

COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Mr. Cullen F. Thomas as Commissioner General for the Texas Centennial Exposition, which has been reported and is on the calendar, but not on the printed calendar, be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Cullen F. Thomas, of Texas, to be United States Commissioner General for the Texas Centennial Exposition and celebrations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate, in legislative session, took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 7, 1935, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate August 6 (legislative day of July 29), 1935

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND CELEBRATIONS

Cullen F. Thomas, of Texas, to be United States Commissioner General for the Texas Centennial Exposition and celebrations.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 6 (legislative day of July 29), 1935

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

Hugh Gladney Grant to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Albania.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND CELEBRATIONS

Cullen F. Thomas, to be United States Commissioner General for the Texas Centennial Exposition and celebrations.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Charles Evans Kilbourne to be major general.
Charles Frederic Humphrey, Jr., to be brigadier general.
Laurence Halstead to be brigadier general.
Robert White DuPriest to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Lathrop Boyd Clapham.
Capt. William Edward Bergin.

TO CAVALRY

Second Lt. David Wagstaff, Jr.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lt. James Rhoden Pritchard.

TO INFANTRY

Lt. Col. Robert Ross Welshmer.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Clayton Earl Hughes.

Second Lt. John Bevier Ackerman.

Second Lt. Edward Joseph Hale.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Second Lt. Clifford Christopher Wagner.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Maurice Wendell Hale to be captain, Veterinary Corps.

John Kenneth Sitzman to be captain, Dental Corps.

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Albert H. Abbott, La Verne.
John Ransom Casey, Pomona.
Joseph L. Hamilton, Puente.
Garrett Curley, Rivera.

FLORIDA

William E. Arthur, Bradenton.
Lewis S. Andrews, Cocoa.
Ruby C. Farmer, Holly Hill.
John A. Russell, Islamorada.
Howard W. Harrison, Jay.
Charlie B. Goodman, Shamrock.
John H. Dutill, Umatilla.

MISSOURI

Mary G. Ramsey, Lexington.

NEVADA

John J. Noone, Goldfield.
Margaret F. Rackliffe, Mina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1935

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein.

Thy scepter swings over all spaces, laws, and forces. Thou hast established them and dost ever renew and sustain the universal frame. Almighty God, we rejoice that Thou hast made us and not we ourselves. We pray, Heavenly Father, to bring us into harmony with Thee. O make us worthy of the universe of light, beauty, and glory of which Thou art the center. Take our lives in these earthen vessels and purify them. When the wheels of circumstance grind hard, when our faces feel the spray of the tempest, and when heartstrings are stretched highest to the breaking point, do Thou comfort us with these words: None of these shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1629. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers operating in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. 1633. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8554) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6511) entitled "An act to amend the airmail laws and to authorize the extension of the Air Mail Service."

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1935-36

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a conference report and statement on the bill

(H. R. 8554) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following privileged report (Rept. No. 1716, H. Res. 313) for printing in the RECORD.

House Resolution 313

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise authorized by law, additional compensation per annum, payable monthly, to certain employees of the House, as follows:

To the cashier in the Sergeant at Arms' office the sum of \$1,080;
To the assistant cashier in the Sergeant at Arms' office the sum of \$1,180;

To the Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs the sum of \$780;

To the minority pair clerk the sum of \$780; and

To the Sergeant at Arms, the additional sum of \$1,200 for stenographic services.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this resolution shall become effective on August 15, 1935.

PRINTING OF CANNON'S MANUAL

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Printing, I ask for the present consideration of a privileged resolution (H. Res. 199), which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 199

Resolved, That there shall be printed and bound for the use of the House 1,500 copies of a revision of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives, by CLARENCE CANNON, to be printed under the supervision of the author and to be distributed to Members by the Speaker.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBETH. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. I did not understand the number of copies to be distributed.

Mr. LAMBETH. Fifteen hundred.

Mr. SNELL. And there will be one assigned to each Member, and the others retained by the Speaker?

Mr. LAMBETH. They will be distributed through the Speaker's office upon request of the Members. The present edition has become exhausted, and, as the gentleman knows, we have recently passed legislation providing for a revision of Hinds' Precedents. This is a companion bill, providing for this little manual to accompany it.

Mr. SNELL. Oh, this is just the manual?

Mr. LAMBETH. It is just the manual; little pocket edition.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBETH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I understood the gentleman to say 1,500, but I understood the Clerk to read 4,500.

Mr. LAMBETH. One thousand five hundred.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR UNAUTHORIZED EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4513) to authorize payment of claims for unauthorized emergency treatment of World War veterans, now on the Speaker's desk.

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

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object at the present time, this is a rather far-reaching resolution, and I think the gentleman should make some explanation to the House, and tell us exactly what this proposes to do.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. The Chairman of the Committee on World War Veteran Affairs is now on the floor, and he will make the explanation.

Mr. SNELL. That is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. RANKIN. Permit me to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] that this resolution was sent to the Veterans' Administration and was returned with the recommendation that it be passed with certain amendments, which are included in the bill. It was reported out of the Veterans' Committee unanimously. There is no objection to it on either side.

Mr. SNELL. I think the gentleman should state to the House what it provides.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] if that is a bill prepared by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. RANKIN. This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPLEMANN].

Mr. BLANTON. At the instance of the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know at whose instance it was introduced.

Mr. BLANTON. It is not a Veterans' Administration bill?

Mr. RANKIN. No; but it was referred to them for a report, just as we refer all veterans' bills.

Mr. BLANTON. But the gentleman's committee, which is the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, has passed this bill and approves it unanimously?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; with the amendments.

Mr. SNELL. I think we ought to have a short explanation of why it is necessary at this time.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. The best way to explain it would be to state one of the many cases that would be remedied.

A veteran of the World War was suddenly taken ill and rushed to a hospital. He is treated at the hospital, and certain expenditures are incurred. After he gets out of the hospital a bill is sent to the Government for payment. Under the law it could be paid, but between the time it was ordered paid and the time the check of the Government was drawn in favor of the veteran, an Executive order under the economy act struck it out. That particular check, as a great many other checks throughout the country, is being held up because of the Executive order which intervened between the time the check was approved and the time it was to be paid. As a result a great many veterans are suffering because this money paid out by them or owed by them for medical services has been unpaid all this time. It is owed by the Government.

Mr. SNELL. And this is simply to make right injustices that were done to the soldiers on account of an Executive order following the economy act?

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Exactly.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from New York that it is also approved by the Budget.

Mr. BLANTON. Under reservation of objection, I want to state that the main reason of that President's economy order which stopped this practice was that the Government found that in many instances in these emergency cases, a doctor would charge not a reasonable fee, but, because it was a Government matter and he expected to get the money out of the Government, he would charge an extortionate fee of \$500 when his fee to anybody else would only be \$50. Is there anything in the bill to stop such fraudulent practice?

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. I would say to the gentleman from Texas, in the first place, that his contention is correct, that doctors did take advantage.

Mr. BLANTON. Many of them certainly did; they mulcted the Government.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. That is correct. Now, under this measure, the only bills that would be approved would be those approved by the Veterans' Bureau.

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

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Certainly.

Mr. RICH. If the doctors were trying to mulct the Government when they rendered bills for attendance to ex-service men, why was it necessary that the Executive

order should be so drastic as to cut everybody out? Why did it not apply only to those exorbitant bills? In my judgment, it certainly was a very poor Executive order that would cut them out entirely.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, the gentleman is getting painfully partisan.

Mr. RICH. Nobody in the House is more partisan than the gentleman from Texas; and he knows it.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 17, title I, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, any claim for unauthorized medical expenses under the provisions of section 202 (9) of the World War Veterans' Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 483), wherein claim was duly filed prior to March 20, 1933, may be adjudicated by the Veterans' Administration on the proofs and evidence received by the Veterans' Administration prior to March 20, 1933, and any person found entitled to reimbursement shall be paid the reasonable value of services as prescribed by the said section 202 (9).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, and page 2, line 1, strike out the following: "on the proofs and evidence received by the Veterans' Administration prior to March 20, 1933."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS CONNECTICUT RIVER, MIDDLETON, CONN.

Mr. CITRON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8963) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut and Middlesex County to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Middletown, Conn.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand this is an emergency matter and should go through for a special reason at this time?

Mr. CITRON. That is so, in my opinion. As a matter of fact they are making soundings for picking the place for this bridge. At first it was not thought necessary to have a bill passed through Congress. I have consulted the War Department and they agree that a bill is necessary, and so I drafted this measure. They expect to expend about \$3,500,000 on this project. I am fearful if we do not pass this measure now we will adjourn before we have further opportunity to act on this.

Mr. SNELL. Of course, I am not opposed to any bridge bill, but it was my hope that we could take them up on the regular Consent Calendar day; but if this is an emergency matter I shall not object.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Connecticut and the county of Middlesex, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Connecticut River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Middletown, Conn., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes to make an announcement.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House the fact that the Department of Agriculture is having printed 100,000 copies of a 4-page pamphlet dealing with safety on the highways. We all know the appalling increase in highway accidents. It was stressed last week when we had up for consideration the bus and truck bill.

We are told that more than 30,000 people are killed each year and something like 300,000 people are injured, that the property damage runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. We know also that our insurance rates for liability insurance have doubled and tripled.

We have been sitting here for some months considering and passing bills designed to give the people of America a more abundant life. We should give some consideration to preserving that life when the people go on the highways.

Great Britain recently had published 15,000,000 copies of a similar pamphlet. We are making an experiment here.

I take this occasion to commend the Secretary of Agriculture for his action. I do not know whether we can reach the reckless, foolish people on the highways by educational processes, but I do hope that the Membership of this House will take advantage of the opportunity to distribute in their respective districts copies of this pamphlet, and I am quite sure the Department of Agriculture will make additional copies available should there be a demand for them. [Applause.]

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION IS STILL NECESSARY IF 40 PERCENT OF FARM HOMES ARE TO BE SAVED FROM FORECLOSURE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the financial situation of the farmers of the country, and include therein certain tables I prepared myself, showing the situation with regard to mortgages, foreclosures, and other matters pertaining to their finances?

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, the depression started with the farmers in 1920, instead of 1929, as the year in which business started down grade.

