

The Comptroller General in his decision takes the position that the contractor waived these delays by commencing the work on each building after notice so to do. This point of view has been followed by the Court of Claims in a decision in the case of the Detroit Steel Products Co., where the work was done on the same buildings concurrently with that of the claimant in this bill.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Certainly. If these people could get relief in the courts, they would not come here. If they could get relief from the Comptroller General, they would not come here. All of these claims brought before Congress are brought here in the nature of petitions, to seek from Congress redress and relief where it can not be procured in a suit in the courts or in a proceeding before the Comptroller General. In this case this company proceeded to erect under contract a large number of buildings. The delays which prevented them from proceeding with the work were entirely the fault of the Government. The very same document from which the gentleman read to us states:

The work was very much delayed through no fault of the claimant, and the number of days equivalent to the delay was allowed the contractor as provided by the contract.

Further on it says:

The contract under which this work was done specified the number of days that should be occupied in completing each of the four buildings after notice to proceed with the work. The specifications gave the approximate days upon which the buildings would be ready for roof-deck work and roofing, for the information of bidders and not guaranteed. The date on one building was August 1, 1919, and on the other three September 1, 1919. This contemplated the probability of reasonable continuance of work for the contractor after it had placed its machinery and working force on the ground. As a matter of fact, the work could not be started until several months after the dates estimated, while on one building there was a delay of 17 months.

This corporation, of course, could have refused to go ahead with the construction. They could have said to the Government, "You have delayed us in proceeding and it is going to cost us extra money, and we refuse to proceed," and the Government would have had to advertise for a new contract, and in all probability would have paid a great deal larger sum than is claimed in this bill. But instead of that, they proceeded at the request of the Government and erected these buildings and took a chance on Congress or some one else relieving them of the additional cost which was occasioned by these unreasonable delays. When a construction company makes a bid to start the erection of buildings it certainly does not contemplate being delayed 17 months by the owner or representative of the owner in proceeding to begin to execute the contract.

Mr. HUDSON. The gentleman from Illinois must realize that this company, with its nation-wide reputation and standing, must know the provisions under which the contracts are made, and they knew that they were possibly running up against the very circumstances they did.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course they knew that they were being delayed in the performance of the contract; but they relied, as well they might, upon the sense of fairness of the Government representatives in the first place and of Congress in the second place, if it became necessary to come here.

Mr. HUDSON. The gentleman would not want to say that all contractors engaging in work for the Government can rely on the generosity of Congress adjusting any claims for them.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. This is what the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks said:

While the claim has been held to lack legal standing, it would appear to the bureau, from the viewpoint of equity, to have merit, and relief in the sum of $6,338.61 is recommended.

The Secretary of the Navy takes practically the same position, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget says that the report of the Navy Department submitting the facts to Congress without a recommendation is not in conflict with the financial program of the President. The claim is therefore submitted to Congress by the executive department without prejudice, addressed solely to our judgment as to the equities.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, in justification of the committee's report, this only follows the line of procedure that has met with the approval of the Congress for the last four or five years in adjusting these claims which can not be adjusted through the comptroller's office, because they do conflict with the letter of the law. It is largely a technical matter. I feel that the comptroller could frequently relieve contractors if he would, but having taken that stand, we are obliged to hear these claims and report according to the evidence submitted.

Mr. HUDSON. Will the gentleman from Illinois or the chairman of the committee permit an amendment which would take from this sum the amount of $1,267.72, which is the item to cover overhead?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan does not object, I shall object to the bill.

Mr. HUDSON. With that amendment I am quite willing to permit the bill to pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

JOHN B. MOSS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2989) for the relief of John B. Moss.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John B. Moss, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 as full compensation for death of his minor son, Neal Moss, on April 1, 1926, caused by the explosion of shell which he found in the ground at Camp Blackjack.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

S. L. ROBERTS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3741) for the relief of S. L. Roberts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to S. L. Roberts, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500, as full compensation for services rendered in 1919 to the Alien Property Custodian by the firm of Crandall & Roberts in auditing the books of the Columbia & Northern Fishing & Packing Co.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CARLISLE COMMISSION CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10774) for the relief of the Carlisle Commission Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask what has become of the Weymouth Kirkland bill which precedes that—No. 758?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We have not reached No. 758 yet.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HUDSON. I ask unanimous consent that the House return to the first notice of this bill in order that the chairman of the committee may explain somewhat in regard to it. Here is a bill calling for $38,000. I think there should be divulged in connection with the bill the amount of interest on the claim, and so forth.

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

Mr. HUDSON. Reserving the right to object, I wish the chairman would explain in relation to the items of this bill.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. This is a bill where the Carlisle Commission Co. entered into contract to furnish hay to the Government during the war. They furnished the Government with 200,000 tons of hay and received their pay in full with the exception of $179,302.88. Later, December 17, 1920, the Government approved the claim as a legal debt, but they held back 20 per cent of the claim to cover errors which might have escaped the auditor of the department. They thought that good business and good practice, so they held back 20 per cent. These people have waited all this time for their money. Now, the War Department says that they found no error, and have owed it since the 17th day of December, 1920, and approve the claim. There is no doubt about the justice of it.

Mr. HUDSON. If the gentleman from Kansas will allow, does this carry an interest charge?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. It carries an interest charge since the date the Government approved the claim because the claimants have not had the money all of this time. I would like to say further these claimants are practically bankrupt as a result of their contract with the Government.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I will.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Is it the practice of the Committee on War Claims, in spite of the fact it is well established, to allow interest on claims?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. We never allow interest on claims except under an express contract with the Government when goods are furnished under contract with the Government and the Government withholds payment without just cause.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I do not wish to interfere with the policy of the War Claims Committee, but it is well established and recognized absolutely, so far as I know, that the Government does not pay interest outside of its securities.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. The Government does not pay interest on claims we, as committees, grant on equitable matters, but this is a claim where the Government absolutely received the hay and approved the claim in 1920. They admitted they owed it at that time and they withheld the 20 per cent in case of any emergency that might come up. These claimants are practically bankrupt, and the Government admits they owe the money and should have paid it back in 1920. And if you read the report of the War Department they approve the payment of interest since December 17, 1920. It is certainly a just claim.

Mr. HUDSON. Why the interest at 6 per cent rate from the time they admitted they owed the money?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. It is certainly just.

Mr. HUDSON. Why did the committee make the rate 6 per cent?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Because that is the going rate. The claimants having been paying that much or more for money they have had to borrow while the Government has been wrongfully withholding their money.

Mr. HUDSON. We loan money to the Government at less rates than that, do we not?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I expect we do. But this man has paid 6 per cent interest or more.

Mr. HUDSON. Unless the gentleman is willing to adjust that interest charge I must object.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Make your amendment at 4 per cent. I do not want to be guilty of it.

Mr. BLANTON. The Government has already paid this man $180,000 on this identical claim, and paid it years ago. The gentleman is asking for $38,000 more.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I would like to have the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COMBS], who introduced the bill, make a statement as to that.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, it may be he accepted the $180,000 from the Government in lieu of the full amount, but he was in financial straits, being pressed by his bankers.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman believe that when a man is dealing with the Government and agrees to accept $180,000 in full settlement of his claim he ought to be held to the same rules of law that govern him when he deals with his fellow men?

Mr. COMBS. There is no question that both on legal and ethical grounds this settlement was a coercive settlement; that it was obtained by legal duress at a time when the man was on the verge of bankruptcy. But it seems to me the Government expressly acknowledged that it owed the full sum.

Mr. BLANTON. The War Department does not usually do that way. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WEYMOUTH KIRKLAND AND ROBERT N. GOLDING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13638) for the relief of Weymouth Kirkland and Robert N. Golding.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Weymouth Kirkland and Robert N. Golding the sum of $5,155.76 for legal services rendered to the Railroad Labor Board, under the direction and approval of the Department of Justice.

With a committee amendment as follows:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CHARLES ROBERT CONROY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15060) to reinstate Charles Robert Conroy in the West Point Military Academy.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

J. H. SANBORN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5286) for the relief of J. H. Sanborn.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, to J. H. Sanborn, of Ontario, Calif., the sum of $5,699.37, in full settlement of all claims against the Government and as compensation for injury and damage to him resulting from a collision on the 5th day of June, 1927, caused by the reckless, careless, and unlawful operation of a Government automobile by Frank L. Montague, jr., while in the service of the Department of Commerce.

With committee amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$5,699.37" and insert in lieu thereof "$1,077.55."

On line 8, of page 1, after the word "for," insert the word "personal" and after the word "injury" strike out the words "and damage."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ETTA C. SANBORN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5287) for the relief of Etta C. Sanborn.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, to Etta C. Sanborn, of Ontario, Calif., the sum of $5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government and as compensation for injury and damage to her resulting from a collision on the 5th day of June, 1927, caused by the reckless, careless,

and unlawful operation of a Government automobile by Frank L. Montague, jr., while in the service of the Department of Commerce.

With committee amendments as follows:

Line 6, strike out "$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$3,434.08."

On line 8, after the word "for," insert the word "personal" and on the same line after word "injury," strike out the words "and damage."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WILLIAM F. KALLWEIT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5288) for the relief of William F. Kallweit.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. EDWARDS. Reserving the right to object, what is the relationship between the people mentioned in the two preceding bills? What is the bill, may I ask?

Mr. SWING. They are husbands and wives.

Mr. EDWARDS. May I ask the gentleman for an explanation of the bill?

Mr. SWING. These two bills and the two bills which the House has just passed grew out of an accident in which a Government-operated automobile ran into the machine carrying these two men and their two wives, destroying the machine and putting the four people in the hospital.

Mr. EDWARDS. It damaged both the husbands and wives?

Mr. SWING. Absolutely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I noticed in the papers recently that the former standard bearer of the great Democratic Party has gone to my State to bathe in the sunshine and surf; that the President elect has gone to that great climate to select his Cabinet, and that President Coolidge will soon go down there, so that it seems to me it should be termed a tranquil refuge for migratory Presidents. We welcome them to Florida. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Is this a controversy between California and Florida?

Mr. HUDSPETH. It seems to be.

Mr. GREEN. I was just suggesting that it was a migratory land for Presidents and a haven of refuge, by the way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William F. Kallweit, of Ontario, Calif., the sum of $1,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government and as compensation for personal injuries to him, resulting from a collision on the 5th day of June, 1927, caused by the reckless, careless, and unlawful operation of a Government automobile by Frank L. Montague, jr., while in the service of the Department of Commerce.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the sign and figures "$1,000" and insert the sign and figures "$299.33."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LORETTA KALLWEIT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5289) for the relief of Loretta Kallweit.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, to Loretta Kallweit, of Ontario, Calif., the sum of $1,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government and as compensation for personal injuries to her, resulting from a collision on the 5th day of June, 1927, caused by the reckless, careless, and unlawful operation of a Government automobile by Frank L. Montague, jr., while in the service of the Department of Commerce.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out the sign and figures "$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "$193.22."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

N. P. NELSON & CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13992) for the relief of N. P. Nelson & Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to N. P. Nelson & Co., of Bozeman, Mont., as subcontractors of the Pioneer Construction Co., the sum of $1,180 in full settlement of all claims resulting from the requisitioning of the road construction crew of N. P. Nelson & Co. employed on the Paola section of the Belton-Java, Mont., highway project, by the forest supervisor for fire-suppression work in connection with the Lost Johnnie Creek forest fire in 1926.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 4, after the word "pay," insert the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

In line 7, strike out the sign and figures "$1,180" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "$1,760.31."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANK FOWLER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1393) to correct the military record of Frank Fowler.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Frank Fowler, who was a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment November 10, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5, after the word "company," strike out the words "B, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "L, Twenty-second United States."

In line 10, after the colon, strike out the proviso ending in line 1 on page 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

REBECCA J. RIDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6204) for the relief of Rebecca J. Rider.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles O. Rider, who was a member of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and consid-

ered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 20th day of June, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 9, strike out "20th" and insert "30th."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARTHA J. TONGUET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6892) for the relief of Martha J. Tonguet.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Larkin Tonguet, who was a member of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 20th day of January, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM FISHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12424) for the relief of William Fisher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Fisher, who was a member of the Fifth Company, Third Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 15th day of May, 1926: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5, strike out the word "the Fifth Company, Third Regiment, United States," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Company A, Third United States."