The one thing that touched off the farm slide downward in 1920 was the action taken by the Federal Reserve Board in May 1920 in raising the discount rate. Through this raise in the rate and propaganda put out by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks and the member banks, a period of drastic deflation was inaugurated. Outstanding loans were forced in. To meet these obligations the farmers were forced to sell at a furious rate. This action caused a break in market prices that could not be stopped, and by 1921 the result of this uncalled for, this cruel and next to criminal order of the Federal Reserve Board will be reflected in the tables presented herewith. The farmers' doom was sealed then, and up to date no action has been taken by Congress which will have the effect of saving more than a small percent of the farm homes that existed in 1920. This story can best be told by the actual figures:

Year	Farm debt	
	Debt on lands	Other debts
1920	\$7,857,700,000	\$3,100,000,000
1925	9,360,620,000	4,305,000,000
1928	9,500,000,000	4,600,000,000
1932	8,500,000,000	3,910,000,000
1933	(1)	3,500,000,000
1934 ¹	8,200,000,000	4,100,000,000

¹ About the same.

² Acre mortgage had trebled since pre-war.

This would indicate that the farmers were paying off their mortgages and were actually in better position financially now than in 1928. This important fact should be remembered that from 1928 to 1933 foreclosures and forced transfers greatly increased, and as each foreclosure or forced sale was made, that indebtedness was washed out and to that extent reduced the amount of outstanding mortgaged debt.

The proof of this statement is found in the figures published by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, House Document No. 9, Seventy-third Congress. An examination of these figures indicates that since 1920, 40 percent of all farm homes in America were either foreclosed, transferred to settle debts, or lost under delinquent tax sales.

If all the owners who owned farm homes in 1920 still had them, less the normal transfers of approximately three farms out of a thousand farms each year, the actual indebtedness today on farms would amount to \$14,000,000,000; and beside that, other indebtedness of the farmer would amount to \$6,440,000,000, or a grand total indebtedness of \$20,440,000,000.

INTEREST RATES

From 1920 to 1930 there was no change in the average interest rate, the figures running year after year at about 6 percent.

This, of course, is the rate on land mortgages. During the same period interest on short-term paper carried an average rate of 7½ percent and on other demands and accounts 10 percent.

That indebtedness of the farmers has increased right along and not diminished, as some declare, can be proven by the following facts:

Amount of interest on farm indebtedness

1920	\$250,000,000
1925	568,000,000
1928	900,000,000

Since then the amount has lessened, but it is still over three times what it was in 1920.

The interest burden can be shown by another table.

In 1920 the percent of annual income for interest was 4 percent of the gross; 1928, 10 percent; 1931, 8 percent; 1932, 11 percent; 1934, 13 percent.

FARM TAXES

The pre-war tax burden has constantly increased until 1932, when there was a slight drop, but the tax burden still remains more than twice as much as in the pre-war period.

The following tables will illustrate this increase:

1900	\$262,000,000
1910	268,000,000
1911	275,000,000
1912	278,000,000
1913	286,000,000
1914	292,000,000
1915	298,000,000
1916	304,000,000
1917	310,000,000
1918	345,000,000
1919	380,000,000
1920	452,000,000
1921	633,000,000
1922	678,000,000
1923	718,000,000
1924	727,000,000
1925	729,000,000
1926	738,000,000
1927	754,000,000
1928	766,000,000
1929	777,000,000
1930	777,000,000
1931	730,000,000
1932	629,000,000

Another way of putting the matter would be to say that on every \$100 of farm property in the pre-war period, there was levied a tax of \$0.55. That rate has increased until the tax on the same value of property is \$1.50, or an increase of nearly 300 percent.

In 1930 it took four times as many units of farm production to pay taxes as it did in 1914.

By 1933 more than 15 farms per thousand were being lost through tax sales.

Taxes per acre of farm land increased from 24 cents in 1914 to 58 cents in 1929, an increase of 141 percent.

RAILROAD RATES

The increase in freight rates as applied to farm products can be best illustrated by the following figures:

1920, carload of cattle cost in freight, on the average, \$129; 1934, \$164.

1920, carload rates on hogs, \$132; 1934, \$157.

1920, carload rates on wheat, \$128; 1934, \$146.

1914, freight rates per car, all produce, \$103.20; 1934, \$142.50.

FARM MACHINERY COSTS HAVE INCREASED AS THE FARMERS' PRODUCTS HAVE DIMINISHED

1914 a binder cost \$145.25; 1919 (the peak), \$241.25; 1922, \$206.50; 1925, \$228.33; 1928, \$234.54; 1931, \$226.22; 1934, 233.29; an increase of over 60 percent of pre-war prices.

Wagons

1914	\$73.25
1919	138.00
1926	137.89
1932	111.83
1934	108.92

An increase of 48 percent of pre-war prices.

Shoes

Pre-war prices	\$2.30
Present prices	2.57
Overalls	
Pre-war prices	\$0.89
Present prices	1.32

Many more illustrations could be made, and have from time to time been made, illustrative of the increased costs to the farmer for the necessary purchase he must make and the necessary overhead which he must pay, but all items tell the same story. No notice would have even been taken by the farmer of this increased cost if his income had kept pace with the general rise of prices. The first alarm which the farmer sensed was the fact that while his production continued and actually increased over former years, due to more scientific farming, he discovered that he could not pay his bills. His crop, at prices obtainable, would not pay the interest on his land; it would not pay the taxes; and, finally, he could not obtain enough to eat and went on relief.

We should pause long enough in the Nation's Capitol to discover just what went wrong in 1920 and has stayed wrong ever since.

This story can be told by examining into the figures on incomes and prices and thus determine why the farmer could not pay, first, his interest and taxes and, finally, could not pay anything, and had to ask the Government for something to eat.

OUR NATIONAL INCOME

1914: \$36,232,000,000; agriculture's share, \$5,081,000,000; farmers received 14 percent of national income.

1920: \$75,397,000,000; agriculture's share, \$11,057,000,000; farmers received 14 percent plus.

1921: \$60,685,000,000; agriculture's share, \$6,967,000,000; farmers received 11 percent plus.

1929: \$91,988,000,000; agriculture's share, \$8,254,000,000; farmers' share, 9 percent plus.

1930: \$70,300,000,000; agriculture's share, \$6,955,000,000; farmers' share, 9 percent plus.

1932: \$39,400,000,000; agriculture's share, \$3,582,000,000; farmers' share, 9 percent plus.

1934: \$47,500,000,000; agriculture's share, \$5,287,000,000; farmers' share, 11 percent.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

As the prices increased for the farmer's overhead expenses and the goods he purchased, and at the same time the national income was becoming less and less and the farmers' percentage of that decreasing, we are not surprised to learn what became of the farmers' accumulations in farm property during the same period. This table tells the whole story as a conclusion from the other facts herein stated. Value of farm property in—

1919	\$79,000,000,000
1920	66,316,000,000
1929	58,000,000,000
1930	47,880,000,000
1932	37,027,000,000
1933	30,151,000,000
1934	31,655,000,000

From 1924 to 1931 field crops in the United States dropped in price 74 percent; livestock in the same period dropped

only 19 percent. It will thus be readily seen that in the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the Corn Belt the drop was most devastating. From 1930 to 1932 the drop in farm products registered 40 percent.

This drop can be more clearly understood by dividing up farm products into groups and giving the price in the various years.

Hogs in 1919 brought \$16.23 per hundred pounds live weight; 1932, \$3.47; 1934, \$4.25.

Cattle in 1919 brought 72 cents per hundred pounds live weight; 1932, \$4.07; 1934, \$3.86.

Sheep in 1919 brought 58 cents per hundred pounds live weight; 1932, \$2.39; 1934, \$2.96.

Wheat in 1919 brought \$2.15 per bushel; 1932, 38 cents; 1934, 79 cents.

Cotton in 1919 brought 29 cents per pound; 1932, 5 cents; 1934, 12 cents.

Corn in 1919 brought \$1.56 per bushel; 1932, 28 cents; 1934, 61 cents.

PURCHASING POWER

The manufacturing East have never clearly understood what effect the purchasing power of the farmer has had on the prosperity of their own manufacturing institutions and everyone dependent upon manufacturing.

The following figures demonstrate beyond argument how the loss of the farmers' purchasing power directly affects the East and other manufacturing sections of the country.

Pre-war period the farmers purchased from manufactured goods approximately the following percentage of the entire output:

Steel	40
Leather goods	42
Textile mills	45
1932	
Steel	10
Leather goods	11
Textile mills	15

During this period the farmers' share of the national income had fallen from 14 to 9 percent, and the value of farm products had fallen in many cases to 25 percent of the 1929 prices.

The shrinkage in the value of all farm property had fallen from \$79,000,000,000 in 1919 to \$37,027,000,000 in 1932, or a net loss of over \$41,000,000,000. In other words, the farm, because of the high price of things bought and overhead, and the low price of the products raised, had not only come to a dead stop in making any dividends but the outgoing expense had eaten up over half of the entire value of farm property.

What other story do the figures show?

FORECLOSURES

Total forced sales and transfers of farm land from 1926 to 1932 indicate the following loss rate: 1926, 21 farms out of every 100 farms were lost; 1927, 23; 1928, 22; 1929, 19; 1930, 20; 1931, 26; 1932, 41.

In other words, during these 7 years, and that includes 4 years before the crash of 1929, 172 farms out of every 1,000 farms had been lost through inability to pay debts. The rate from 1920 to 1926 averaged 27 farms per 1,000 as the farmers' depression started in 1920. From 1920, therefore, to 1934, a period of 15 years, over 30 percent of all farms in the United States were lost to the owners for inability to pay maturing debts.

By 1928 the bankruptcy rate among farmers was nine times what it was as compared to the pre-war period.

During the same period tax deeds were also taking their toll, and by the year 1932, 15 farms out of every 1,000 were being lost through tax deeds.

When we analyze the figures and add losses through failure to pay mortgages and failure to pay taxes, 40 percent of all farms existing in 1920 had been lost by 1932.

The rate of foreclosures increased in the year 1933 above any period known in our history. The following table tells a more pathetic story of the loss of farms than any statement that can be framed from pure imagination:

	1933	1934	1935
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Illinois	44.6	33.8	21.7
Minnesota	59.1	37.5	24.3
Iowa	78.3	54.3	37.3
Missouri	51.2	36.1	29.0
North Dakota	63.3	31.3	18.9
South Dakota	78.0	64.2	62.4
Nebraska	58.2	45.8	41.0
Kansas	52.7	48.0	40.7
Mississippi	47.6	41.5	27.6
Oklahoma	44.7	23.7	16.4

During the last few months of 1932 and in 1933 the farmers of the United States, seeing that there was no way in which they could save their homes from mortgage and tax sales, formed organizations in some 20 States of the Union to resist these sales. This group was known as the "Holiday Association." The name was coined from an occurrence in a small town in Iowa where the first meeting was held in 1932. A bank in that town could not pay its depositors although the assets were good. An enterprising young cashier saved the bank by a strategic move. He printed a sign and hung it in the closed door of the bank reading "holiday." All depositors know, of course, that no one could draw money from a bank on a holiday. The cashier worked this scheme 3 days in succession and until funds were secured to keep the bank open. The plan worked and the bank continued business, whereas without this move the bank would have closed and the depositors would lose the customary amount usual to closed banks, which is in many cases all there was on deposit. The farmers heard of this plan and they reasoned that they wanted the same plan. They could pay their debts if given a chance, but could not pay then. They therefore named their organization the Holiday Association. After these organizations got under way the foreclosures suddenly dropped off. Seventy thousand members joined the organization in North Dakota alone, and foreclosures dropped from 63.3 percent to 18.9 percent.

The holiday associations did not stop at this. They went into politics and elected representatives and Governors—in some States—favorable to the passage of laws and moratoria to prevent the sacrifice of property by foreclosures where the owners were helpless to protect themselves. North Dakota had the first effective moratorium declared by Gov. William Langer. Twenty-six States now have moratoria by law, and in every State where such laws exist or where the Governors have by proclamation accomplished the same result we find that the foreclosure rate has been brought down too precipitately. The above table will demonstrate the force of my statement.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, let me say that the farm-mortgage debt is not actually distributed in the United States, as the following table indicates:

1930:	Percent
New England	1.57
Middle Atlantic	5.18
East North Central	20.46
West North Central	39.01
South Atlantic	5.51
East South Central	3.95
West South Central	9.79
Mountain	5.91
Pacific	8.62

New England now has a mortgaged indebtedness of only one and fifty-seven hundredths of the Nation's total. This may account in part for the fact that very few representatives from New England are interested enough in the farm-mortgage question to even permit the Frazier-Lemke bill to be discussed in the House.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia only have 4.25 percent of the Nation's farm indebtedness. From that section comes scarcely any support for the open discussion of the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas bear the burden of the national farm

debt, these States having 39 percent of the Nation's total. Every one of these States named have backed a hearing on the Frazier-Lemke bill with solid congressional delegations, with the exception of Missouri, and in that State most of the Congressmen have signed the petition to bring the measure up for a hearing on its merits.

FARM TENANCY INCREASING

No other result could follow the wholesale foreclosures of mortgages against defenseless farmers than the increase of tenancy.

In 1920 the percentage of tenants to all engaged in farming was 38; in 1930, 42; in 1932, 46; in 1934, 49.

These figures speak for the Nation as a whole. In the strictly agricultural States, such as North Dakota, South Dakota, the tenantry farming has increased until at the present time over 60 percent of all farms are farmed by tenants.

HOW THE FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT IS HELD

In 1928 Federal land banks held 12.1 percent of the farm-mortgage debt; joint-stock land banks, 7 percent; commercial banks, 10.08 percent; mortgage companies, 10.04 percent; insurance companies, 22.9 percent; retired farmers, 10.06 percent; active farmers, 3.06 percent; other individuals, 15.04 percent; other agencies, 7.02 percent.

At that time the total debt was \$9,468,000,000.

Since that time all agencies except the Federal land bank and the joint-stock land banks have decreased their loans, and now, since the joint-stock land banks have suspended business, the Federal land bank remains the only one sure source of money for refinancing farms. At the present time the Federal land banks have about 27 percent of the debt and seem to have reached a point where they can make few further loans. The debt is bigger than the commitments authorized.

Complaints increase daily from farmers stating that their applications have been rejected by some Federal land bank. Sometimes these banks will give reasons why the loan has been rejected and other times they refuse to give any information, claiming, in private interviews, that to give out this information would subject them to suit. Whatever the reason is, the farmers cannot save their farms by the use of the only method now provided to refinance them. In order to refinance 27 percent of the farm-land indebtedness, it was necessary for the Federal land banks to discount \$200,000,000 of the indebtedness. While the Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy law remained a law upon the statute books, it was easy to secure discounts. Since this act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, discounts are difficult to obtain. Without substantial discounts, further loans have slowed down, and in some districts commitments are negligible. Applications now are only 15 percent of what they were in 1933. (F. C. A., May 24, 1935.)

Farm land values by States, showing percentage of value today as compared to the values in the pre-war period 1912-14.

The States are arranged in accordance with the lowest percentages of values. The first State named having the lowest percentage of value of farm lands as compared to the pre-war period:

	1935	Value in 1920
	Percent	Percent
1. South Dakota.....	54	181
2. Missouri.....	58	167
3. Indiana.....	61	161
4. Illinois.....	61	160
5. Ohio.....	66	159
6. Iowa.....	67	213
7. North Dakota.....	67	145
8. Nebraska.....	72	179
9. Georgia.....	72	217
10. Kansas.....	73	151
11. South Carolina.....	76	230
12. West Virginia.....	78	154
13. Pennsylvania.....	79	140
14. Wisconsin.....	82	171
15. Delaware.....	82	139
16. New York.....	82	133
17. Minnesota.....	83	213
18. Michigan.....	83	154

From the above tables it should be apparent to anyone that when a debt was contracted on a farm in 1920 or 1925—when the amount of farm mortgages reached the peak point—those farms were valued at 170 percent, average, of the pre-war period values. Today we are trying to make loans on the same farms using a value of 70 percent of the pre-war values.

A farm valued in pre-war period at \$5,000 had a value of \$8,500 when the loan was contracted. When we come now to make a new loan to refinance the old, we discover that the value of the same farm is fixed at \$3,500. On a valuation of \$8,500, 1920-25, a loan was made for 50 percent of the value, or \$4,250. The loan is past due, and we try to refinance it through the Federal land bank. The appraisal shows a value of only \$3,500 or actually \$1,000 less than the face of the loan. On this new value we can make a loan—if we are lucky—of 75 percent of the value, or \$2,625. This new loan lacks just \$1,625 of being enough to pay the old principal. Usually there is a large amount of unpaid taxes and accumulated interest to be added to the principal. Result—the loan is turned down.

The Federal land-bank loaning system has just about come to the end of its ability to relieve the distressed farmers. Shall we leave them there in that position? This Congress has not supplied the farmers with any agency through which they can save their farms.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

Does this Congress desire to have another 40 percent of farm homes lost? Does this Congress desire to have the farmers or their families removed to the cities to swell the already unemployed millions, or to take the jobs of those in the city who are still able to exist on their present scanty employment?

There is only one answer to these questions and that is that this Congress will fail in its duty to all the American people and to the farms in particular if it adjourns without providing some remedy for the present alarming situation where another 40 percent of farm homes in America are in danger of foreclosure and loss to the owners.

This Congress should act immediately. It should take a step commensurate with the emergency presented. We should offer a plan whereby the farmers can save their remaining homes. The only measure before Congress which will give this relief and offer a plan of refinancing the farm homes is the Frazier-Lemke farm-mortgage refinance bill. This bill has been acted upon favorably by the Committee on Agriculture and was reported out by a vote of 14 to 5. But, still the bill is held up because the Committee on Rules refuses to bring in a rule under which the bill may be discussed.

A petition has been on the Speaker's desk for months, requiring the signatures of 218 Congressmen to bring in a direct rule and permit a discussion of the bill. On two occasions, supporters of the bill have secured within four of the required number of names, and in each instance Members have been induced to withdraw their names. Today the petition has only 203 names. Withdrawals come from both Democrats and Republicans. Refusals to sign come from both Democrats and Republicans. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and most of the solid South hold the whip hand. Their Congressmen will not sign the petition. When it comes to giving the farmers a chance to save their homes or a chance for the soldiers to secure a small part of their lost opportunities while bottled up in camps or exposed to fire in the trenches, we find New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey Republicans standing shoulder to shoulder with their Democratic enemies. To assert that there is any difference between a regular Republican and a regular Democrat when it comes to a question of restoring the business of the Nation to its normal position, is absolutely incorrect.

For 7 months now the regular Republicans have exerted all their energies on the floor of the House to try to convince the country that Herbert Hoover was a good President, and that the country was in good condition when the voters fired him, or that it would have been in good condition if the

Democrats in Congress had supported Mr. Hoover. The regular Democrats likewise spend all their leisure time on the floor of the House to convince themselves that prosperity has returned, and that they, "the Democrats", are entitled to the credit for this outstanding accomplishment. In the meantime the voice of the people is seldom heard. It cannot be heard, for the Democrats and the Republicans control the time.

The facts are that Hoover was repudiated and deserved to be, and to talk more of Hoover is absurd. To say that we have returned to prosperity is still equally absurd. We cannot be said to have returned to prosperity when 20,000,000 people are still on relief and more than half of the population of the United States in some form of distress. We are still in an emergency situation and we need emergency legislation now more than we ever needed it.

The passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill will not take us out of the emergency situation—it is one step. It will give a new lease of life to the farmer, his family, that class that feeds the Nation. We cannot progress 3 days without food, and it would seem to be an act of wisdom to keep the food factories going. No citizen will expect the farmer in this emergency to produce food for less than the cost of production. Those who labor expect to pay the cost of producing food, and a little more. They never intended to give the processor and the distributor \$11.50 out of every \$19 paid for food. That is the record today. That leaves the producer on \$7.50 of the \$19 paid by the consumer.

Finally, if we can suffice as a nation until we accomplish it, we must as a government take over the direct job of handling the money and credit of the Nation. We cannot expect any sustained recovery until we take this control of money and credits away from individuals and associations of individuals. We have already left control so long with private interests that our greatest stumbling block to recovery is the huge debt that has been contracted through the system of private control of the Nation's money and credit. It is nothing short of absolute stupidity to issue bonds to finance the Government. With close to forty billion Government debt, the bond system places an annual interest burden on the people of a billion and a quarter. The interest on public and private debts in the United States is stupendous. This has been made possible by the private control of the Government's money and credit.

That annual interest burden is over \$15,000,000,000. Fifteen billion dollars is more than the combined income of agriculture and labor for 1934. This interest burden is increasing annually. It takes all our substance to pay interest, if we paid it. We don't pay it because we still want to live and want our children to live. When we do not pay the interest annually it is added to the principal to create more interest which we can never pay. The Government is responsible—Congress is responsible—for two important failures of duty. First, when it allowed private interest in the first place to assume and take control of the Government's money and credit (the National Bank Act of 1862), and, second, in failing now to retake possession of its own money and credit and use it in behalf of the people.

Every attempt to wrench ourselves loose from the grip of a dishonest and privately controlled dollar, every attempt to establish an honest dollar—one that is as valuable 10 years from now as it is today, every attempt to stop issuing Government bonds, and replace them by Treasury notes without interest is met by a chorus of yells coming from both Democrats and Republicans. Inflation! Inflation! The press takes up the howl and hollers just a little bit louder. Inflation! Inflation!