In line 10, strike out the figures "1926" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "1906."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SYLVESTER S. THOMPSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14972) for the relief of Sylvester S. Thompson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the War Department states that this kind of a discharge was granted this soldier because of an order from high authority and because his service was not honest and faithful. Under that kind of a report I would like to ask the gentleman from Washington why we should override it?

I know lots of these bills are passed, and I dislike to object to the gentleman's bill; but there is that kind of a report—that his service was not honest and faithful.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman will read the entire report, he will find the service was faithful.

Mr. BLANTON. I mean that is what the department says about it. The report states, "In a cablegram dated November 4, 1902, the Secretary of War directed the discharge without honor for the good of the service of all soldiers whose services had not been honest and faithful," and this man was one of them, he states.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Well, we have been sitting here listening to the passage of a number of these bills.

Mr. BLANTON. I know that a lot of them have gone through, but there has not been this situation disclosed with reference to them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The very next letter is a letter from the man himself, and this letter has been verified carefully. In very warm weather and in a climate entirely different from that to which he was accustomed he was called on sentry duty at 2 o'clock in the morning and fell asleep at a time when there was an insurrection there, but there was no danger in his particular locality. This was his offense.

Mr. BLANTON. We are passing lots of these bills, and it occurs to me that the committee has been a little careless concerning them. I shall not object to the gentleman's bill, because some of the others are just as bad as this one.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, Sylvester S. Thompson, who was a member of Companies E and K, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of Company K, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, on the 30th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE PRESS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14493) for the relief of George Press.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, George Press, who was a member of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 24th day of March, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLYDE CALVIN RHODENBAUGH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1071) for the relief of Clyde Calvin Rhodenbaugh.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Clyde Calvin Rhodenbaugh, who was a member of Troop C, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 10th day of October, 1905: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me if this man's record is to be corrected it should be done as suggested by the War Department and I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WARREN: In line 6, strike out the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS GAFFNEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8575) for the relief of Thomas Gaffney.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Thomas Gaffney, who was a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of September, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR MOFFATT, DECEASED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5932) for the relief of Arthur Moffatt, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Arthur Moffatt, who was a member of Company G, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 7th day of July, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 9, strike out the word "July" and insert in lieu thereof the word "September."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN BURKET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13673) for the relief of John Burket.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Burket, who was a member of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on or about the 21st day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 306

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, formerly a Senator from the State of Alabama.

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 PRIVATE CALENDAR

JACOB SCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14722) for the relief of Jacob Scott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDSON. I object.

JAMES D. POTEET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14781) for the relief of James D. Poteet.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws James D. Poteet, who served as a private in Company F, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, from November 25, 1864, to May 1, 1865, shall hereafter be held to have been discharged honorably from the military forces of the United States on May 1, 1865; but no pay, bounty, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I objected to Calendar No. 775, a bill for the relief of Jacob Scott, thinking I was objecting to Calendar No. 776, a bill for the relief of James D. Poteet.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We have passed 775 and 776 also.

Mr. HUDSON. I want to withdraw my objection to Calendar No. 775, the bill of Jacob Scott, as I objected under a misapprehension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection we will return to Calendar No. 775.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, if the request of the gentleman is to return to Calendar No. 775 there is no objection, but if he desires then to make an objection to 776 I shall object.

Mr. HUDSON. I was objecting for my colleague, who was called out of the room. I supposed I was objecting to Calendar No. 776.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman does not ask to return to Calendar No. 776?

Mr. HUDSON. No; I suppose I have lost my right to object to that.

JACOB SCOTT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to returning to Calendar No. 775, H. R. 14722, for the relief of Jacob Scott?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Jacob Scott, who was a private of Company B, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 8th day of March, 1863, and as a member of Company M, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, on the 15th day of December, 1864: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. M. GRAY, JR., CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3677) for the relief of J. M. Gray, Jr., Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to F. M. Gray, Jr., Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., the sum of $2,500, being the amount of damages incurred between the 12th day of December, 1921, and the 31st day of March, 1922, by reason of the action of the Engineering Department of the Government shutting off the water and steam at well being drilled at the Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital, Maywood, Ill.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

"That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow the F. M. Gray, Jr., Co. the

sum of $2,460.92 in full settlement of all claims under or arising out of contract dated September 21, 1921, for drilling a well at United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 2, Chicago Broadview Hospital, Maywood, Ill., and there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,460.92 with which to pay the claim."

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the committee amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the committee amendment strike out the period and insert a comma, and insert the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of $100 thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered, or advance or advances made in connection with said claim.

"It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, or withhold, or receive in any sum which exceeds $100 of the amount appropriated in this act on account of services rendered or advance or advances made in connection with said claim any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the amendment and to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] why he offered that amendment. Is there a contract in his case with some attorney?

Mr. SCHAFER. I will say to the gentleman that to my knowledge there is no contract. The case in question was brought to my attention by the president of the company. I believe, however, that bills of this nature should have an attorney's limitation. There was no attorney's work performed in presenting this case to Congress, and I want to be certain that money appropriated does not go to attorneys for services that they did not render.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Is the gentleman himself an attorney?

Mr. SCHAFER. I do not happen to be one.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. What is the gentleman's prejudice against attorneys?

Mr. SCHAFER. I am not prejudiced against attorneys; but I am prejudiced against shyster attorneys that get many claims before Congress on a 40, 50, and 60 per cent basis.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman from Wisconsin is the author of this bill. He says the president of the company, as I understand it, called his attention to the matter of having this amendment adopted. Is that right?

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That to my mind is pretty good evidence that the president of this company probably has a contract with some lawyer, and he is trying to use the Congress of the United States to pull his chestnuts out of the fire and prevent the fulfillment of the contract with this attorney.

I do not know who the attorney is, but it seems to me that this is an unfair and an unjust thing for this Congress to do. If this company has entered into a contract with some lawyer to present its claims and get the claim through, it ought to be held to that obligation. I do not think it is just to have an open season for attorneys simply because they happen to be attorneys. I dare say that attorneys sometimes earn their compensation, and I say to the gentleman that this habit of preventing attorneys from getting fees for services rendered in cases of this kind frequently operates to the detriment of the person having the claim. For instance, in cases in the Veterans' Bureau we prevent attorneys from taking fees. The result of that is that many times meritorious cases do not get proper attention from the Veterans' Bureau because the claimant can not employ an attorney to look after his case. [Applause.] Members of the House and Senate can not prepare these cases frequently as they ought to be prepared; they are not on the ground; they can not get the proof; they can not know the testimony; and so, through this maudlin, sickening sentiment that manifests itself through a fear that some attorney somewhere is going to get a dollar out of the Treasury for services actually rendered, many hardships on claimants have been caused. I am not in sympathy with the gentleman's amendment. Here is a bill that is to compensate a corporation. That corporation is supposed to have men at the head of it who have intelligence, who have business capacity. They do not have to enter into any contract with an attorney; but if they do, they ought to be held to that contract, to the liability which they voluntarily assume.

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

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. They are able to protect themselves. They do not have to have guardians. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER. I introduced this bill, and have given it very careful consideration. No attorney, to my knowledge, has performed legal services, and I do not see why there should be objection to this limitation. If there is a contract I say that it should not be enforced, since no attorney has presented the case to Congress.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That is the difference between the gentleman from Wisconsin and myself. I believe in the validity of contract, but if the attorney has not performed any services in carrying out that contract, of course he could not get compensation.

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

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are two sides to this question. It has not been the practice of the Committee on Claims to urge a provision of this character in small bills, but the Committee on Claims and other committees of this House are continually bothered by claim agents, or lawyers in the city of Washington, who are digging up all kinds of claims, writing to some one who knows that he has not any real justification for a claim, agreeing to take the proposition on a contingent fee, on a 50-50 basis. There have been many instances where bills have passed the Congress which were just in their character, but where the attorneys have collected unconscionable fees. One instance I might call to the attention of the gentleman was the Oliver case. There never was a greater injustice done a citizen of any country than was done to Mr. Oliver, of Kentucky, by his Government. Congress took that view and made Mr. Oliver an award of several thousand dollars. The attorneys in the case, who had not appeared before the committee or in any way, shape, or manner added one single dollar of value to the claim, collected over $40,000.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I remember that claim. It passed the Congress all right. Mr. Oliver got his money.

Mr. UNDERHILL. He got only a part of it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. He got what we passed here. The chances are that that claim would not have been properly presented to this Congress if Mr. Oliver had not asked the aid of legal assistance.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no. The only reason that claim was presented to Congress and eventually went through was because of the hard work of one of our colleagues.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I am not disparaging his merits. Let us take up this claim. Does the gentleman think it is fair when the president of a company comes to his Congressman and urges to amend it so that no lawyer can get anything out of the claim? Does not that——

Mr. SCHAFER. The president of the company did not make any suggestion whatever as to this amendment. He does not know this amendment was even contemplated. If I said that, I did not understand the gentleman's question correctly.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I thought he suggested the amendment.

Mr. SCHAFER. No; he does not know it is even contemplated.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. What did prompt the gentleman to offer this amendment?

Mr. UNDERHILL. If the gentleman will permit, this has been the practice of the gentleman since he has been a member of the committee.

Mr. SCHAFER. If the gentleman was a member of the Claims Committee he would see many cases where the attorneys get 50 per cent and the wife and children get 50 per cent, without the attorneys doing any work.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I am not speaking of those cases. Here is a corporation. If a president wants Members of Congress to prohibit that company from paying out any claim in which attorney fees are involved—I do not know whether they have a contract or not, but I do not think that would be fair.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD. I agree with the gentleman from Texas that the amendment proposed should not be inserted in the bill, and I agree most heartily with what the gentleman said in regard to a limitation of the fee, but there have been many cases involving technical points of law and fact where lawyers have been the means of enabling men to secure the compensation to which Congress has said they were entitled but without whom claimants would have been helpless against the clever and able men in some of our bureaus who act as guardians of the Public Treasury and deem it no part of their duty to point out to an inexperienced person how proof may be perfected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I ask for an additional five minutes.

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

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD. And I might add that one of the great difficulties with my good friend from Wisconsin—and is one I share with him—is the realization that many claimants do not have the benefit of the tireless advocacy which he gives without stint or recompense to the war veterans of his district. He represents a district with a branch of the National Military Home, in which there is a great concentration of veterans of our wars, and especially of the late war. This colleague of ours from Milwaukee has maintained at times an office at the soldiers' home at Milwaukee, and he works indefatigably on these claims of the veterans and renders an extraordinary service. I have some appreciation of what he does, because the Central Branch of the Soldiers' Home is in my district, and I know of the great amount of gratuitous work which must be done in order that veterans may receive their rightful pensions and equitable compensation. He has a right, possibly, to have a suspicion of lawyers who may seek to exact compensation from these unfortunate men in return for inadequate service. Many veterans in other parts of the country are not blessed as are those at Milwaukee with a Congressman who has made such a thorough study of the pension and compensation laws and the procedure in the Pension and Veterans' Bureaus and who gives the time and exacting care to the veterans' claims as our friend from Wisconsin. There ought to be a way to separate the good from the bad. Unless some of these veterans and others having claims involving intricate questions of law and facts and requiring time, patience, and persistence to secure the convincing-evidence demand are permitted to employ and pay skillful lawyers, they will never succeed and justice will be denied them.

I believe that this amendment should not be adopted. It would seem to invite repudiation of a possible contract, and possibly a perfectly fair one.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition. Gentlemen, I think it is well that it should be known that in the general run of claims cases it is not necessary to retain a lawyer. The Claims Committee sits as a quasi-judicial body and carefully passes on all of these claim bills. It has an established system of investigation and all claims get a fair hearing. Now, if we establish a system or, rather, let it be known that it is the sense of Congress that out of these payments arising from claims bills a lawyer could come in and establish an ambulance-chasing business and take these claims on a contingent basis, you will create a condition which will bring in thousands of claims, and not meritorious claims. That is the situation.