Let us calmly analyze the situation. We owe more debts than we can ever pay with the dollar we use today. We owe more interest and taxes annually than we can ever pay. Every sensible and well-informed student of our financial situation will admit this. The Supreme Court says we cannot cut down these debts without the consent of the creditor. We must pay because the contract so provides. We must give the pound of flesh, but the Supreme Court has failed to produce a Portia to attend the taking of the pound of flesh.

We, therefore, must pay or lose our property. The property will be lost as surely as there is a divine Ruler of the Universe, unless the dollar we pay with is worth as much as the dollar we borrowed and enough more to pay for the accumulated interest. Our great Republic is slowly sinking in an endless sea of interest. Which choice will you make? Inflate the currency until these obligations can be met, or continue the program of dear money, controlled by private interests, until the people of the United States, in their wrath, rise up and flood the country with printing press money until a \$10,000 mortgage on a farm home can be paid with a buck sheep?

Even though we are in a bad situation financially, we can adjust all difficulties and preserve our equilibrium, if we let our intelligence direct us, if we will be tolerant to the view of others, if we will cast prejudice aside, if we will open our eyes to vision when there is vision, if we will think more of the future of a great country and its people than we do of those interests that concern ourselves alone.

We can begin the program now of real recovery, if we have 218 men and women in this House with courage enough, with American fighting spirit enough in their veins to bring in the Frazier-Lemke bill for discussion on the floor of this House no matter who shouts inflation. Let us do, if nothing else, the just thing. Isn't it just to permit a bill to be discussed? What harm will result from an open discussion of the bill? Are Members afraid to sign for fear they shall become convinced that its provisions are right?

If this Congress smothers this bill, it means more than the defeat of merely a bill—it will mean that representative government has failed—it means that no matter what the people demand, they cannot be heard in the Congress composed of their elected representatives. This is no time in our history to rebuke the people. This is no time to destroy confidence in our Government. We have inherited the greatest, the best Government on earth. Do we know enough to perpetuate it, or will it finally crumble and decay and take its place in the musty pages of history with ancient Rome, and all other governments which have refused to listen to the voice of the people?

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The order of business today is the consideration of individual bills on the Private Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

W. H. GREENE

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 3202, for the relief of W. H. Greene.

There being 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 W. H. Greene, of Rural Free Delivery No. 3, box 139-A, Bakersfield, Calif., the sum of \$144.92, for the loss of personal articles in the Matilija forest fire in the Santa Barbara National Forest in California, on September 12, 1932.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 7, after the figures "\$144.92", insert the clause "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Add at the end of the bill:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SARAH ELIZABETH BALLENTYNE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3546, for the relief of Sarah Elizabeth Ballentyne.

There being 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 Sarah Elizabeth Ballentyne, Houston, Pa., the sum of \$2,833. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of damages sustained by the said Sarah Elizabeth Ballentyne resulting from the death of her son, William Ballentyne, who was struck and fatally injured by an automobile owned and operated by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, on March 6, 1934, near Canonsburg, Pa.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, add the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAYMOND PARRAMORE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3967, for the relief of Raymond Parramore.

There being 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 Raymond Parramore, the sum of \$10,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for personal and permanent injuries suffered by the said Raymond Parramore as a result of being struck and run down by a truck operated by an employee of the Government in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., December 11, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4436, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Alta Melvin and Tommy Melvin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment, upon the claims of Alta Melvin and her son, Tommy Melvin, both of Seattle, Wash., for damages resulting from injuries received by them when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army truck from Fort Lawton, Wash., at the intersection of Twenty-eighth Place West and Gilmon Avenue in Seattle, Wash., on June 21, 1932.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for any tort committed by any of its employees (including enlisted personnel) to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for

the determination of such claims, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the cases of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph twentieth of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, after the word "judgment", insert "as if the United States were suable in tort."

On page 2, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH SALINGHI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4619, for the relief of Joseph Salinghi.

There being 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 Joseph Salinghi the sum of \$4,645, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated for injuries received on November 9, 1926, on which date he was struck by an automobile owned and operated by the United States Veterans' Bureau in Hartford, Conn.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, after the word "appropriated", insert the following: "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

MR. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. HANCOCK of New York: On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$4,645" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAUSER CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4791, for the relief of the Hauser Construction Co.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. There is a similar Senate bill on the subject, and, without objection, the bill S. 470 will be substituted for the House bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate 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, to the Hauser Construction Co., of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$192,400, in full satisfaction of all claims of such company against the United States arising out of a certain rivers and harbors contract (no. W698 eng. 428) for the restoration and extension of the north and south jetties at the Yaquina Bay entrance, Newport, Oreg., entered into by such company with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, under date to January 11, 1933, such sum representing the additional stone costs, equipment rentals, depreciation charges, and miscellaneous expenses incurred by such company in order to obtain and place sufficient stone to meet contract specifications when the quarry approved by such contract proved inadequate: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the con-

trary 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 4791) was laid on the table.

JULIUS A. GESKE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5090, for the relief of Julius A. Geske.

There being 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 Julius A. Geske, of Harshaw, Wis., the sum of \$50.98 for damages sustained to the automobile of said Julius A. Geske when struck by a United States mail truck at the intersection of Michigan Boulevard and Eighth Street, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on the 19th day of July 1920.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$50.98", insert the words "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill insert the following:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. C. MCCOY ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5122, for the relief of R. C. McCoy, J. L. Garner, C. G. Kauffman, W. G. Smiley, R. A. Burks, C. W. Brazzelton, Jim Hamilton, Otis Hamilton, R. F. Brazzelton, Dave Cash, Mrs. A. W. Dykes, Jim Thereldkeld, R. R. Crain, J. B. Tolson, J. C. Rogers, S. K. Broach, Albert Easterling, J. L. Rivers, F. C. Wilson, E. C. Finley, W. W. Mitchell, J. G. Carey, Carl Graves, Jerome Dupree, J. R. Mitchell, Roxie Anderson, J. L. Mitchell, and J. C. Russell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas in October 1933, the Government announced it would make loans on the basis of 10 cents per pound to producers on cotton stored in warehouses approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

Whereas in pursuance of this policy and authority, the Commodity Credit Corporation contracted for a certain brick warehouse from J. E. McCoy & Son, located at Kingsland, Cleveland County, Ark., which warehouse was approved by the said Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and notice of its approval as a Government warehouse for the storage of cotton for loans by producers in that section was duly given and farmers desiring loans were advised to store their cotton in said warehouse; and

Whereas on the 2d day of November 1933, being the first day said warehouse was open to receive cotton for storage, 137 bales were stored therein by farmers seeking loans from said Commodity Credit Corporation, 72 bales of which were weighed and receipted for and 65 bales of which were accepted but had not been weighed or receipted for when night came, but were to be weighed and receipted for the following day; and

Whereas in the early morning of November 3, 1933, said warehouse, and its contents, including the 65 bales of cotton stored therein and unreceipted for, were burned and totally destroyed; and

Whereas it has been determined that the names of the owners of said 65 bales of cotton, the amounts and weight thereof are as hereinafter set forth, and that the owners who sustained said loss should each be compensated by the Government of the United States on the basis of 10 cents per pound: Therefore

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 the following persons the amounts herein stipulated following their names and the loss each sustained, namely:

R. C. McCoy, 927 pounds (two bales), \$92.70;
J. L. Garner, 530 pounds (one bale), \$53;
C. G. Kauffman, 2,073 pounds (four bales), \$207.30;
W. G. Smiley, 859 pounds (two bales), \$85.90;
R. A. Burks, 444 pounds (one bale), \$44.40;
C. W. Brazzelton, 2,602 pounds (five bales), \$260.20;
Jim Hamilton, 556 pounds (one bale), \$55.60;
Otis Hamilton, 578 pounds (one bale), \$57.80;
R. F. Brazzelton, 1,011 pounds (two bales), \$101.10;
Dave Cash, 4,159 pounds (nine bales), \$415.90;
Mrs. A. W. Dykes, 592 pounds (one bale), \$59.20;
Jim Thereldkeld, 1,003 pounds (two bales), \$100.30;
R. R. Crain, 483 pounds (one bale), \$48.30;
J. B. Tolson, 3,705 pounds (seven bales), \$370.50;
J. C. Rogers, 1,113 pounds (two bales), \$111.30;
S. K. Broach, 1,100 pounds (two bales), \$110;
Albert Easterling, 1,466 pounds (three bales), \$146.60;
J. L. Rivers, 561 pounds (one bale), \$56.10;
F. C. Wilson, 597 pounds (one bale), \$59.70;
J. E. Seymour, 520 pounds (one bale), \$52;
E. C. Finley, 539 pounds (one bale), \$53.90;
W. W. Mitchell, 2,597 pounds (five bales), \$259.70;
J. G. Carey, 448 pounds (one bale), \$44.80;
Carl Graves, 443 pounds (one bale), \$44.30;
Jerome Dupree, 475 pounds (one bale), \$47.50;
J. R. Mitchell, 487 pounds (one bale), \$48.70;
Roxie Anderson, 528 pounds (one bale), \$52.80;
J. L. Mitchell, 1,512 pounds (three bales), \$151.20;
J. C. Russell, 1,058 pounds (two bales), \$105.80;
Total, \$3,296.60.

SEC. 2. That such payments shall be received in full settlement with each of said persons for the loss they sustained by reason of their cotton having been destroyed by fire while stored in said warehouse, and the sum of \$3,296.60 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of R. C. McCoy, J. L. Garner, C. G. Kauffman, W. G. Smiley, R. A. Burks, C. W. Brazzelton, R. F. Brazzelton, Dave Cash, Mrs. A. W. Dykes, Jim Thereldkeld, R. R. Crain, J. B. Tolson, J. C. Rogers, S. K. Broach, Albert Easterling, J. L. Rivers, F. C. Wilson, E. C. Finley, W. W. Mitchell, J. G. Carey, Carl Graves, Jerome Dupree, J. R. Mitchell, J. L. Mitchell, and J. C. Russell."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, strike out lines 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Page 4, strike out lines 17 and 18.

Page 5, strike out lines 7 and 8.

Page 5, line 13, strike out "\$3,296.60" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,078.40."

Page 5, line 18, strike out "\$3,296.60" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,078.40."

Page 5, after line 19, insert the following:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill for the relief of R. C. McCoy, J. L. Garner, C. G. Kauffman, W. G. Smiley, R. A. Burks, C. W. Brazzelton, R. F. Brazzelton, Dave Cash, Mrs. A. W. Dykes, Jim Thereldkeld, R. R. Crain, J. B. Tolson, J. C. Rogers, S. K. Broach, Albert Easterling, J. L. Rivers, F. C. Wilson, E. C. Finley, W. W. Mitchell, J. G. Carey, Carl Graves, Jerome Dupree, J. R. Mitchell, J. L. Mitchell, and J. C. Russell."

MALACHY RYAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5550, for the relief of Malachy Ryan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 the sum of \$573.75, to Malachy Ryan, former postmaster at Caledonia, Minn. Such sum represents paid money orders which were lost in the burglary of the post office at Caledonia, Minn., on May 8, 1933, from no fault or negligence on the part of the postmaster.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, strike out lines 3 to 9, inclusive, and insert the following: "That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the money-order account of Malachy Ryan, former acting postmaster at Caledonia, Minn., with \$573.75, or so much thereof as is necessary, to relieve him for the alleged loss of 51 paid money orders in a burglary of the post office at Caledonia, Minn., on May 8, 1933, disallowed in the audit of his accounts due to his failure to record the particulars of the said money orders."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. COSTELLO: On page 2, line 2, strike out "\$573.75" and insert in lieu thereof "464.75."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILTON KASCH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5746, to authorize the removal of the bar of the statute of limitations with respect to certain taxes paid by Milton Kasch.

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. TRUAX objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JULIA M. CROWELL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6402, for the relief of Julia M. Crowell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to Julia M. Crowell, widow of Hiram M. Crowell, an employee of the United States Shipping Board as master of the steamship *Tuscorora*, the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916, as amended, in the same manner and to the same extent as the beneficiaries of other officers and members of the crew of the said steamship *Tuscorora* who were lost with the said vessel on or about December 8, 1917.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. B. MILLER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 28, for the relief of R. B. Miller.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ALVA A. MURPHY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 170, for the relief of Alva A. Murphy.

There being 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 Alva A. Murphy, of Spencer, Iowa, the sum of \$1,500 in full satisfaction of all claims of such Alva A. Murphy against the United States for damages resulting from injuries to himself and his car when shot at by one Claude Rideout on June 22, 1933, on State highway no. 2, about 5 miles west of Oskaloosa, Iowa, while such Alva A. Murphy was assisting Harry Elliott, United States prohibition agent, to arrest such Claude Rideout: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER J. BRYSON PAVING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 659, for the relief of Walter J. Bryson Paving Co.

There being 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 Walter J. Bryson Paving Co., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,500.50, in full and final settlement of all claims against the Government for certain dredging work performed by said company in the improvement of the channel in the Anclote River, Florida: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BROWN & CUNNINGHAM

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 684, for the relief of Brown & Cunningham, of Port Deposit, Md.

There being 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 Fred S. Brown and Nellie R. Cunningham, doing business under the name of Brown & Cunningham, Port Deposit, Md., the sum of \$2,400, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for damages on account of loss of business and destruction of certain stock and fixtures caused by a Marine Corps truck (no. 1394), when such truck crashed into the store owned by said Brown & Cunningham at Port Deposit, Md., on October 12, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANFORD & BROOKS CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 685, for the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co.

There being 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, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Sanford & Brooks Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, the sum of \$53,208.49, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for refund of income taxes assessed and collected for the year 1920 on amounts paid by the United States to such corporation during such year to compensate the said Sanford & Brooks Co. for the cost to it of certain work done in dredging the Delaware River for the Government of the United States, of which work the said Government got the benefit, said work having been done during the years 1913 to 1916, both inclusive, under contract with the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A. H. MARSHALL

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 712, for the relief of A. H. Marshall.

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and, under the rule, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Claims.

CLAIMS FOR EXTRA LABOR AT CERTAIN NAVY YARDS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 872, for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of 8 hours at the several navy yards and shore stations certified by the Court of Claims.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow to the respective persons the respective amounts found by the Court of Claims to have been underpaid to said persons, for labor performed at the several navy yards and shore stations herein named, in excess of the legal day of 8 hours, as set forth in Senate documents herein enumerated, and for which purpose the sum of \$332,342.74, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

That the payment of said respective amounts is to be in full for and receipt of same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final release and discharge of their said respective claims for extra hours above the legal day of 8 hours at the several navy yards and shore stations.

That the said navy yards and shore stations and Senate documents are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

Mare Island Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 713, 714, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 279, 447, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1085, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

FLORIDA

Pensacola Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 500, Sixty-first Congress, second session; 778, 791, Sixty-first Congress, third session; and 155, 200, 287, 756, Sixty-second Congress, second session.

MARYLAND

United State Naval Academy: Senate Document No. 1055, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 382, Sixty-first Congress, second session; 150, 151, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1083, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Portsmouth Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 315, Sixtieth Congress, first session; 431, Sixty-first Congress, second session; 770, 811, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 152, 153, 154, 206, 278, 715, 847, 848, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1058, 1076, 1077, 1082, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 108, Sixty-first Congress, first session; 287, Sixty-first Congress, second session; 777, 792, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 198, 286, 717, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1057, 1079, 1080, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

PENNSYLVANIA

League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia: Senate Documents Nos. 330, 332, Sixtieth Congress, first session; 710, 716, 717, 774, 795, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 185, 714, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1081, 1084, 1086, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

RHODE ISLAND

Naval Torpedo Station, Newport: Senate Document No. 715, Sixty-first Congress, third session.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 509, Sixtieth Congress, first session; 711, 793, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 146, 205, 446, Sixty-second Congress, second session; and 1056, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Navy Yard: Senate Documents Nos. 288, 432, Sixty-first Congress, second session; 712, 771, 772, 775, 776, 794, Sixty-first Congress, third session; 120, 145, 199, 200, 202, 276, 277, 724, 757, 849, Sixty-second Congress, second session; 1078, Sixty-second Congress, third session; and 354, Sixty-third Congress, second session.

Sec. 2. That where the payment to be made under this act is less than \$1,000, and the person who rendered the service is dead, and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of his estate, payment may be made to the decedent's widow or legal heirs as is provided by existing law relating to the settlement of accounts of deceased officers or enlisted men of the Army (34 Stat. L. 750): *Provided*, That in all cases where the original claimants were adjudicated bankrupts, payments shall be made to the next of kin instead of to the assignees in bankruptcy: *And provided further*, That wherever under this act it is provided that a payment be made to an executor or an administrator, whether original or ancillary or *de bonis non*, and such executor or administrator is

dead or no longer holds his office, payment shall be made to the successor therein, his title to hold such office being established to the satisfaction of the Comptroller General of the United States.

Sec. 3. That no part of the amount of any claim appropriated for in this act in excess of 20 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any attorney on account of services rendered in connection with said claim: *Provided*, That in each case, payment for which is herein provided, the Comptroller General shall deduct a sum equal to said 20 percent and pay the same to the attorney or attorneys who appeared for the claimant in the Court of Claims, as found by said court, and set forth in the Senate documents aforesaid; and in event of the death of said attorney or attorneys, payment of said 20 percent to be made to his or their legal representatives, upon execution of a full release and a complete discharge to the claimant for all services rendered therein, and after the payment of such fee the balance thereof to be paid to the claimant. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum which in the aggregate exceeds 20 percent of the amount of any item appropriated in this act 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "appropriated", insert the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment striking out "20 percent" and inserting in lieu thereof "10 percent", in section 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 5, line 12, strike out "20" and insert "10"; and in line 17, strike out "20" and insert "10"; and in line 21, strike out "20" and insert "10"; and on page 6, line 3, strike out "20" and insert "10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEWTON, MASS.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 908) for the relief of Edwin C. Jenney, receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

There being no further 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 Edwin C. Jenney, receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., the sum of \$9,172.54, being interest which accrued under section 1090 of the Revised Statutes, on the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of said bank for the period between the date of the filing of the transcript of judgment with the Secretary of the Treasury and the date when the order or mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States was issued to the Court of Claims upon the dismissal of the appeal in said case on motion of the United States, and payment of which amount is recommended by the Attorney General: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAMPTON AND BRANCHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1024) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hampton & Branchville Railroad Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon

the claim of the Hampton & Branchville Railroad Co., of Hampton, S. C., against the United States for the sum of \$4,306.51, representing the amount of a judgment recovered by the United States from such company by virtue of a certain guaranty contract between such company and the United States entered into in accordance with the provisions of section 209 of the Transportation Act, 1920, and such additional sum as may be found to be due by the United States to such company as a result of such contract.

Sec. 2. The Court of Claims is authorized and directed to make such detailed examination of the accounts of such company as may be necessary in order to ascertain the amount, if any, due such company by the United States by virtue of such contract.

Sec. 3. Such claim may be instituted at any time within 6 months after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings in any suit brought in the Court of Claims under this act, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment therein shall be had as in the case of claims over which court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the figures "\$4,306.51" and insert "\$4,768.46."

Page 2, line 2, after the figures "1920", strike out the balance of the section.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILTMORE-OEEN BANK, NORTH CAROLINA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1079) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute a certain indemnity agreement.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to execute, in the name of the United States, and deliver to the liquidating agent of the Biltmore-Oteen Bank, Biltmore, N. C., upon receipt from such liquidating agent of \$385, an agreement of indemnity binding the United States to make reimbursement to such liquidating agent in the event that such liquidating agent is required to make payment to a bona fide holder upon presentation of draft no. 380, dated November 7, 1922, in the amount of \$385, drawn by the Biltmore-Oteen Bank, Biltmore, N. C., on the Hanover National Bank, New York, N. Y., to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, at the end of the bill insert: "Provided, That if the liquidating agent of the Biltmore-Oteen Bank is required to make payment to a bona fide holder upon the presentation of said draft no. 380 the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$385 to said liquidating agent pursuant to the terms of the indemnity agreement authorized by this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST CAMDEN NATIONAL BANK, CAMDEN, N. J.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1472) for the relief of the First Camden National Bank and Trust Co. of Camden, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

GEORGE VOELTZ

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, S. 1781, for the relief of George Voeltz.

There being 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 George Voeltz the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for damages suffered by reason of being struck by a Government motor truck which was driven by a clerk in the United States mail service: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRUCE BROS. GRAIN CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5815) for the relief of Bruce Bros. Grain Co.

Mr. HOPE and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

GEORGE B. MARX, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7727) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of George B. Marx, Inc.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OF UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5646) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of catastrophes of nature and other causes.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York and Mr. HOPE objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LEON FREDERICK RUGGLES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6297) for the relief of Leon Frederick Ruggles.

There being 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 Leon Frederick Ruggles the sum of \$563.47, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of an emergency operation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILL A. HELMER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3147) for the relief of Will A. Helmer.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

WILLIAM BARDEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 39) for the relief of the estate of William Bardel.

There being 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, to the estate of William Bardel, the sum of \$2,624 for the property loss sustained by him as a result of the war while acting as American consul at Reims, France: *Provided* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK LEININGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 839) for the relief of Frederick Leininger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That in the administration of the pension laws Frederick Leininger, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 26th day of August 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, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

HARRY LAYMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 276) for the relief of Harry Layman.