As to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Texas, which was applauded by some of my colleagues, to the effect that it might be well to permit veterans to retain lawyers to press their cases, I say that the minute you create any such condition you will have runners and ambulance chasers following these boys, and it will so congest conditions in the Veterans' Bureau that you will destroy the very purpose of giving these men a speedy adjudication of their claims. If after going through a war a soldier or sailor fighting under the flag of the United States needs legislation requiring the services of a lawyer to press his claim, we are, indeed, in a very sorry state.

The trouble is not that the boys are not able to press their claims, but the trouble is that Congress has pampered the Veterans' Bureau. You have too much red tape in the Veterans' Bureau. We pamper them by giving them all they want for salaries, by countenancing their disgusting bureaucratic red tape. Let us establish by law that where a boy has received his injury in battle, where his disability is the result of gunshot wounds, that the Veterans' Bureau can not disturb the rating of that boy and call for a reexamination every six months or every year just to give idle people in the Veterans' Bureau something to do. You can do that without allowing lawyers to come in and press the cases of these veterans.

As to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER], it may not be necessary on this particular bill, but it will certainly assist in making lobby lawyers know that they will receive but little sympathy at the hands of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] to the committee amendment.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. A division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. A division is called for.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 23, noes 30.

So the Schafer amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

YELLOW FEVER—MAJ. WALTER REED AND OTHERS

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 557, on the first page of the calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 557. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Let us have the bill reported.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13060) to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in special recognition of the high public service rendered and disabilities contracted in the interest of humanity and science as voluntary subjects for the experimentations during the yellow-fever investigations in Cuba, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to publish annually in the Army Register a roll of honor on which shall be carried the following names: Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, Aristides Agramonte, John H. Andrus, John R. Bullard, A. W. Covington, William H. Deans, Wallace Forbes, Levi E. Folk, P. Hamann, James F. Hanberry, Warren G. Jernegan, John R. Kissinger, John J. Moran, William Olson, Charles G. Sonntag, Clyde L. West, R. P. Cooke, Thomas H. England, James Hildebrand, and Edward Weatherwalks, and to define in appropriate language the part which each of these persons played in the experimentations during the yellow-fever investigations in Cuba; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts annually as may be necessary in order to pay to the following-named persons during the remainder of their natural lives the sum of $250 per month, and such amount shall be in lieu of any and all pensions authorized by law for the following-named persons:

Mrs. Walter Reed; Mrs. James Carroll; Mrs. Jesse W. Lazear; Dr. Aristides Agramonte; Pvt. John H. Andrus, Hospital Corps; Mr. John R. Bullard; Pvt. A. W. Covington, Twenty-third Battery, Coast Artillery Corps; Pvt. William H. Deans, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry; Pvt. Wallace Forbes, Hospital Corps; Pvt. Levi E. Folk, Hospital Corps; Pvt. P. Hamann, Twenty-third Battery, Coast Artillery Corps; Pvt. James F. Hanberry, Hospital Corps; Mrs. Warren G. Jernegan; Pvt. John R. Kissinger; Mr. John J. Moran; Pvt. William Olson, Hospital Corps; Pvt. Charles G. Sonntag, Hospital Corps; Pvt. Clyde L. West, Hospital Corps; Dr. R. P. Cooke; Pvt. Thomas H. England, Hospital Corps; Pvt. James Hildebrand, Hospital Corps; and Pvt. Edward Weatherwalks, Hospital Corps.

With a committee amendment as follows:

On page 2, line 18, after the word "Lazear," insert "Mrs. William Crawford Gorgas."

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Is it an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. KNUTSON. It is not.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNUTSON: Page 2, line 10, strike out everything after the semicolon following the word "Cuba" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And in further recognition of the high public service so rendered by the persons hereinbefore named the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck

for each of said persons a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to present the same to each of said persons as shall be living and posthumously to such representatives of each of such persons as shall have died, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. For this purpose there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $5,000; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts annually as may be necessary in order to pay the following-named persons during the remainder of their natural lives the sum of $125 a month, and such amount shall be in lieu of any and all pensions authorized by law for the following-named persons: Private Paul Hamann; Private John R. Kissinger; Private William Olsen, Hospital Corps; Private Charles J. Sonntag, Hospital Corps; Private Clyde L. West, Hospital Corps; Private James Hildebrand, Hospital Corps; Private John H. Andrus, Hospital Corps; Mr. John R. Bullard; Dr. Aristides Agramonte; Private A. W. Covington, Twenty-third Battery, Coast Artillery Corps; Private Wallace W. Forbes, Hospital Corps; Private Levi E. Folk, Hospital Corps; Private James F. Hanberry, Hospital Corps; Dr. R. P. Cooke; Private Thomas M. England; Mr. John T. Moran; and the widow of Private Edward Weatherwalks."

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to equalize the pension that shall be paid to all those who took part in the experiments with yellow fever, and their widows. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADRIAN VAN LEEUWEN

Mr. STOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 737, H. R. 7887, a bill placing Cadet Adrian Van Leeuwen on the retired list. It is a bill which I introduced, but I was out of the House at the time the bill came up for consideration, and I understand there was objection to it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 737, H. R. 7887. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I thought I objected to that bill.

Mr. STOBBS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection until I make a statement?

Mr. WARREN. I will.

Mr. STOBBS. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced for the purpose of providing some compensation for a West Point cadet who was discharged from the academy because of disability incurred in the course of service. This boy was one whom I had appointed to the academy. During his plebe year he suffered from hazing at the hands of some upper classmen, as a result of which some bones were broken in the back part of his neck. He was obliged to go to the hospital and he spent two or three months there. He was finally sent home with the idea of coming back the next year, because he had lost so much time away from his studies. A board of inquiry was held at the academy and at the time all the facts were gone into. The hazing was in the nature of the so-called bracing exercise, and this boy was compelled to go through that exercise an extraordinary number of times so that it caused the bones in the back of his neck to be broken. As the result of the inquiry held at the time the board on inquiry decided and found that this disability was incurred in the course of service, because the academy authorities frankly stated that they allowed a certain amount of corrective exercises to be given to these plebes by upper classmen and that, therefore, they had to take the responsibility for whatever occurred. One of the men who was guilty of the hazing was a sergeant in the Cadet Corps, and I think he was reduced in rank. I have forgotten what was done to the other man.

This man went back the following June to take up his course at the academy again. He tried to go back to duty, but after he had been there for three weeks he found he was unable to go back to duty and he was again sent to the hospital. He was there for several weeks and finally I went on, at the request of his father, to confer with the academy authorities.

I talked over the case with the surgeon in charge at the academy and I talked it over with Colonel Hodges, who was then commandant of cadets. They both advised that the boy could no longer continue at the academy because of what had happened and because of his disability and also because of a certain amount of mental reaction as a result of it. So they took the responsibility of discharging him by reason of disability actually incurred in service.

Now, that boy's future is ruined by reason of what happened at West Point. Then the question came up as to what ought to be done for him. The only precedent I could find was where a cadet at West Point had been injured in a cavalry drill, receiving a very severe injury to his back, and in that case there was a special bill passed by Congress placing that boy on the retired list as a second lieutenant of Cavalry.

I want to say to gentlemen here that the War Department approves this bill. It is with their consent and approbation that this bill has been put in. In talking it over with the representative of the War Department and the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, which had this matter in charge, we worked out the problem in this way: That by analogy to allow this boy to receive the same compensation that a similar disability would be allowed by the Veterans' Bureau for a man who had incurred such disability in actual service. In other words, there is no money provided here in so many dollars and cents, but it is left to be worked out so that he shall receive just the same treatment as any other man who was in the service of the World War and shall receive the same amount of compensation from the Government that the Government would allow to such a man in the World War for a similar disability incurred in the course of service.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOBBS. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What machinery does the gentleman provide for ascertaining those facts and for payment in this particular case?

Mr. STOBBS. I have come into the Chamber very recently and I have not gone into the report on the bill. It was all talked over with the subcommittee and that was left with them to work out. Major Hammond and the Military Affairs Committee and the War Department are responsible for working out the phraseology and the form of the bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I think the precedent which the gentleman cites of the case of the boy injured in cavalry drill and retired as a second lieutenant might well be followed, but I think it is very dangerous if we establish the precedent now of putting these cases into the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. STOBBS. If the gentleman will pardon me, my original bill provided to place this boy on the retired list as a second lieutenant of Infantry.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. STOBBS. But the members of the Military Affairs Committee felt that in view of the circumstances that was too much compensation for the injury. So it was at the request of the Military Affairs Committee, and with the approbation of the War Department, that the bill was put in its present form, and they are responsible for the draft of it.

I would be very glad, indeed, to have this boy made a retired second lieutenant of Infantry, and if the gentleman wants to offer such an amendment, I shall have no objection at all to that.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is the gentleman's reservation still pending, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am quite sure if the gentleman will look into it he will find that the members of the Military Affairs Committee are sympathetic to his bill. The objection to putting anybody on the retired list comes from the War Department, and, unfortunately, the Military Affairs Committee is susceptible to the wishes of the War Department. I speak from my actual experience as a member of that committee some time ago. The gentleman's bill provides for this case following the precedent of the previous case, and I think if we pass the gentleman's bill as he introduced it and vote down the committee amendment, we will fully answer the purpose and will establish no precedent of referring nonwar or peace-time cases over into the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. STOBBS. That is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is a tendency now to do that, and we should resist it.

Mr. STOBBS. Will the gentleman offer an amendment to that effect?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will reserve the right to object unless the House will consent to vote down the committee amendment and retire this boy on the merits of the case, so that we can deal with each one of these cases on its merits without establishing the precedent of referring cases like this openly to the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, as the member of the Military Affairs Committee——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must obtain recognition before addressing the House. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as the member of the Military Affairs Committee who reported this bill, I would say that I concur in everything that has been said by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS], but I can not agree that the provisions of the bill as originally framed would not establish a very much more unfortunate precedent than the provisions of the committee amendment.

We have never gone so far as to accord retirement in cases of this kind, and it seemed to the committee, well recognizing the very great claim that this young man has upon the tender consideration of the Government, as a practical way out of it, that he should be put in the same position and accorded the same benefits as a man disabled under the World War veterans' act. With this provision he would be compensated in proportion to the extent of his disability, and it seemed to us this would furnish a very much better precedent—realizing there was really no precedent for the case—than if we established the precedent that disabled students at the Military Academy, disabled in line of duty and through no fault of their own, should be put upon the retired list of the Army.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman realizes now that in passing this bill he is establishing a precedent?

Mr. STOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I have not the floor, but the gentleman from New York, who is a military man and who loves to obey rules, because he did finally get permission of the Chair under proper excuse to speak, ought not to establish this new precedent applicable to the Naval Academy and the Military Academy.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I would say in answer to the gentleman that if we are going to accord any relief in this case we are establishing a precedent.

Mr. BLANTON. And you are going to establish a precedent no matter which way you act, whether you pass the bill as it is or whether you accept the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Exactly; and we will be establishing a better precedent if we afford relief under the committee amendment rather than under the bill as originally framed.

Mr. STOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. STOBBS. For the benefit of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], perhaps he did not hear the statement made at the time. There is already a precedent here where a boy was injured while at the academy at cavalry drill, and there has been a bill passed putting that boy on the retired list as a second lieutenant of Cavalry.

Mr. BLANTON. And this enlarges the precedent by establishing another one.

Mr. STOBBS. No; it does not enlarge the precedent; it follows a precedent, I will say to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. It provides that if a boy should be taken sick at either academy, this precedent can be followed.

Mr. STOBBS. No; if the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] will still further pardon me, this precedent would not apply to a boy who is sick. But here is a boy who is actually hazed by upper classmen, and the academy authorities take the responsibility of it because they allow the upper classmen to undertake these corrective exercises with the plebes.

Under these circumstances it is not a question of the boy being sick; it is a case of actually being disabled in course of service.

Mr. EDWARDS. Has this hazing been stopped at the academy?

Mr. STOBBS. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Not this particular kind.

Mr. STOBBS. Mr. Speaker, if this discussion is to continue much longer, I shall call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Further reserving the right to object——

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been called for.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas did not call for the regular order; he said he was going to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise further to reserve the right to object.

Mr. BOX. I call for the regular order.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I object, because it will establish a new precedent.

CHARLES SILVERMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9972) for the relief of Charles Silverman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDSON. I object.

Mr. BLOOM. Will not the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. HUDSON. I will.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, this is a case where a man has been in the Navy for 30 years, and after he was in the Navy 14 years he discovered that he had given the wrong age at the time of his enlistment. He is still in the Navy, and all that this bill seeks to do is to correct this one mistake in this man's career. He never discovered this mistake until he had been in the service for years; but when he did, he corrected it. Cases of this kind are on record where the mistake has been corrected by the man himself.

Mr. McSWAIN. As I understand, this man gave his age as older than he was at the time of the enlistment?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. McSWAIN. I do not think that is a very serious offense—it is rather an act of patriotism.

Mr. HUDSON. The record is as to his falsification with the Civil Service Commission; it is not in the Navy.

Mr. BLOOM. But the man corrected the mistake himself and is now in the Navy. His record is clear. The letters from the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Plunkett show that this man's record is absolutely clear and has been for 30 years.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What do you seek to do by the bill?

Mr. BLOOM. His record was corrected 16 years ago. The department has fined him 10 days' pay, and we are trying to correct it, as it is the only blot on his record of 30 years.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $76 to Charles Silverman, supervising clerk, navy yard, New York, for the loss of 10 days' pay, due to his suspension by the Secretary of the Navy for said period of time (August 16–26, 1926), at the request of the United States Civil Service Commission, on account of an error made by him, in good faith, as to the date of his birth in a civil-service examination taken in September, 1898; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to remove this order of suspension from the record of the said Charles Silverman.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD A. BLAIR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1633) for the relief of Edward A. Blair.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object.

Mr. GAMBRILL. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will withhold it.

Mr. GAMBRILL. This is a bill to correct the record of Edward A. Blair and place him upon the retired list. He served in the Coast Guard from 1907 to 1908. Before entering the service he was examined physically. He was separated from the service of the Coast Guard because he failed in his examination in Spanish.

Then he went into the Marine Corps in 1909 and served until 1913, when he was retired by a retiring medical board that was under the impression that the trouble he was suffering from was congenital or hereditary. The disease caused a deformity of the bones. He is a helpless invalid and has been for some years. More recently, in 1927, he put himself under the care of Dr. William S. Baer, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the best-known orthopedic surgeon in the United States and possibly in the world. Doctor Baer has made an affidavit to the effect that this disease is not congenital or hereditary, but that it was caused by an infection incurred in the line of duty. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. He was in the Marine Corps from 1909 to 1913?

Mr. GAMBRILL. He was a lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The disability occurred in line of duty. That is the affidavit made by Dr. William S. Baer, one of the greatest surgeons of his kind in the world.

Mr. SCHAFER. The medical record in the Marine Corps showed a treatment for arthritis deformans.

Mr. GAMBRILL. It showed that he was examined by the medical board. That medical board came to the conclusion that the disease from which he was suffering was hereditary and congenital, but the Navy Department, in view of the high standing and well-known reputation of Doctor Baer, made its report on this case, and submitted the bill to the Congress without any recommendation. If you gentlemen will bear with me just a moment, I want to show the attitude of the Navy Department. A hearing was had on this bill, and Commander Wilkinson appeared before the Committee on Naval Affairs and was interrogated by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. HALE], a member of the committee:

Mr. HALE. The Navy Department does not at this time make any recommendation in this matter?

Commander WILKINSON. No.

Mr. HALE. The department feels that a doubt exists as to whether the incapacity from which Blair now suffers was incurred in the line of duty?

Commander WILKINSON. That is true.

Mr. HALE. Should not the former officer have the benefit of that doubt?

Commander WILKINSON. I think so.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman also read this, that while the young man was a cadet in the Coast Guard Academy, within three months of his appointment as a cadet, and was still at the school of instruction, Blair was observed to be unable to perform the physical drill satisfactorily, and that three weeks later, on February 17, 1907, both Cadet Blair and his father are reported to have stated that the defects noted were congenital and hereditary, an assertion accepted by the medical examiner as consistent with its findings?

Mr. HALE. If the gentleman from New York will continue on, he will find that the record shows that it was not until January 16, 1909, that the first entries of the record were made that showed any such condition. The former statement was merely a report.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant on January 16, 1909.

Mr. HALE. And within a few months after January 16, 1909, which was considerably more than a year after he was admitted to the service, he took a severe physical examination and passed it. It seemed to the committee a very meritorious case.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the gentleman weakens his own case by pointing out that in view of his medical history and statements made by himself and his father but a few months after his commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps he again reports as being unfit for duty. Seemingly this boy gave about three or four months' active service.

Mr. HALE. I think the gentleman from New York is mistaken. What he has quoted is a report given by some one, we do not know who, of what this boy is supposed to have stated. The best evidence is the record.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. True.

Mr. HALE. And the record does not appear until 1909 to show that he had any such disease.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But he was commissioned on January 16, 1909, and within a few months after his appointment he is reported sick.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Edward A. Blair a second lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps and to retire him and place him upon the retired list of the Marine Corps with the retired pay and emoluments of that grade.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LIEUT. L. A. WILLIAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10238) for the relief of Lieut. L. A. Williams, Supply Corps, United States Navy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Lieut. L. A. Williams, Supply Corps, United States Navy, in the amount of $175.44, which amount represents funds deposited by Lieut. L. A. Williams with the Treasurer of the United States by order of the Secretary of the Navy covering payments made by Lieut. L. A. Williams to certain men of the United States Navy, these payments later disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out "$175.44," and insert "$63.12."

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WANG ERH-KO

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15279) for the relief of the family of Wang Erh-Ko.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object—and I do not intend to do so—to call attention to a matter of procedure of the House. This bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, when it should have been referred to the Committee on Claims. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appropriation is hereby authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of the sum of $875 as indemnity to the family of Wang Erh-Ko, late of the city of Peking, in the Republic of China, deceased, who was killed on January 4, 1927, by being struck by an automobile negligently operated, not in the line of duty, by members of the United States Legation guard in said Peking; such indemnity to be used for the purchase, on terms satisfactory to the American minister at Peking, of an annuity for the family of Wang Ehr Ko.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 12, at the end of the line strike out "Ehr Ko" and insert "Erh-Ko."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. H. S. MORISON

Mr. REECE. May I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 67, which was considered?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 67. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, we will have enough time to consider the bill hereafter. There is no report at all, and I ask the gentleman to let it go over. There will be several considerations of private bills.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Regular order!

Mr. REECE. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I understood that the gentleman from New York was the one who made objection, and I spoke to him before making my request; otherwise, of course, I would have spoken to the gentleman from Georgia, who interposed the objection.

My reason for believing this bill is different from others which might be on the calendar and appear to be similar is that in addition to being an unusually qualified physician he is one of the few physicians who were awarded the distinguished service cross for bravery during the World War. This merely makes the authorization; it does not direct. If by chance the report is made and they do not find him qualified, they would be under no compulsion to commission him.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WARREN. I am going to ask the gentleman from Tennessee to let it go over. I think we ought to have a statement from the proper department. There is no report, and reports come in on the other bills.

Mr. REECE. The department made a report which is adverse. The department reported it adversely. An official report from the department will be adverse, because it is contrary to their policy.

Mr. WARREN. I could tell the gentleman the President vetoed a number of similar bills.

Mr. REECE. There is a difference, if I may say so. This bill relates to the Medical Corps——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. WARREN. I object.

TIMOTHY J. MULCAHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4770) for the relief of Lieut. Timothy J. Mulcahy, Supply Corps, United States Navy.
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to call attention to the report on this bill. We passed two bills before this in which the item was a very small amount, something like $63.12. Now, here is a bill calling for a payment of some $315 and some odd cents to correct the incapacity of a man to do his business correctly. Are we going to establish this precedent that every officer in the Navy or in the Army will not take his job seriously and has to come here for us to correct his negligence? We would not do such a thing in private business. Are we going to establish this precedent in Congress? Let me read you from the report:

Although the circumstances indicate that the relatively small overpayments would have been difficult to avoid in the process of work at the receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., yet the principle remains that the disbursing officer is responsible for the accuracy of his accounts. Any relief extended by private legislation of this sort to one disbursing officer would serve as a precedent for the relief of others and would tend to weaken the sense of personal financial responsibility in disbursing officers in general.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?
Mr. HUDSON. I agree with that, and it seems to me we ought to consider very thoroughly what precedents we are establishing.
Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield there?
Mr. HUDSON. Yes.
Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The gentleman has read the report of the Navy Department. As a matter of fact, there is a bill pending on this calendar of similar nature, where the department recommended that the paymaster should be relieved, and for that reason the committee applied to this case the principle that the Navy Department applied in the other case. One is a precedent which the Navy Department itself has set up by making the recommendation. Is the gentleman opposing the bill as one Member interested in these matters?
Mr. HUDSON. I will reply that the Navy Department does not recommend the passage of this bill.
Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.
The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.
The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lieut. Timothy J. Mulcahy, Supply Corps, United States Navy, the sum of $315.65, to reimburse said officer for certain unauthorized overpayments to various enlisted men while he was acting in the capacity of disbursing officer at the United States receiving ship, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., which amount said officer refunded to the Government to remove the disallowance in his accounts because of such overpayments.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REFERENCE OF CLAIMS BILLS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to refer to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] a short time ago in regard to the bill H. R. 15279, Calendar No. 781. The Chair thinks the gentleman was entirely correct.
Clause 3 of Rule XXI of the House provides that—

no bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unaimous consent, to any other than the following committees, viz: To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to the Committee on Pensions, to the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on War Claims, to the Committee on the Public Lands, and to the Committee on Accounts.

This is evidently a private claim, and should have gone to some other committee other than the Committee on Naval Affairs.
The Chair will remind the House that the Chair has no control over the reference of private bills by Members.
Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, Members have the sole right of reference of private bills. This right, however, is dependent upon the rules, so that if a committee reports a private bill over which it has no jurisdiction it is subject to the point of order as provided in clause 2 of Rule XXII.
Mr. EDWARDS. It is true that in the case of a great number of cases bills in behalf of citizens of foreign countries are referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the amounts carried are given to the foreign governments for the benefit of the claimants.
The SPEAKER. That may be.
Mr. EDWARDS. I think this one that the Chair referred to is for the benefit of a Chinese.
The SPEAKER. That is an obligation of the Government.
Mr. BLANTON. To keep the distinction clear, if this bill ought not to have been on the Private Calendar but on some other calendar, which would have given the Speaker a chance on it, that would not be the case after the committee reported it.
The SPEAKER. That is the case with public bills, but as to private bills the rule is this, quoting from page 375 of the manual in connection with clause 2 of Rule XXII:

Errors in reference of petitions, memorials, or private bills are corrected at the Clerk's table, without action by the House, at the suggestion of the committee holding possession. But in cases where the House itself refers a private House or Senate bill a point of order may not be raised as to jurisdiction.

The rule provides that—

An erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same.

Section 4382 of Hinds' Precedents, volume 4, reads as follows:

4382. The erroneous reference of a private bill to a committee not entitled to jurisdiction does not confer it, and a point of order is good when the bill comes up for consideration either in the House or in Committee of the Whole.