There being 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 \$1,000 to Harry Layman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries incurred while working in the military stone quarry at the United States penitentiary annex, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

EMMA B. HINE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 258) for the relief of Emma B. Hine.

There being 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 Emma B. Hine the sum of \$37.65, which was the salary to which she was entitled while serving as acting postmistress, Blythewood, S. C., under the direction of the Post Office Department, from April 5 to 23, 1933.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Humphrey A. Brown, deceased, former postmaster at Blythewood, S. C., with \$37.65, being the amount retained from postal receipts by Emma B. Hine as compensation for her voluntary services in acting as postmaster at that post office from April 5 to 23, 1933, inclusive."

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, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

JOSEPH MAIER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 605) for the relief of Joseph Maier.

There being 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 Joseph Maier, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, with interest from March 22, 1920, to compensate said Joseph Maier for judgment rendered in the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, Ohio, against the Postal Telegraph Co., a corporation under Government control, for injuries received December 22, 1918, at Columbus, Ohio.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$1,000", strike out "with interest from March 22, 1920, to compensate said Joseph Maier" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "Ohio", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or

received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE R. BROWN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 653) for the relief of George R. Brown.

Mr. MOTT and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

UNITED STATES BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 970) for the relief of the United States Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. TRUAX objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ETTA A. SHEPARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1917, for the relief of Etta Shepard.

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

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. TRUAX objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

CORA AKINS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2335, for the relief of Cora Akins.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. TRUAX objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

E. F. PURVIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2411, for the relief of E. F. Purvis.

There being no objection 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 E. F. Purvis, of Grambling, La., the sum of \$600.16 in full satisfaction of his claim for damages against the United States for injuries suffered by him on February 10, 1933, when the automobile in which he was riding collided, near Shreveport, La., with a United States Army truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$600.16" and insert in lieu thereof "\$425.16."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF NICK VASILZEVIC

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3509, for the relief of the legal guardian of Nick Vasilzevic.

There being no objection, 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, the sum of \$5,000 to the legal guardian of Nick Vasilzevic, the 6-year-old son of Helen Vasilzevic, who was electrocuted on August 13, 1931, at 1238 North Nineteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., following a raid of such premises by Federal prohibition agents who poured wine on the dirt floor of the basement, which action resulted in the electro-

cution of Mrs. Vasiljevic as she stood in the basement and turned on an electric-light switch.

Sec. 2. That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated by this act on account of services rendered in connection with this 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated", insert "and in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINCE ROYAL, ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3965, for the relief of Prince Royal, Sr., Kathleen Royal Hayes, Victor A. Royal, Lucile Royal, and Prince Royal, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Prince Royal, Sr., surviving husband of Edwin Royal, and to Kathleen Royal Hayes, Victor A. Royal, Lucile Royal, and Prince Royal, Jr., the surviving children of Edwin Royal, the sum of \$50,000 in full settlement of all damages incurred by the killing of Edwin Royal on a public highway of Gwinnett County, Ga., by a motor truck being driven by Johnnie Holston, an agent and employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the United States, Camp F-11, while operating said truck within the scope of his employment and which said killing occurred on November 2, 1934.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, upon the claims of Prince Royal, Sr., Kathleen Royal Hayes, Victor A. Royal, Lucile Royal, Prince Royal, Jr., Maggie Fields Ramsey, and R. J. Ramsey, all of Buford, Gwinnett County, Ga., for damages resulting from the death of Mrs. Prince Royal, Sr. (Edwin Royal), and for personal injuries received by Maggie Fields Ramsey, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by Civilian Conservation Corps truck no. 32469 on the Gainesville-Buford Highway, Georgia, on November 2, 1934."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Prince Royal, Sr., Kathleen Royal Hayes, Victor A. Royal, Lucile Royal, Prince Royal, Jr., Maggie Fields Ramsey, and R. J. Ramsey."

GLADYS PICKLESIMER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4601, for the relief of the heirs of Gladys Picklesimer.

There being no objection, 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 the heirs of Gladys Picklesimer the sum of \$10,000. Said sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by such heirs on account of the death of the said Gladys Picklesimer as the result of being struck by a vehicle operated by an inspector of the Post Office Department while on official business, when she was attempting to board a school bus on Federal Route No. 52, in Mingo County, W. Va., on May 11, 1934.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "the heirs" and insert "William Picklesimer, father."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the words "such heirs" and insert the word "him."

Page 2, line 3, after the figures insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received

by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY SCIPPER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5492, for the relief of Henry Scipper.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry Scipper, the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for personal and permanent damages and injuries sustained and suffered by the said Henry Scipper as a result of being negligently struck, run down, and thrown into the ditch along public road no. 11, known as the Wheeler Road, Coahoma County, Miss., by a motor truck, negligently operated by M. H. Scott, Jr., an employee of the Government of the United States, while operating said truck in the scope of his employment, on January 12, 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorneys or attorney, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE CURRENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5525, for the relief of George Current.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to consider and determine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of George Current, on account of disability due to epilepsy alleged to have been proximately caused by an injury received while on duty during his employment in the service of the United States between May 6, 1929, and March 14, 1934: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLORA JACOBS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5771, for the relief of Flora Jacobs, administratrix of the estate of A. L. Jacobs, deceased.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

RAPHAEL LEVY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5772, for the relief of Raphael Levy.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY EXPLOSION AT NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, LAKE DENMARK, N. J.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5816, to provide an appropriation for the payment 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.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$362.75 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Comptroller General of the United States to make payment of the claim of May C. Gustin for property damage or personal injury due to the explosion at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N. J., July 10, 1926, as recommended by the Comptroller General of the United States, and as fully set forth in his letter of February 11, 1935, to the Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2, 1927 (44 Stat., pt. 3, p. 1800).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill for the relief of May C. Gustin."

OTTO MISCH CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6137, for the relief of the Otto Misch Co.

There being 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 the Otto Misch Co., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$28,000, in payment for work done by the said company in repairing damages to the United States Marine Hospital at Norfolk, Va., caused by hurricane and flood on August 22 and 23 and September 15 and 16, 1933.

With the following committee amendment:

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

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to effect a modification of the contract with the Otto Misch Co. for the construction of additions and improvements at the United States Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va., so as to afford such relief as he deems proper for losses caused said company for restoration of damages occasioned by severe floods and hurricanes on August 22 and 23 and September 15 and 16, 1933: *Provided*, That the present appropriation for the marine hospital project, Norfolk, Va., shall be available for the purposes named, and that any cost in excess thereof shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided further*, That any amount allowed under the terms of this act shall not exceed the sum of \$28,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JANE ALICE EVERSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6444, for the relief of Jane Alice Everson.

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

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

WAYNE M. COTNER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6488, for the relief of Wayne M. Cotner.

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

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN PURCHASERS OF LAND IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLAWN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6587, for the relief of certain purchasers of land in the borough of Brooklawn, State of New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill (S. 2140) may be substituted for the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Shipping Board Bureau is authorized and directed to make refunds to present owners of lands in the borough of Brooklawn, in the State of New Jersey,

which have been purchased by them from the United States of 28 percent of the purchase price of such purchased lands where the full purchase price of said lands or where the full amount of principal and interest due on purchase-money bonds and mortgages given to the United States of America, represented by the United States Shipping Board, covering such lands has been paid by such owners into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec 2. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That said refunds shall be in full settlement of all claims that such owners of lands, as hereinbefore described in this act, may have against the Government of the United States: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated by virtue of this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated by virtue of this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "28" and insert "14."
Page 2, lines 10 and 16, strike out "10" and insert "5."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 6587) were laid on the table.

ROCCO D'AMATO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7099, for the relief of Rocco D'Amato.

There being 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 Rocco D'Amato, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, being the amount of bonds deposited as security to guarantee the production of an alien and filed with the inspector in charge of immigration at New York and later forfeited because of the failure of the bondsman to produce the alien on the date of appearance in compliance with the terms of the delivery bond: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF RIGHTFUL HEIRS OF TIWASTEWIN OR ANNA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7350, for the relief of the rightful heirs of Tiwastewin or Anna.

By unanimous consent, a similar Senate bill (S. 2533) was substituted for the House bill.

There being 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 and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ignatius Court, Simon Court, Anna Jackson, Abraham Heduta, Louisa Heduta, Thomas Pan or Zitkana, George Pan or Heraka, Lucy Pan or Istaosapa, and Sarah Pan or Assinna, the rightful heirs of Tiwastewin or Anna, deceased allottee no. 473 of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe, North Dakota, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to existing law, the sum of \$93.33 to said Ignatius Court, the sum of \$93.33 to the said Simon Court, the sum of \$93.33 to said Anna Jackson, the sum of \$46.66 to said Abraham Heduta, the sum of \$46.66 to said Louisa Heduta, the sum of \$46.66 to said Thomas Pan or Zitkana, the sum of \$46.66 to said George Pan or Heraka, the sum of \$46.66 to said Lucy Pan or Istaosapa, and the sum of \$46.66 to said Sarah Pan or Assinna, total sum not to exceed the sum of \$559.95: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may deposit the said sums to the credit of the said heirs and handle in the same manner as other individual Indian moneys: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of these amounts shall be paid to any attorney or attorneys for services rendered in this

matter: *And provided further*, That should the persons herein named be not living upon the date of the passage of this act the said sum shall be credited to and become a part of his or her estate.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 7350) were laid on the table.

POST-OFFICE SITE, LYONS, N. Y.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8004, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute a quitclaim deed of certain land located in the village of Lyons, N. Y.

By unanimous consent, a similar Senate bill (S. 2958) was substituted for the House bill.

There being 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 and empowered to sell and convey by the usual quitclaim deed to the owner of record of the land abutting the northwesterly side of the post-office site at Lyons, N. Y., a parcel of land forming a part of said site on which there encroaches a portion of a building now or formerly designated as the "Hotel Wayne"; the land covered by the encroachment being described as lying and being in the village of Lyons, county of Wayne, State of New York: Beginning at a point in the northwesterly side of the present post-office site, which point is 100.05 feet northwesterly and 140 feet southwesterly from the intersection of the southwesterly side of Pearl Street with the northwesterly side of Williams Street; running thence in a southwesterly direction along the northwesterly boundary of the post-office site a distance of approximately 14 feet to a point; thence in a southeastwardly direction a distance of approximately 6 feet to a point; thence in a northeasterly direction parallel with the northwesterly boundary of the post-office site a distance of approximately 14 feet to a point; thence in a northwesterly direction a distance of approximately 6 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 8004) were laid on the table.

CATHERINE GRACE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8224, for the relief of Catherine Grace.

By unanimous consent, a similar Senate bill (S. 2879) was substituted for the House bill.