So that the rule is different in the case of private bills. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] is correct.
Mr. HUDSON. A point of order would not now lie against it?
The SPEAKER. No; it would not. The bill has been passed.
Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Claims, I have found in following these references that if the other committees will follow the general practice of the Committee on Claims this will not happen. I have not raised the point of order, although I have raised it is some instances.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

FRANK C. MESSENGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12390) for the relief of Frank C. Messenger.
The title of the bill was read.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?
There was no objection.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.
The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Frank C. Messenger (retired), formerly chief gunner in the United States Navy, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and place him upon the retired list of the Navy with the retired pay and allowance of that grade: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowance, or emoluments shall become due as a result of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

PEDRO P. ALVAREZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13573) for the relief of Pedro P. Alvarez.
The title of the bill was read.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?
Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise for recognition, not to object, but to call again the attention of the House to the fact that here is a wrong reference. The bill should have gone to the Committee on Claims.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.
The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the

sum of $60 to pay to Pedro P. Alvarez, a physician and surgeon of Bluefields, in the Republic of Nicaragua, for medical services and hospital treatment of Señora Josefa Somarriba, whose foot was injured at El Bluff, in the said Republic, on October 10, 1927, by a motor launch attached to and operated by a crew from U. S. S. *Cleveland*.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

HUGH ANTHONY M'GUIGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13658) for the relief of Hugh Anthony McGuigan.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $313, to Hugh Anthony McGuigan, formerly a fireman, United States Navy, for expense of medical attendance and hospital treatment incurred while he was on furlough from the U. S. S. *Cleveland*.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$313" and insert in lieu thereof "$213."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4338) to authorize the President to award, in the name of Congress, gold medals of appropriate design to Albert C. Read, Elmer F. Stone, Walter Hinton, H. C. Rodd, J. L. Breese, and Eugene Rhodes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to award, in the name of Congress, gold medals of appropriate design to Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, United States Navy, commanding officer; to Lieut. Elmer F. Stone, United States Coast Guard, pilot; to former Lieut. Walter Hinton, United States Navy, pilot; to Lieut. H. C. Rodd, United States Navy, radio operator; to former Lieut. J. L. Breese, United States Naval Reserve Force, engineer; and to former Machinist's Mate Eugene Rhodes, United States Navy, engineer, for their extraordinary achievement in making the first successful trans-Atlantic flight, in the United States naval flying boat *NC-4*, in May, 1919.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: On page 1, line 5, after the word "to," insert the words "Commander John H. Towers for conceiving, organizing, and commanding the first trans-Atlantic flight."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia offers another amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Page 1, line 6, after the word "officer," strike out the semicolon and add the following: "*NC-4*."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. LEECH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a short statement with reference to the history of the preparation for and execution of that first trans-Atlantic flight.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEECH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert a statement with reference to the history of the preparation for the execution of the first trans-Atlantic flight.

The statement is as follows:

THE NAVY'S TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

JANUARY 16, 1929.

The NC flying boats which were used on the trans-Atlantic flight marked the culmination of the war development of aircraft in the Navy. In August, 1917, Admiral Taylor, chief constructor, initiated the project of building the largest flying boats in the world, to be of novel construction, and to attempt to cross the Atlantic. This project was conceived with a view to getting antisubmarine planes into the war zone independent of shipping. The plan was to produce these great flying boats in quantity and to fly them across the Atlantic to the center of submarine activity. The armistice came before this plan could be carried out, but the trans-Atlantic flight which was undertaken in May, 1919, was strictly in line with the original purpose of the design and really in the nature of a service trial. These flying boats were designated NC, the N for Navy and C for Curtiss, because they were the joint production of the Navy and the Curtiss Engineering Corporation. The designers of the NC were Mr. G. H. Curtiss and Mr. W. L. Gilmore, of the Curtiss Co., and Commanders Westervelt, Richardson, and Hunsaker, of the Construction Corps of the Navy.

The hull of the NC was 45 feet long by 10 feet beam. The bottom was a double-plank V with a single step somewhat similar in form to the standard Navy pontoon for smallest seaplanes. Five bulkheads divided the hull into six water-tight compartments with water-tight doors and a wing passage for access. The bare hull, as completed by the builder and ready for the installation of equipment, weighed only 2,800 pounds, yet the displacement was 28,000 pounds, this giving a ratio of 0.1 pound of boat per pound of displacement. This lightness of construction was attained by a careful selection and distribution of materials. The keel was of Sitka spruce, while the bottom planking was of Spanish cedar. Longitudinal strength was given by two girders of ash braced with steel wire. To guarantee water-tightness and yet keep the planking thin there was a layer of muslin set in marine glue between the two plies of planking.

The wings carried a load of 11.7 pounds per square foot in the air but the structural weight was only 1.2 pounds per square foot. The total wing area was 2,380 square feet. The main wing spars were hollow spruce boxes. Each rib was a truss designed like a bridge consisting of continuous cap strips of spruce, corresponding to the upper and lower chords of a bridge truss, tied together by an internal web system of vertical or diagonal pieces of spruce. The ribs were 12 feet long, but they weighed only 26 ounces each. An interesting detail of the wing construction was the hinged leading edge which inclosed the control cables to the ailerons. This eliminated the air resistance of these cables while at the same time they were accessible for inspection by merely swinging up the leading edge on its hinges.

The tail surfaces of the NC were made up as a biplane which resembled in general appearance and size the usual airplane. The NC tail was in fact twice as large as the ordinary complete single-seater fighting airplane. The tail was over 500 square feet in area and the structure was supported by three hollow spruce booms braced by steel cable in such a way as to remain clear of all breaking seas and to permit a machine gun to be fired straight aft from the stern compartment without interference. This method of support was a radical change from former American and foreign practice but resulted in several advantages besides an important saving in weight.

The four Liberty engines which drove the boat were mounted between the wings. At 400 horsepower per engine, the maximum power was 1,600 horsepower, or with the full load of 28,000 pounds, 17.5 pounds carried per horsepower. One engine was mounted with a tractor propeller on each side of the center line and on the center line the two remaining engines were mounted in tandem, or one behind the other. The front engine had a tractor propeller and the rear engine a pusher propeller. This arrangement was novel and had the advantage of concentrating weights near the center of the boat so that it could be maneuvered more easily in the air.

The NC flying boat weighed when fully loaded 28,000 pounds and when empty, but including radiator, water, and fixed instruments and equipment, 15,874 pounds. The useful load available for crew, supplies, and fuel was, therefore, 12,126 pounds, or over 43 per cent. The NC was capable of an endurance flight of 1,400 miles, carrying a crew of five men (900 pounds); radio and radiotelephone, 220 pounds; food and water, signal lights, spare parts, and miscellaneous equipment, 524 pounds; oil, 750 pounds; and gasoline, 9,650 pounds. The radio outfit was of sufficient power to communicate with ships 200 miles away. The radiotelephone could be used to talk to other planes in a formation or within a distance of 25 miles.

The first of the four NC flying boats which were constructed was completed and flown on October 4, 1918, or approximately one year from the commencement of the design. In this test, although the craft was somewhat tail-heavy, its operation as a whole was very

satisfactory and indicated that the work of the designers had been a success. It was found necessary to make slight changes in the position of the horizontal stabilizer to neutralize this tail-heavy condition, but otherwise no radical changes were required in the design or construction. The second NC boat, the *NC-2*, was completed in March, 1919, and the *NC-3* and the *NC-4* were completed in April, 1919. Due to injury to two outer wing sections while at anchor in a gale late in March, 1919, the *NC-1* was put temporarily out of commission. After the completion of weight-lifting trials on the *NC-2*, the outer wing sections of that boat were transferred to the *NC-1*, as no spares were available. As a result of this regrettable injury, only three NC boats remained available for the trans-Atlantic flight.

The three flying boats *NC-1*, *NC-3*, and *NC-4* were placed in regular commission on May 2, 1919, and Commander J. H. Towers, United States Navy, assumed command of the NC seaplane division 1, comprising these three boats. This was the first time in the history of the Navy that any aircraft had been placed in regular commission. In addition, Commander Towers was detailed to command the *NC-3*, which therefore became the "flagship" of the division; Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger was detailed to command the *NC-1*; and Lieut. Commander A. C. Read to command the *NC-4*.

The plans for conducting the trans-Atlantic flights were complete in every detail. In the first place the route from Newfoundland to Portugal via the Azores was chosen because its distances were the shortest and its areas of uncertain weather conditions the least. A patrol of destroyers was established along this route so as to reduce the danger to personnel to a minimum. At all ports of call mother ships were stationed in order to provide fuel, spare parts, repair facilities, etc., for the planes.

The actual start of the three airplanes, *NC-1*, *NC-3*, and *NC-4*, on their attempt to fly across the Atlantic, was made from the United States naval air station, Rockaway, Long Island, on May 8, 1919. The first leg of the flight was from this station to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Leaving Rockaway at 10 o'clock in the morning, all three airplanes preserved formation; everything went well until about 2.30 in the afternoon, when the *NC-4* was forced to drop astern because of engine trouble. Shortly afterwards additional engine trouble forced the *NC-4* to land about 80 miles east of Cape Cod and the plane was taxied under its own power to the naval air station at Chatham, Mass. In the meantime the *NC-1* and *NC-3* continued their flight to Halifax and arrived there around 7 o'clock in the evening.

As preparations for starting on the second leg of the flight from Halifax to Trepassey, Newfoundland, had just been completed on the morning of May 10 and the *NC-1* was taxiing about the harbor waiting for the *NC-3* to take off first, a starting motor on the latter broke. The *NC-1* was thereupon directed to proceed to Trepassey by itself and the *NC-3* started shortly afterwards. Both planes arrived at Trepassey in the late afternoon of May 10. These two planes were joined at Trepassey by the *NC-4* on May 15, the *NC-4* arriving there from Chatham via Halifax.

Personnel of the *NC-1* and *NC-3* immediately assisted the *NC-4* in changing one engine, fitting the airplane with new propellers, and getting her in all respects ready for departure the following afternoon. Reports from the Weather Bureau representatives at Trepassey all indicated very favorable weather and advised a start on the afternoon of May 16. A start was decided upon and all three airplanes took off that afternoon for Horta, a port in the Azores Islands.

Formation was assumed and was fairly well preserved during the afternoon and early evening. Later when it became dark and overcast, however, and the running lights of the *NC-3* stopped functioning due to grounding of the circuit by salt spray, the three planes were soon lost to each other and each continued the flight independently. A little before dawn the *NC-4* began flying much faster than either the *NC-1* or *NC-3* because its pilots did not feel entirely stable at the higher angle of incidence given by lower speed. About 8 o'clock in the morning the three planes encountered intermittent rainfalls and a very thick fog. As the Azores were approached the fog became thicker and thicker and interfered seriously in determining the course which was being flown, as it was impossible to obtain a reliable sextant altitude of the sun. Various altitudes were tried to avoid the fog, but it merged with the clouds which, most of the time, extended very high and made flying at any altitude over 1,000 feet very difficult for the pilots.

Shortly before noon the *NC-1* landed for the purpose of determining its position by taking radio-compass bearings on destroyers, but the water conditions were worse than had been expected and entirely too rough to take off into the air again. About a 22-mile wind was blowing, with a cross sea and a heavy swell. For four hours attempts were made to call to destroyers for aid by means of the radio but with no success. In the meantime the sea had carried away the elevators and a portion of the wings. Finally, late in the afternoon the crew of the *NC-1* were picked up by a passing steamer, the Greek ship *Ionia*, and taken to Horta while the plane itself was subsequently sunk to remove a menace to shipping.

At 1.30 p. m. on May 17 the *NC-3* also landed in order to obtain radio-compass bearings and was unable to take off again due to the rough sea and to damages received in landing. The plane's position was obtained, however, by means of radio-compass bearings as being 34½ miles southwest of Horta. Due to injury to the radio apparatus evidently received while landing, the *NC-3* now found itself able to receive messages but unable to send any except on a short-range battery set. Those messages, however, were not intercepted by the ships. A heavy storm arose that afternoon and for two and a half days the *NC-3* fought that storm and endeavored to utilize the very limited sailing qualities of the *NC-3* toward getting to the island of San Miguel. This was finally accomplished and on the evening of May 19 the *NC-3* reached the port of Ponta Delgada.

The *NC-4* reached Horta safely on the afternoon of May 17, completing the distance of 1,200 nautical miles from Trepassey to Horta in 15 hours and 18 minutes. The *NC-4* was thus the only plane left to continue the flight. The personnel of the other two planes were taken aboard the *Bainbridge* to Lisbon and thus to Plymouth via the *Rochester*.

The *NC-4* was held at Horta by fog and later by a gale until May 20. On the afternoon of this day the flight from Horta to Ponta Delgada was accomplished, the trip consuming about two hours. Here the *NC-4* waited six days for favorable weather and sea conditions, as the plane was too near its goal to take any unnecessary chances for the sake of completing the flight a day or two sooner. Finally, early in the morning of May 27, the *NC-4* departed from Ponta Delgada for Lisbon, and arrived at Lisbon late in the afternoon of the same day.