There being 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 and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Catherine Grace, widow of William J. Grace, late American consul at Sheffield, England, the sum of \$4,500, such sum representing 1 year's salary of her deceased husband, who died at his post of duty on February 11, 1933.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 8224) were laid on the table.

HEIRS OF GEORGE P. EDDY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7671, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to certain lands in California to the heirs of George P. Eddy.

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

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Public Lands.

IRA L. REEVES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5325, for the relief of Ira L. Reeves.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Ira L. Reeves, formerly major of Infantry in the Army of the United States, before a retiring board to inquire whether at the time of his resignation from the Army March 7, 1920, he was incapacitated for service and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said Ira L. Reeves, as a consequence thereof, should have been placed upon the retired list of the Army, and upon the result of such inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Ira L. Reeves a major of Infantry and place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army, with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers of the Regular Army;

Provided, That the said Ira L. Reeves shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCHIE JOSEPH EVANS, DECEASED

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5516, authorizing the President to issue a posthumous commission as second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, to Archie Joseph Evans, deceased, and to present the same to Maj. Argess M. Evans, father of the said Archie Joseph Evans, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a posthumous commission as second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, to Archie Joseph Evans, deceased, for unfortunately being killed in an accident when his plane crashed in mid-air, all in line of duty. The posthumous commission shall be presented to Maj. Argess M. Evans, father of the said Archie Joseph Evans, deceased.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID J. FITZGERALD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5838, to place David J. Fitzgerald on the retired list of the United States Army as a first lieutenant.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint David J. Fitzgerald, formerly second lieutenant, United States Army, a first lieutenant in the United States Army, and to retire him.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VINCENT P. ROUSSEAU

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4777, to provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Vincent P. Rousseau.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the date of approval of this act Vincent P. Rousseau, first lieutenant, United States Army, retired, shall have the rank and receive the pay and allowances of a captain on the retired list of the United States Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8421, granting pensions to certain widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 207. Mattie L. Stults	H. R. 382. Lavinia McDonald Beard
H. R. 208. Mary E. Sutherland	H. R. 428. Marie Brown
H. R. 215. Julia Lyon	H. R. 446. Lizzie E. Brown
H. R. 216. Mary J. Logsdon	H. R. 450. Rosa M. Green
H. R. 217. Mary Miller	H. R. 451. Sadie Hainline
H. H. 221. Martha Kasinger	H. R. 452. Alvesta Otto
H. R. 222. Louisa F. Mansfield	H. R. 474. Dora B. Webb
H. R. 223. Gorda James	H. R. 479. Mary V. Sallesbury
H. H. 227. Mattie Bumgardner	H. R. 480. Sarah S. Shumate
H. R. 228. Alwilda Brooks	H. R. 482. Lucy C. Montgomery
H. R. 263. Mary R. Currier	H. R. 483. Jennie Tewksbury
H. R. 276. Ida L. Budd	H. R. 484. Harriett A. Litten
H. R. 277. Emma Burdge	H. R. 544. Della Leach
H. R. 278. Abaline Merrill	H. R. 545. Alfrettia Smith
H. R. 301. Nellie Meigs	H. R. 630. Pearl Thomas
H. R. 305. Mary A. Jennings	H. R. 632. Flora E. Bailey
H. R. 316. Irene R. Hart	H. R. 633. Anna H. Brock
H. R. 321. Elizabeth H. Camp	H. R. 634. Carrie Jeannette Dahn
H. R. 339. Margaret T. McLaughlin	H. R. 635. Annie Lewis
H. R. 369. Emeline Rowe	H. R. 652. Jane E. Mitchell
H. R. 370. Sarah E. Sutton	H. R. 699. Bell D. Qualis
H. R. 379. Jennie S. Bogardus	H. R. 700. Christine F. Lewis

H. R. 701. Sallie Jordan
 H. R. 703. Editha Smith
 H. R. 719. Sarah Smith
 H. R. 723. Emily J. Poe
 H. R. 727. Margaret Moore
 H. R. 749. Lucinda McDaniel
 H. R. 753. Polly Stewart
 H. R. 756. Emeline Gambrel
 H. R. 806. Mary F. Shields
 H. R. 826. Mary H. Auch
 H. R. 843. Sarah A. Ridens
 H. R. 844. Laura M. Gillespie
 H. R. 853. Maude K. Priest
 H. R. 909. Rose Milliman
 H. R. 933. Lou A. Strother
 H. R. 936. Mariah M. Johnson
 H. R. 944. Maggie Berry
 H. R. 979. Gertrude Storck
 H. R. 986. Mary E. Ferris
 H. R. 998. Evaline Binkley
 H. R. 999. Carolina Chance
 H. R. 1002. Mary Miller
 H. R. 1028. Margaret E. Stephens
 H. R. 1063. Amanda Riddell
 H. R. 1065. Jennie Schonacker
 H. R. 1087. Mary E. Hilles
 H. R. 1114. Delia Porter
 H. R. 1118. Mary A. Hayes
 H. R. 1130. Bertha T. Hastings
 H. R. 1152. Annie E. Jackson
 H. R. 1153. Mary E. Ringer
 H. R. 1154. Nora Pierce
 H. R. 1156. Reatha Reneau
 H. R. 1157. Hattie Harvey
 H. R. 1159. Herthe L. R. Whitney
 H. R. 1160. Lucy E. Huff
 H. R. 1165. Sarah L. Ellison
 H. R. 1173. Martha Story
 H. R. 1174. Laura A. Donnelly
 H. R. 1220. Venia Moody
 H. R. 1235. Sarah J. Lake
 H. R. 1317. Belle Hill
 H. R. 1339. Anna Maude Delay
 H. R. 1340. Ella Orr
 H. R. 1342. Mary J. Waltenbaugh
 H. R. 1343. H. Emma Streepy
 H. R. 1458. Mary J. Trailor
 H. R. 1523. Clara S. Hopple
 H. R. 1538. Anna Miholland
 H. R. 1566. Della Rankin
 H. R. 1578. Elizabeth Frances
 - Baker
 H. R. 1588. Belle B. Hood
 H. R. 1595. Annie Lewis
 H. R. 1598. Sylvia Abner
 H. R. 1602. Sarah Ann B. Emry
 H. R. 1605. Lee Rigsby
 H. R. 1616. Mary Newton
 H. R. 1617. Lucy Leach
 H. R. 1621. Julia Pitts
 H. R. 1662. Alice B. Mitchell
 H. R. 1666. Laura A. Garrison
 H. R. 1689. Julia C. Messamore
 H. R. 1707. Lottie L. Stoner
 H. R. 1710. Catharine Gunderman
 H. R. 1717. Annie I. Ritz
 H. R. 1780. Hattie McIntosh
 H. R. 1795. Anna Fletcher
 H. R. 1799. Alice Chumbley
 H. R. 1839. Mary E. Allen
 H. R. 1841. Jeanette Nelson
 H. R. 1842. Josephine Black
 H. R. 1843. Carrie Thompson
 H. R. 1877. Rhoda H. Lozier
 H. R. 1888. Matilda E. A. Horn-
 back
 H. R. 1896. Lu M. Linscott
 H. R. 1897. Elise M. Lum
 H. R. 1898. Daisy Vredenbergh
 H. R. 1901. Lura H. P. Markley
 H. R. 1902. Irene C. Flack
 H. R. 1943. Mary Spear
 H. R. 1944. Sarah M. H. Nickerson
 H. R. 1945. Bertha L. Wade
 H. R. 1946. Dora B. Mann
 H. R. 1948. Arlotha M. Perkins
 H. R. 1969. Emma Caroline Wash-
 burn
 H. R. 1973. Hattie Yarwood
 H. R. 1974. Emma T. Porter
 H. R. 1975. Bessie Hall
 H. R. 1976. Alta Manypenny
 H. R. 1977. Mattie St. Clair
 H. R. 1978. Elizabeth Smith
 H. R. 1979. Minnie F. R. Leach
 H. R. 1980. Susie E. Payne
 H. R. 1982. Agnes Holbrook

H. R. 1984. Esther Critchell
 H. R. 2096. Bertha M. Lewis
 H. R. 2143. Neville S. Tout
 H. R. 2144. Harriet A. Ward
 H. R. 2161. Margaret Albritton
 H. R. 2175. Mary Banks Fuller
 H. R. 2176. Fannie L. Leonard
 H. R. 2226. Issadore Wilson
 H. R. 2227. Laura E. Rowell
 H. R. 2230. Nettie B. Protzman
 H. R. 2231. Ruth P. Kerns
 H. R. 2232. Willanna Green
 H. R. 2235. Emma W. Zane
 H. R. 2236. Mary E. Adams
 H. R. 2237. Emma Ferris
 H. R. 2312. Mary G. Sherwood
 H. R. 2338. Sarah J. Green
 H. R. 2339. Susan E. Jeffres
 H. R. 2340. Hannah L. Heaton
 H. R. 2341. Luticia C. Anderson
 H. R. 2345. Allie M. Walker
 H. R. 2346. Maggie Allen
 H. R. 2357. Martha K. Hazelton
 H. R. 2359. Louisa Weaver
 H. R. 2360. Zubie Owens
 H. R. 2450. Pearl Brentlinger
 H. R. 2484. Julie A. Allen
 H. R. 2541. Alfarata Phillips
 H. R. 2610. Mary C. Miller
 H. R. 2688. Ida B. Cutright
 H. R. 2714. Ruah L. Martin
 H. R. 2717. Annie Rhodes
 H. R. 2721. Mary E. Mecomber
 H. R. 2724. Ona Gross
 H. R. 2726. Sarah K. Copeland
 H. R. 2727. Nan A. Benson
 H. R. 2728. Malisa Maze
 H. R. 2922. Kitty Alice Love
 H. R. 2977. Antonia Kuehn
 H. R. 2983. Sarah E. Linder
 H. R. 2997. Hattie Ware
 H. R. 3088. Frances Vaughn
 H. R. 3089. Neley Keller
 H. R. 3093. Ida A. Borthwick
 H. R. 3113. Lottie Smith
 H. R. 3119. Roberta Davis
 H. R. 3134. Jessie M. Warner
 H. R. 3136. Sarah A. Thomas
 H. R. 3142. Hulda S. Dick
 H. R. 3146. Lena P. Riddick
 H. R. 3199. Henrietta Zeno
 H. R. 3211. Lester N. Hays
 H. R. 3232. Ellen F. Colt
 H. R. 3302. Cora Dawson
 H. R. 3304. Mary P. Smith
 H. R. 3305. Cora B. Gardner
 H. R. 3306. Agnes Crawford
 H. R. 3350. Nettie J. Brown
 H. R. 3351. Minnie Smith
 H. R. 3405. Lydia E. Perkins
 H. R. 3406. Anna L. Rumsey
 H. R. 3496. Mary J. Goodwin
 H. R. 3516. Sarah C. Burnett
 H. R. 3517. Edna A. Cole
 H. R. 3518. Mary C. McKarnin
 H. R. 3520. Jane Salmons
 H. R. 3526. Jane S. Murphy
 H. R. 3529. Mariah E. Groom
 H. R. 3530. Mary F. Williams
 H. R. 3531. Louisa Wainscott
 H. R. 3534. Mary E. Brewer
 H. R. 3606. Agnes M. Jackman
 H. R. 3664. Ethel S. Ferguson
 H. R. 3665. Lizzie M. Schaber
 H. R. 3666. Sarah A. King
 H. R. 3668. Emma Wood
 H. R. 3676. Ada Plattenberger
 H. R. 3693. Mary C. Learned
 H. R. 3698. Sarah A. DeGross
 H. R. 3700. Elizabeth Ellen Barker
 H. R. 3726. Susan McKay Young
 H. R. 3742. Ella Pierce
 H. R. 3743. Edith M. Cruise
 H. R. 3751. Sarah W. Chisholm
 H. R. 3753. Lillie E. Brinkerhoff
 H. R. 3755. Hortense Van Horn
 H. R. 3756. Anna V. Peck
 H. R. 3775. Anna L. Harman
 H. R. 3778. Ada Simpson
 H. R. 3791. Mary E. Burchett
 H. R. 3792. Eliza James
 H. R. 3795. Mary E. Nichols
 H. R. 3796. Mary E. Hays
 H. R. 3816. Parmelia J. Woodward
 H. R. 3817. Ida H. Burch
 H. R. 3824. Cora J. Lowell
 H. R. 3828. Ella B. Kinnaman