On the 30th of May the *NC-4* got an early morning start for the last leg of the trip from Lisbon to Plymouth. After about two hours of flying, however, a leak of unknown origin was discovered in the port engine and it became necessary to land in the mouth of the Mondego River near Figueira, Portugal, to make repairs. These repairs were soon completed and the *NC-4* left about 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Ferrol, Spain, as it was too late by this time to attempt to make Plymouth before dark. Ferrol was reached about half past 4 in the afternoon. The following morning the *NC-4* left Ferrol for Plymouth and at half past 1 that afternoon (May 31) arrived safely at Plymouth, England, thus being the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic Ocean by air.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

WILLIAM D. GHRIST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14572), for the relief of William D. Ghrist.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a case where a postmaster cashed counterfeit war-savings stamps to the amount of $2,875 and now we are reimbursing him. Was there any great amount of counterfeit war-savings stamps cashed during the period after the war?

Mr. UNDERHILL. There was a very large amount.

Mr. BLANTON. What has been done about it?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Nothing could be done about it, because they have never been able to discover the counterfeiters.

Mr. BLANTON. And the fellows who cashed them have gotten away with it?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; the fellows who cashed them did not get away with it, but the counterfeiters got away with it. The fact is the counterfeits were so nearly perfect that for a long, long time even the Treasury Department and its corps of experts did not discover them.

Mr. BLANTON. You may remember that there were brought before a committee of Congress hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of so-called counterfeit Liberty bonds. They were shown to have been duplicates, and so recognized by the Government, both sets of them. That was quieted down, shunted aside, pigeonholed, and nothing was ever done about it, and I thought maybe this was another series of duplicate war-savings stamps.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Not at all. This was done outside, and the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department and its officials or employees have never been charged with this counterfeiting.

Mr. BLANTON. And our efficient Secret Service has never been able to find the counterfeiters?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; they have never been able to find out who did the counterfeiting.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of William D. Ghrist, postmaster at Uniontown, Pa., in the sum of $2,875, being an amount charged in the postal account due to the cashing of war-savings stamps in year

1924, which were found by the Treasury Department to be counterfeit and charged back to the postmaster's account, for which amount the postmaster was in no way responsible, the loss having occurred without negligence on his part.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FLORENCE P. HAMPTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15004) for the relief of Florence P. Hampton.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not—it seems to me Congress has been most liberal in granting the gratuities which we are constantly voting here. This is a case of Federal prohibition officers going down to Florida and asking one of the citizens there to accompany them on a raid. He was killed, and we now propose to pay his estate $5,000. We are much more liberal with individuals than we are with those who are in the service of the Government.

Now, here is another side of the picture. Two years ago there was called from my district in North Carolina and sent down to Florida a young man in the very vigor of health and activity. He was brought down there as a member of the Coast Guard because they needed a brave, courageous, and honest man to perform the particular business that he was ordered there for. He had not been there 10 days before he was shot down like a dog by rum runners, and then his Government turns to his widow and three little baby children and says, "If you can show your dependency, we will give you six months of your husband's pay."

Now, that widow and those three little baby children are in destitute circumstances to-day, and yet Congress time after time has refused to recognize this noble service for humanity by placing the Coast Guard under the pension laws of this country on the same plane as the Army and Navy. The great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has jurisdiction over this subject should bring in a bill and permit the House to grant long-delayed justice to these noble men.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $5,000 to Florence P. Hampton, on account of the death of her husband, Henry Alfred Hampton, who was killed in Calhoun County, Fla., September 6, 1928, while deputized as a prohibition enforcement officer.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WINSTON W. DAVIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15039) for the relief of Winston W. Davis.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is another bill to pay a postmaster $13,100 for counterfeit war-savings stamps which he cashed. Our friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KENDALL] tells me that these counterfeiters were caught and were sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. UNDERHILL. My information may have been incorrect. I understood they had not been apprehended.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KENDALL] tells me they have been sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. UNDERHILL. In this case I understand that is the fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Winston W. Davis, former postmaster at Johnstown, Pa., in the sum of $13,100, being an amount charged in the postal account due to the cashing of war-savings stamps in the year 1924 which were found by the Treasury Department to be counterfeit and charged back to the postmaster's account, for which amount the postmaster was in no way responsible, the loss having occurred without negligence on his part.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARLISLE COMMISSION CO.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H. R. 10774) for the relief of the Carlisle Commission Co., Calendar No. 757.

Mr. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, has the Member who made the prior objection withdrawn his objection?

Mr. COMBS. Yes; it is my understanding he has.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 757. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to the Carlisle Commission Co., the sum of $38,403.43, with interest at 6 per centum, to reimburse the said Carlisle Commission Co. for losses incurred by it in the carrying out of certain war contracts calling for the supplying of hay and straw and the furnishing of other services to the forage branch of the War Department, which sum represents the difference between the amount claimed by the Carlisle Commission Co. of $218,903.43, which claim was approved by the War Department Claims Board, appeals section, on October 25, 1920, and the amount of $180,500, being the sum actually paid the said company by the War Department.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "centum," insert the words "from December 17, 1920."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, this bill was to be amended also, as we understood, to go at 4 per cent instead of 6.

Mr. COMBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes.

Mr. COMBS. I understand that the gentleman who interposed objection also withdrew that objection.

Mr. EDWARDS. There were several of us who insisted on that, and it should be so amended in all good faith.

Mr. COMBS. If the gentleman will offer such an amendment, of course, I will accept it.

Mr. EDWARDS. I offer the amendment now, that it be made 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWARDS: Page 1, line 7, strike out the figure "6" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM W. HEAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15700) for the relief of the heirs of William W. Head, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to permit the heirs of William W. Head, deceased, as transferees of Henry W. Grable, within one year from the approval of this act, to select 160 acres of surveyed, nonmineral, unreserved public land of the United States and receive a patent therefor: *Provided*, That the said heirs of William W. Head, their heirs or assigns, shall file a relinquishment of all their right, title, or interest in and to the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the lots 2 and 3, section 3, township 1 south, range 20 east of Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "within," strike out the words "one year" and insert in lieu thereof "six months."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MACKENZIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, ETC., TIENTSIN, CHINA

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13428) for the relief of Mackenzie Memorial Hospital and German-American Hospital and Lau Ye Kun, all of Tientsin, China.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appropriation is hereby authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of the following sums to reimburse hospitals at Tientsin, China, for care and treatment of Chinese nationals injured by motor vehicles of the United States Marine Corps, and for indemnity to one of those nationals for personal injuries received by him because of the negligence of the driver of a Marine Corps motor cycle: To Mackenzie Memorial Hospital, $15 for care of Chiu Kuei Ching; to Mackenzie Memorial Hospital, $7.50 for care of Chang T'ung Chin; to Mackenzie Memorial Hospital, $48 for care of Liu Yu Fang; to German-American Hospital, $401.38 for care of Lau Ye Kun, Chinese policeman; to Lau Ye Kun, Chinese policeman, $100, in full for indemnity for his pain and suffering because of being struck by a motor cycle of the United States Marine Corps; in all, the sum of $571.88.

SEC. 2. The said sums may be disbursed under the direction of the commanding general, Third Brigade, United States Marine Corps.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, lines 9, 10, and 11, strike all of those lines.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEONIDAS L. COCHRAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15651) for the relief of Leonidas L. Cochran.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to patent to Leonidas L. Cochran, of St. Andrews, Fla., lots 1 and 10, section 10, township 4 south, range 15 west, Tallahassee meridian, Florida: *Provided*, That the said Leonidas L. Cochran pay for the land described at the rate of $1.25 per acre within six months after the approval hereof.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the final certificate issued to Leonidas L. Cochran on October 8, 1928, pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 5, 1928 (Private, No. 57, 70th Cong.), so as to describe lot 17 of section 10, township 4 south of range 15 west of the Tallahassee meridian, Florida, in lieu of lots 9 and 13 of section 11, said township, and to issue a patent thereunder: *Provided*, That said Cochran, within six months after the approval hereof, pay at the rate of $1.25 per acre for the difference between the area now described in the final certificate and the area of said lot 17."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALFRED L. DIEBOLT, SR., AND ALFRED L. DIEBOLT, JR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12475) for the relief of Alfred L. Diebolt, sr., and Alfred L. Diebolt, jr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the chairman of the committee if this does not go beyond the limits that the committee has adopted and been proceeding under?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Not at all.

Mr. BLANTON. You are paying $25,000 to one family.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Not to one family; it is for two deaths and one permanent injury, and in that case the injured person had better be dead.

Mr. BLANTON. The committee allows $5,000 for the loss of each life, and here you are paying $10,000 for an injury and $15,000 for loss of life and for personal suffering.

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; not for personal suffering.

Mr. BLANTON. The bill indicates that.

Mr. UNDERHILL. My colleague [Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania] has devoted much time and attention to the study of this case and the mass of evidence, although I am perfectly familiar with it myself——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Then this is not an enlargement of the committee's rule?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Not at all; it is the most harrowing case that was ever brought before the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred L. Diebolt, sr., the sum of $12,500 in full settlement for the death of his wife and child; and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for personal injuries and hospital expenses of Alfred L. Diebolt, sr., and his son, Alfred L. Diebolt, jr., said deaths and injuries and expenses having occurred as a result of a collision between the automobile operated by Alfred L. Diebolt, sr., and an Army truck on the Plattsburg highway near Chazy, N. Y., September 17, 1927.

With the following committee amendment, which was agreed to:

In line 6 strike out the figures "$12,500" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,000."

After the word "the," in line 7, add the word "additional."

After the word "his," in line 9, add as follows: "family; and a further sum of $5,000 is hereby appropriated to be paid to the legal guardian of Alfred L. Diebolt, jr., for the loss of an eye of said Alfred L. Diebolt, jr., and for pain, suffering, and disfigurement."

On page 2, in line 4, strike out the period and add a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill in excess of $200 thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum which exceeds $200 of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNIE M. LIZENBY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2659) for the relief of Annie M. Lizenby.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Annie M. Lizenby, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to compensate her for injury and damage sustained at Tacoma, Wash., December 14, 1922, when she was struck by a motor truck belonging to and operating under authority of the United States Army.

With the following committee amendments, which were agreed to:

Line 5, after the comma after the word "appropriated," insert the words "and in full settlement of all claims against the Government."

Line 6, strike out the figures "5,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "3,000."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARGARET VAUGHN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12548) for the relief of Margaret Vaughn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Paymaster General of the Navy is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds appropriated for the pay of the Navy, to Margaret Vaughn, mother of Cornelius Vaughn, late boiler maker, first class, United States Navy, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such Cornelius Vaughn at the time of his death.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES M'GOURTY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13734) for the relief of James McGourty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of James McGourty, a civilian employee of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, who has become permanently disabled by reason of tuberculosis contracted in France while engaged in searching for and locating the graves of soldiers of the United States who were buried on the battle fields in France, and his case is hereby authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. A. SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14728) for the relief of J. A. Smith.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay to J. A. Smith, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $68, being the amount of check No. 131507, issued by the Veterans' Bureau to Ernest Britt, 3501 Kenesaw Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, but mailed to and received by Ernest Britt, Route 1 B 68, Dillon, S. C., for whom it was cashed by J. A. Smith.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MATTHIAS R. MUNSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14897) for the relief of Matthias R. Munson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a bill to credit the account of a postmaster with $14,224.37 on account of stamps lost in a burglary. This is just one of the scores of such bills. The Post Office Department has a rule, and it is very liberal and generous to postmasters, whereby it protects them when they comply with the regulations. When they do not comply with the regulations, the Post Office Department turns them down. These bills are coming to us by the score from all over the country. The postmasters get lax and have improper employees under them, and the stamps disappear and then the Congress is asked to reimburse a postmaster.

Mr. SCHAFER. But those stamps were not lost; they were stolen in a burglary of the post office.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but sometimes these burglaries occur in the building at lunch time, with safes improperly locked, and sometimes they occur in the afternoon, when the regulations of the department require them to be properly taken care of at all times.

Mr. UNDERHILL. In this instance, and in practically all instances the committee has reported all of the regulations and the rules of the department have been complied with.

Mr. BLANTON. Were they in this case?

Mr. UNDERHILL. They were.

Mr. BLANTON. If they were in this case, I have no objection, but the postmasters of the country ought to be given to understand that they must comply with the rules, or that Congress is not going to relieve them.

Mr. UNDERHILL. What the postmasters of the country ought to have is an armed guard there all of the time.

Mr. BLANTON. They ought to watch and properly protect the property that belongs to the people.

Mr. SCHAFER. The gentleman would not expect the postmaster to stand over his safe at night with a machine gun?

Mr. BLANTON. No; but I would expect him to properly lock the safe and put the combination on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Matthias R. Munson, postmaster at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in the sum of $14,224.37, due to the United States on account of stamps lost in the burglary of the post office at Prairie du Chien, Wis., September 12, 1925.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTER, OKLA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15292) for the relief of the First National Bank of Porter, Okla.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be, and there is hereby, authorized to be appropriated the sum of $500 in settlement of the error made by the Treasury Department in crediting to the account of the First National Bank of Keota, Okla., on May 27, 1909, instead of to the account of the First National Bank of Porter, Okla., the sum of $500 on account of the bank's 5 per cent redemption fund.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 3, strike out "That there be, and there is hereby, authorized to be appropriated" and insert: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROBERT B. MURPHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3327) for the relief of Robert B. Murphy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy, their widows, children, and dependent relatives, Robert B. Murphy shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged as a seaman, United States Navy, on May 28, 1899; but no pension, pay, nor bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to grant to such Robert B. Murphy a discharge certificate showing that he is held and considered to have been honorably discharged as of such date.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JESS T. FEARS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4454) for the relief of Jess T. Fears.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Jess T. Fears, of Greer, Ariz., out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $60 in full compensation for a loss sustained by him by reason of a horse, owned and used by him in the performance of his official duties as forest ranger, being killed by unknown parties.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWIN I. CHATCUFF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13721) for the relief of Edwin I. Chatcuff.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to correct the naval-service record of Edwin I. Chatcuff, storekeeper, first class, United States Navy, so as to restore to him the rating of storekeeper, first class, United States Navy, from date of disrating, July 15, 1926, to and including date of discharge, February 21, 1928, allow him the pay of his rating for this period, have such time computed as time served in the United States Navy in a duty status, and further, to make appropriate entry upon the naval record showing his conviction of oral coition was in error and due to mistaken identity.

The committee amendment was read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to correct the naval-service record of Edwin I. Chatcuff, storekeeper, first class, United States Navy, so as to restore to him the rating of storekeeper, first class, from July 15, 1926, to February 21, 1928, with the pay of that rating during this period, and so as to have such period of time computed as time served in the Navy in an active-duty status."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, considerable progress has been made to-day in the consideration of the Private Calendar, so that all bills that were reported more than a week ago have been called. Those Members who have been specially following these bills have about reached the limit of the bills they have thus far had an opportunity to study. I think, therefore, that we should not go further with the calendar to-day. I wish to say that it is my hope and purpose to have at least two or three more days hereafter on which these bills may have a fair opportunity to be considered.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LAUNCHING OF SCOUT CRUISER "SALT LAKE CITY"

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to extend my remarks in the RECORD touching the launching of the scout cruiser *Salt Lake City* at Camden, N. J., on last Wednesday, and to include as part of my remarks the address delivered on that occasion by the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur.

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

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, on last Wednesday, the 23d of this month, there was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., in Camden, N. J., the U. S. scout cruiser *Salt Lake City*.

This event was notable for many reasons. Particularly, it emphasized the return of our Nation to a naval construction program that has been held in a state of suspended animation since the Washington limitation-of-naval-armaments treaty. While, under that treaty, the tonnage and armament of this cruiser have been limited, yet this practical beginning of the work of carrying into effect the policy of further naval construction, is most heartening. The *Salt Lake City* is the first of eight 10,000-ton cruisers, which we are building under existing congressional authorization; and it is to be hoped that pending legislation providing for the construction of 15 additional cruisers of like construction, and one airplane carrier, may be shortly enacted. If and when such additional authorization and construction may be effected, all told, our Navy will yet be below its prescribed ratio of 5-5-3 fixed by the Washington conference. How, then, can there be raised any valid objection to the construction of these additional cruisers? A failure to provide, in a reasonable manner, for our national defense, is an act of omission which can not be excused. Such failure not only invites trouble, but leaves us at the greatest disadvantage when trouble arises. Our country is no longer insulated, and it must not be permitted to become impotent.

We have legitimate interests in every sea and in every quarter of the globe; and the moral worth of an adequate naval force will serve to provide and insure—without the necessity of a recourse to arms—protection to these interests.

I do not mean to advocate any blind or unlimited program of naval construction. What is being done, and what is now proposed in Congress in the way of a naval construction program, are features of what I believe to be a wise and reasonable policy—a policy that is inspired neither by the spirit of jingoism nor by that of pacifism, but, alone, by the spirit of sound Americanism.

The sight of this new cruiser—slim, graceful, and fleet as a thoroughbred racer—as it smoothly slipped from the sheds into the tidal waters of the Delaware River was most inspiring; and as one who in Congress had supported the necessary legislation and voted for the necessary appropriations which made this launching possible, I was greatly gratified.

A distinguished figure in evidence on this occasion was our able and patriotic Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, and in his address, then and there delivered, he dealt with the subject of adequate defense so concisely and effectively that I believe his speech is well worthy of a place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and under leave granted me to do so, I include it as a part of these remarks:

ADDRESS OF THE HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE U. S. S. "SALT LAKE CITY," CAMDEN, N. J., JANUARY 23, 1929

The launching of the *Salt Lake City* is significant, as it is the first posttreaty cruiser to be launched by the United States. Its tonnage and its armament are limited by a treaty with the great naval powers. If we were to build the type of cruiser most needed by the United States its tonnage would be 40,000 instead of 10,000 tons, and its guns would discharge 2,100-pound projectiles instead of 250 pounds, such as the *Saratoga*, which was building in this yard at the time of the limitation of naval armament, one of whose guns was vastly more powerful than all of the guns of the *Salt Lake City* combined. The war and the Washington treaty left us with an unbalanced fleet. This was because of the exigencies due to the submarine war. We abandoned cruiser construction and devoted all our shipbuilding activities to the construction of a vast merchant marine, which we expected to be sunk by submarines, and a great number of destroyers and submarines to protect our transports and the Allied merchant marine. We still have these destroyers and submarines, but with the lapse of time they are rapidly approaching obsolescence.

The treaty of Washington required us to scrap all our partly completed battle cruisers, as well as our uncompleted battleships, except the *West Virginia* and the *Colorado*, now with the fleet. We did complete ten 6-inch gun cruisers, and this represents our entire cruiser strength of vessels under 20 years of age.

Notwithstanding our shortage in cruisers we have proceeded hesitantly, and even reluctantly, to build new cruisers, not because they are not urgently needed, but because we hoped that either by our example or by further limitation the cost of naval armament to the naval powers might be further reduced.

Other powers to the treaty—Great Britain, Japan, France—however, proceeded to round out their fleets by the construction of the much needed cruisers. We are about to launch our first 8-inch gun cruiser. Great Britain has launched 16 (counting four 7½-inch), Japan 8, France 2, completed. We should regard this construction by these powers as evidence of the greatest possible weight as to the value of and the need of cruisers in national defense. Those who are unwilling to accept the evidence and the judgment of our own officials charged under the Constitution with our national defense, those who discount the official declarations of the President and of his Navy Department, should be persuaded by this tangible evidence, the best possible proof, by other naval powers, as to such need. Nor are we driven to the necessity of inference from actual cruiser construction, however plain and manifest that inference, but we have the most formal and solemn statement of British needs, made in friendly conference at Geneva, that she needs, must have, and is constructing with all reasonable diligence 600,000 tons of cruisers.

The unanimous testimony of all naval authorities thus agrees to the positive need of cruisers.

Conclusive as this expert evidence is, the average layman does not need it, if he is aware of the nature and extent of our world commerce and the utility of cruisers for its protection. Commerce is the economic blood of the Nation, and foreign commerce is as much a part of our circulatory system as interstate and intrastate commerce. We can be bled to death economically as well by severing lines of international commerce as by severing the interstate lines. Prosperity depends upon the maintenance of the whole circulating system.

This cruiser is named for a city remote from the sea, and apparently remote from its interests, and yet, day and night, the commerce of the Orient passes through her portals. It is doubtful if in ancient times, or even in more recent times, the proudest seaport received so great a volume of foreign commerce as now passes the portals of Salt Lake City and Ogden. Nor can we readily appreciate the vast increase in that

commerce to be expected in the near future; nor is Utah alone interested. The panacea offered for farm relief is international commerce and disposition of our farm surplus abroad. Naval needs are heeded in Iowa and Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota as never before. If we are to have foreign commerce it must be protected, not only upon the high seas but its agents annd emissaries must be protected wherever they may be. Their lives and their property must be secure. It is our policy to do that. Three of our 10 cruisers have visited Central American waters to supplement the 5 obsolete cruisers there, and 6 have visited Chinese waters on this mission.

Some of our enemies at home and abroad have characterized such protection as "dollar diplomacy" and demand that human rights be placed above property rights. We are asked to forego such protection and bring home our citizens to avoid controversy and thus advance human brotherhood. But we may ask, What is brotherhood worth that will not stand actual contact? Without contact, brotherhood is a mere sentiment of no real significance. Brotherhood finds its only real value and expression in working out the problems of actual contact. Modern commerce not only demands such contact and the solution of such problems, but also furnishes the best means for the development of real brotherhood. We have done much and will do more by missionary effort to extend adherence to the teachings of the Prince of Peace, but this development of international interest and contacts by commerce, and the honest and fair conduct of its activities, and the just adjustment of its differences will do more. The real question is not what do we teach, but how do we act. We have no quarrel with those who do not believe in the right of self-defense; with those who feel no obligation to defend helpless women and children; with those who believe it a duty to stand idly by, while ignorance or brutality or hatred destroy their loved ones; but we do deny the right of such to advise or counsel the Nation on its needs for national defense. We deny their competency to measure the means to be used for self-defense.

We can admire the man who will suffer death rather than resist aggression. He pays the penalty for his own folly. But what patience can we have for him when he attempts to disarm those who must and will fight for home and country. For such a man to be thoroughly good, must he add murder to suicide? For to deprive a man of weapons when he is about to fight an armed man is to aid and abet his murder, for such it would be.

It is only by asserting that there will be no more war, no more armed conflict, that we can escape the consequences of disarming our Navy, and yet one of our boys, a marine, Everta Rector, was killed yesterday in Nicaragua. I speak for the man in uniform, not for his ambitions, not for his profession, but for his life, when I say that to the man who has sworn to protect this Nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic, we owe the plain and unmistakable duty of providing him with the means for the performance of his sworn duty, the means for his own protection while so doing. The first duty of a nation, sometimes overlooked or neglected, is that of protecting our protectors. I am speaking not only for the man in uniform to-day but also for your children and grandchildren yet unborn. The life of this ship is 20 years. Most of the men who will man her in 1949 are yet unborn. For them I now give thanks that their fathers and mothers, with their other fellow citizens, have provided for their protection and for the protection of the Nation this splendid ship, with ten 8-inch guns and engines capable of developing over 100,000 horsepower.

B. C. MILLER

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 11859 and agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11859) for the relief of B. C. Miller.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, for the present I object.

Mr. MICHENER. It is not my bill and I have no personal interest in it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, Mr. DOYLE was granted leave of absence, indefinitely, on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5953. An act for the relief of E. L. F. Auffurth;
H. R. 6350. An act for the relief of Bertram Lehman;
H. R. 6704. An act for the relief of Harry Pincus;
H. R. 7411. An act for the relief of Gilbert Faustina and John Alexander;
H. R. 9049. An act to amend section 227 of the Judicial Code;
H. R. 9509. An act for the relief of Ray Ernest Smith;
H. R. 8988. An act for the relief of Milton Longsdorf;
H. R. 10125. An act for the relief of Leo Scheuren;
H. R. 10126. An act for the relief of Loretta Pepper;
H. R. 10974. An act for the relief of Carl Holm;
H. R. 12879. An act to repeal section 1445 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and
H. R. 13144. An act to cede certain lands in the State of Idaho, including John Smiths Lake, to the State of Idaho for fish-cultural purposes, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1511. An act for the exchange of lands adjacent to national forests in Montana; and
S. 3949. An act to amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (Public, No. 290, 64th Cong.).

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned to meet on Monday, January 28, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Saturday, January 26, 1929, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(10 a. m.)

Continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the radio act of 1927 (H. R. 15430).

For Monday, January 28

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(10 a. m. and 2 p. m.)

Tariff hearings as follows:

SCHEDULES

Agricultural products and provisions, January 28.
Spirits, wines, and other beverages, January 29.
Cotton manufactures, January 30, 31, February 1.
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of, February 4, 5.
Wool and manufactures of, February 6.
Silk and silk goods, February 11, 12.
Papers and books, February 13, 14.
Sundries, February 15, 18, 19.
Free list, February 20, 21, 22.
Administrative and miscellaneous, February 25.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

To provide for the use of net weights in interstate and foreign commerce transactions in cotton, to provide for the standardization of bale covering for cotton (H. R. 14938).

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(11 a. m.)

To license and regulate the business of making loans in sums of $300 or less, secured or unsecured, prescribing the rate of interest and charge therefor and penalties for the violation thereof, and regulating assignments of wages and salaries when given as security for any loans (H. R. 16310).

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the making of loans to drainage or levee districts on alluvial or swamp lands (H. R. 14116).

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider private bills.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(10.30 a. m.)

To enable the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of mails by air from island possessions of the United States to foreign countries and to the United States and between such island possessions, and to authorize him to make contracts with private individuals and corporations for conveyance of mails by air in foreign countries (H. R. 16131).

For relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters (H. R. 16305).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

771. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting draft of a bill to provide for the disposition of revenues arising from operations of the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

772. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1929 in the sum of $6,500, to provide for two additional secretaries to the President from March 4 to June 30, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 528); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

773. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year 1930 in the sum of $3,725 (H. Doc. No. 529); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

774. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year 1929 in the sum of $40,204.24 (H. Doc. No. 530); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

775. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1929 and 1930, amounting to $1,560,000 (H. Doc. No. 531); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. PORTER: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 354. A joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of the sum of $871,655 as the contribution of the United States toward the Christopher Columbus Memorial Lighthouse at Santo Domingo; without amendment (Rept. No. 2225). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAAS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 384. A joint resolution to provide for the expenses of delegates of the United States to the First International Congress on Sanitary Aviation, to be held at Paris, France; with amendment (Rept. No. 2226). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. J. Res. 386. A joint resolution to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies in 1929; without amendment (Rept. No. 2227). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 16274. A bill to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 2228). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3178. An act to provide an additional method for collecting taxes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2234). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTNESS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 3723. An act to amend and reenact subdivision (a) of section 209 of the transportation act, 1920; without amendment (Rept. No. 2235). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. J. Res. 368. A joint resolution providing more economical and improved methods for the publication and distribution of the Code of Laws of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and supplements; with amendment (Rept. No. 2236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 16502. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts in Porto Rico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FISHER: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 16503. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 16355. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MORIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15330. A bill authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government, from the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of proposed gift of bronze tablets to be placed in Andersonville National Cemetery in Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2244). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9001. A bill to correct the military record of Henry E. Thomas, alias Christopher Timmerman; with amendment (Rept. No. 2229). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 13263. A bill for the relief of William H. Johns; without amendment (Rept. No. 2230). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FURLOW: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15493. A bill for the relief of George W. Posey; with amendment (Rept. No. 2231). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 16117. A bill to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the owners of the British steamship *Kyleakin* for damages sustained as a result of a collision between that vessel and the U. S. S. *O'Brien*; without amendment (Rept. No. 2232). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. S. 1618. An act for the relief of Margaret W. Pearson and John R. Pearson, her husband; with amendment (Rept. No. 2233). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WRIGHT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 6884. A bill for the relief of Thomas F. Sutton; with amendment (Rept. No. 2239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 12498. A bill granting an honorable discharge to Chancy L. McIntyre; with amendment (Rept. No. 2240). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 13866. A bill for the relief of Adelaide (Ada) J. Walker Robbins; with amendment (Rept. No. 2241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 16466. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. McGurk; with amendment (Rept. No. 2242). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14186) granting a pension to Belle Brown, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 16603) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Arat, Cumberland County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16604) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Center Point, in Monroe County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16605) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Creelsboro, in Russell County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16606) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Neelys Ferry, in Cumberland County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H. R. 16607) to amend an act entitled "An act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to

provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 16608) to authorize the purchase by the Secretary of Commerce of a site, and the construction and equipment of a building thereon, for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 16609) extending the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Sistersville, Tyler County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 16610) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Chester, Randolph County, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 16611) to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 16612) granting the consent of Congress for the construction of dam or dams in Neches River, Tex.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLACK of New York: A bill (H. R. 16613) to express the appreciation of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship *America;* to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. PORTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 390) to provide for the annual contribution of the United States toward the support of the Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOOPER: Memorial of the legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the Congress of the United States for funds to add 300 beds to the United States veterans' hospital at Camp Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 16614) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Connelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARKE: A bill (H. R. 16615) for the relief of Joseph Pulitzer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 16616) for the relief of dependents of Max Grady Sullivan, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 16617) granting a pension to Lainey A. Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16618) for the relief of Harry J. Thiessen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 16619) granting an increase of pension to Maggie A. Broomall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEAL: A bill (H. R. 16620) granting a pension to George W. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 16621) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Gault; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON: A bill (H. R. 16622) granting an increase of pension to Mary D. Cromwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 16623) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16624) granting a pension to Joseph Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16625) for the relief of Alpha Newell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 16626) granting a pension to Anna Lozier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 16627) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Hobson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 16628) granting a pension to Harriett E. Whinery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 16629) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16630) granting an increase of pension to Pearl I. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16631) for the relief of John H. Lindstrom; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 16632) for the relief of Mary M. Dowling; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16633) granting a pension to John Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16634) granting a pension to John Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 16635) granting an increase of pension to Lita Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 16636) granting a pension to Nancy C. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16637) granting an increase of pension to Bettie R. Ruston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 16638) granting a pension to Jacob J. Waltz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 16639) granting a pension to Elizabeth Birchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CELLER: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 49) tendering vote of thanks to Captain Fried, Chief Officer Manning, and eight members of the crew of the steamship *America;* to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

8397. By Mr. CRAMTON: Resolution adopted at a meeting held January 22, 1929, in the office of the Michigan commissioner of agriculture, by representatives from beet-sugar manufacturing interests and of beet growers, urging an increase of at least $1 per hundred in the tariff on sugar from Cuba, or the furnishing of other means of protecting the beet-sugar industry from the cheap sugars of foreign countries or insular possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8398. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Perseverance Social Benefit Association and Perseverance Social Club (Inc.), of Buffalo, N. Y., and Italian Civil Liberties Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., opposed to Fascist propaganda in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8399. Also, petition of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill., favoring a higher duty on meat and meat animals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8400. Also, petition of the National Committee on Wild-Life Legislation, New York City, favoring the passage of Senate bill S. 1271, for the establishment of a national policy for the creation of inviolate sanctuaries for ducks, geese, and other migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8401. By Mrs. OLDFIELD: Petition of J. P. Doyle and others, of Strawberry, Ark., urging the establishment of a moratorium for the payment of drainage bonds; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8402. Also, petition of C. C. Huskey and others, of Saffel, Ark., urging the establishment of a moratorium for the payment of drainage bonds; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8403. By Mr. SPROUL of Kansas: Petition of citizens of the State of New York, favoring the Sproul bill (H. R. 11410) to amend the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8404. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Bible School Adult and Bible Class of the Christian Church, Waynesburg, Pa., in support of House bill 78, Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8405. Also, petition of Rev. John M. Betts, Methodist Episcopal Church, Fredericktown, Pa., in support of House bill 12002, to amend the national prohibition act to make possible heavier penalties for violation of the Federal liquor laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8406. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Petition of J. I. Lundy and others, of Greenwood, Miss., for legislation in aid of drainage districts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8407. Also, petition of H. V. Clark and others, of Greenwood, Miss., for legislation in aid of drainage districts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8408. Also, petition of D. C. Hill and others, of Sidon, Miss., for legislation in aid of drainage districts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8409. Also, petition of T. A. Guy and others, of Greenwood, Miss., for legislation in aid of drainage districts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

8410. By Mr. WINTER: Resolution from the Cody Club, Cody, Wyo., opposing the construction of the Red Lodge-Cooke City Road and suggesting the Clarks Fork Canyon route; to the Committee on Roads.

8411. Also, resolution from the Alfalfa Commercial Club, Worland, Wyo., urging protection of sugar-beet growers and increase of tariff on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

SATURDAY, *January 26, 1929*

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast planted our feet in a world so full of change that we know not what a day may bring forth, and hast curtained every day with night and rounded our little lives with sleep, look with loving pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of the loved ones and friends of him whom Thou didst but yesterday call to his reward. In the service of his country he bravely upheld the right and generously lived for others' good.

Help us, therefore, to use with all diligence the span of our appointed time, so that when our summons comes we may receive that blessing which Thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all who love and fear Thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, O Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (S. DOC. NO. 209)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture amounting to $5,400 for the fiscal year 1930, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the market news service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Montgomery, Ala., to Jackson, Miss., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 10657. An act to authorize the assessment of levee, road, drainage, and other improvement-district benefits against certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11406. An act to consolidate or acquire alienated lands in Lassen Volcanic National Park, in the State of California, by exchange;

H. R. 14148. An act to amend the act of May 17, 1928, entitled "An act to add certain lands to the Missoula National Forest, Mont.;

H. R. 14457. An act validating certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railway, a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right of way, in and in the vicinity of the city of Lodi, and near the station of Acampo, all in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Co. under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (vol. 12, U. S. Stat. L. p. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (vol. 13, U. S. Stat. L. p. 356);

H. R. 15328. An act to authorize the exchange of 18 sections of Government land for an equal value of State land located in Box Elder County, Utah, for experiments in sheep growing, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15724. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands within the State of Montana, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 356. Joint resolution to authorize the exchange of certain public lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.

COMPACTS BETWEEN CERTAIN STATES

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, on Thursday I entered a motion to reconsider five bills which had previously been reported from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and which had passed the Senate. I explained at the time the reason for requesting their return from the House. The bills have now been returned, and I call up my motion to reconsider the votes by which the bills were ordered to a third reading and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is agreed to, and the Chair lays before the Senate the bills in question.

The bills were read by title, as follows:

H. R. 6496. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico and Oklahoma with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Cimarron River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 6497. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian or Red River, and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 6499. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico and Arizona with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Gila and San Francisco Rivers and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested;

H. R. 7024. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado and New Mexico with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Rio Grande, San Juan, and Las Animas Rivers, and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested; and

H. R. 7025. An act granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Arkansas River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I ask for action on the amendments of which I gave notice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the adoption of the amendments offered by the Senator from Colorado, to strike from the bills the words "from the Department of the Interior."

Mr. PHIPPS. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments suggested by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] will be considered as having been agreed to, and the bills, as thus amended, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following telegram from the president of the Porto Rico Chamber of Commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 26, 1929.*

UNITED STATES SENATE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Chamber Commerce, Porto Rico, strongly indorses House bill 13936, increasing $25,000 limit individual loans our local Federal land bank and requests its passage early date. Such action would be important factor economic rehabilitation island from effects recent disastrous cyclone.

DOMENECH, *President.*

Mr. TYSON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Dyersburg and Humboldt, Tenn., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 4689) to provide for the making of loans to drainage or levee districts, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT RATES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to detain the Senate for just a few moments to put into the RECORD some statistics in regard to a comparison of electric-light rates in a few places along the Canadian border in Canada and in the United States.

Some one sent me a few days ago a copy of Barron's Financial Weekly of December 3, 1928. The leading article on the front page of this publication had for its burden a demonstration that the hydroelectric commission system of generating and distributing electricity in Ontario, Canada, was a failure; that the people of that Province are tired of it and were about to put it out of business, and that they were all praying for the blessed initiative which comes with the private development and distribution of electricity.