H. R. 3844. Annie M. Oliver
 H. R. 3845. Lucy Pierce
 H. R. 3860. Nora B. Dunlavy
 H. R. 3899. Annie Beals
 H. R. 3900. Jennie M. Spaulding
 H. R. 3936. Mumzell Woldredge
 H. R. 3942. Belle R. Taylor
 H. R. 4035. Laura C. Hobbs
 H. R. 4061. Viannie M. Walters
 H. R. 4071. Gracie M. Kent
 H. R. 4093. Lorania M. Blackman
 H. R. 4100. Mary A. C. Scales
 H. R. 4104. Minnie A. Lacy
 H. R. 4109. Flora Duckett
 H. R. 4114. Jane P. Davis
 H. R. 4115. Mary E. O'Keefe
 H. R. 4117. Margaret D. Fonda
 H. R. 4155. Matie Patrey
 H. R. 4158. Harriet B. Gilmore
 H. R. 4166. Rebecca Brown
 H. R. 4211. E. Jane Spencer
 H. R. 4215. Agnes E. Kimmel
 H. R. 4221. Catherine Orender
 H. R. 4268. Catherine J. Hoyer
 H. R. 4270. Charlotte M. Spaulding
 H. R. 4272. Clara E. Bryan
 H. R. 4367. Laura C. Clark
 H. R. 4374. Emily G. Van Luvender
 H. R. 4417. Jessie B. McElroy
 H. R. 4418. Mary E. Snyder
 H. R. 4432. Margaret M. Crane
 H. R. 4499. Mary J. Cooley
 H. R. 4583. Margaret Officer
 H. R. 4584. Martha J. Hopper
 H. R. 4585. Bettie A. Reese
 H. R. 4586. Lou Jones
 H. R. 4587. Jemima Reeves
 H. R. 4588. Lillie Siemiller
 H. R. 4598. Mary A. Ruble
 H. R. 4624. Jennie Freeman
 H. R. 4626. Marilla A. Buchwalter
 H. R. 4628. Belle Robinson
 H. R. 4692. Florence I. Christie
 H. R. 4693. Annie S. Nealey
 H. R. 4694. Maria B. Thompson
 H. R. 4701. Elsie Latshaw
 H. R. 4712. Lana Miller
 H. R. 4738. Louise Workman
 H. R. 4940. Sarah M. Williams
 H. R. 4944. Lillian S. Budd
 H. R. 4946. Mary J. Edwards
 H. R. 5011. Lucretia E. Barton
 H. R. 5014. Sylvia I. Whiteman
 H. R. 5105. Unoca Ferguson
 H. R. 5141. Maude Campbell
 H. R. 5148. Annie E. McKown
 H. R. 5151. Rebecca Patterson
 H. R. 5238. Melissa P. Seneker
 H. R. 5239. Mary L. Head
 H. R. 5308. Elizabeth Hammer
 H. R. 5327. Ethel Kapp
 H. R. 5328. Belle Hockensmith
 H. R. 5354. Irma Mendenhall
 H. R. 5392. Sarah J. Clarkson
 H. R. 5421. Margaret F. Wilson
 H. R. 5486. Agnes P. Miller
 H. R. 5517. Annie M. Swingle
 H. R. 5561. Sarah Nance
 H. R. 5566. Katie A. Smith
 H. R. 5629. Susan Harder
 H. R. 5667. Florence Bonnell
 H. R. 5877. Mary J. Ferguson
 H. R. 5600. Hattie House
 H. R. 5739. Agnes Metcalf
 H. R. 5786. Sinda Forbes
 H. R. 5787. Sarah R. Beggs
 H. R. 5823. Eleanor A. Warren
 H. R. 5832. Flavia F. Kile
 H. R. 5833. Carrie Stidham
 H. R. 5835. Dicey Terry
 H. R. 5837. Leona J. Strickland
 H. R. 5896. Mary B. Morris
 H. R. 5932. Eleanor R. Gage
 H. R. 5981. Debbie Klingler
 H. R. 5982. Mary E. Bussard
 H. R. 6051. Minerva Wells
 H. R. 6066. Norma Roush
 H. R. 6078. Glennie Edwinston
 H. R. 6166. Mary J. Adams
 H. R. 6167. Margaret Thurman
 H. R. 6173. Mary A. Lynch
 H. R. 6175. Lillian La Motte
 H. R. 6179. Narcissa Walter
 H. R. 6253. Jennie Weilborn
 H. R. 6301. Sadie Saunders
 H. R. 6304. Margaret Schofield
 H. R. 6334. Lizzie Lawson
 H. R. 6343. Mattie Mayo
 H. R. 6386. Sarah M. Waugh
 H. R. 6400. Sarah Ukele
 H. R. 6403. Martha Buffington
 H. R. 6412. Lena K. Wagner
 H. R. 6447. Catherine King
 H. R. 6523. Jennie L. McNeill
 H. R. 6527. Frances Collins
 H. R. 6563. Mary H. Roberts
 H. R. 6564. Hattie E. Shobe
 H. R. 6582. Helen R. Pitney
 H. R. 6604. Amanda Napier
 H. R. 6640. Josie Greathouse
 H. R. 6752. Agnes G. Smith
 H. R. 6753. Anna Angelow
 H. R. 6761. Minerva J. Atkinson
 H. R. 6820. Lucy Jones
 H. R. 6843. Sophia Finley
 H. R. 6893. Lenace Marlin
 H. R. 7004. Orville Finton
 H. R. 7067. Grace V. Lawrence
 H. R. 7072. Maggie A. Bernethy
 H. R. 7112. Mary E. Burns
 H. R. 7113. Olivia Stebbins
 H. R. 7145. Mary Ann Melvin
 H. R. 7191. Sarah E. Nolen
 H. R. 7248. Sarah E. Goine
 H. R. 7259. Sophia Springer
 H. R. 7269. Frank B. Oatman
 H. R. 7334. Clara L. Garvin
 H. R. 7351. Grace E. Fairchild
 H. R. 7360. Eudora M. Elkins
 H. R. 7436. Catherine C. West
 H. R. 7548. Mary M. McFarland
 H. R. 7587. Martha Wyatt
 H. R. 7608. Effie T. McElhinney
 H. R. 7663. Eliza J. Wilkinson
 H. R. 7664. Mary E. Michaud
 H. R. 7792. Mira W. Miller
 H. R. 7948. Mollie Sigman
 H. R. 7990. Emma Z. Bowden
 H. R. 8012. Sylvia Campbell

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO FORMER WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8422, granting pensions to certain former widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 449. Agnes B. Currey
 H. R. 1003. Laura A. Slotterbeck
 H. R. 1810. Amanda C. Boden-
 hamer
 H. R. 1892. Della Bond
 H. R. 1894. Margaret Haskin
 H. R. 2716. Frances E. Newton
 H. R. 2720. Annie C. Linthicum
 H. R. 2722. Nancy V. Mosher
 H. R. 3139. Martha Ella Downing
 H. R. 3144. Mary E. Carroll
 H. R. 3303. Ella Chapman
 H. R. 3527. Mary C. Wilkerson
 H. R. 3541. Nannie Blades
 H. R. 3691. Margaret E. Pryce
 H. R. 3842. Sarah J. Tuttle
 H. R. 3878. Mary E. Hoffman
 H. R. 4212. Marietta Cannon

H. R. 5045. Angeline Hart
 H. R. 5125. Maryette Sweet
 H. R. 5514. Julia A. Taylor
 H. R. 5560. Ella F. Stewart

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN FORMER WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8423, granting increase of pensions to certain former widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 288. Maggie Burke
 H. R. 471. Melissa Endicott
 H. R. 549. Decimay Ely
 H. R. 565. Frances E. Foster
 H. R. 583. Kate Rogers
 H. R. 884. Rebecca Berry
 H. R. 1336. Clare E. Herr
 H. R. 1612. Burley Van Fleet
 H. R. 1815. Lucy E. Blevins
 H. R. 2219. Victoria Gould
 H. R. 2583. Jennie Kohn
 H. R. 2584. Nancy A. Welch
 H. R. 2947. Lelia C. W. Lee
 H. R. 2957. Selina S. Luxford
 H. R. 3122. Miriam A. Williams

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 8424) granting increase of pensions to certain widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 201. Sallie Miller
 H. R. 203. Winnie Hazard
 H. R. 204. Martha R. Henderson
 H. R. 205. Martha J. Blacketer
 H. R. 210. Nancy A. Scott
 H. R. 289. Safrona Elliott
 H. R. 290. Martha J. Crets
 H. R. 291. Mary Diker
 H. R. 292. Sarah A. Burd
 H. R. 295. Susan F. Behymer
 H. R. 296. Rowena Grice
 H. R. 323. Miranda C. Thompson
 H. R. 326. Alice A. Ellis
 H. R. 353. Ida M. Lent
 H. R. 356. Rose Ann Richards
 H. R. 358. Laura M. Shipman
 H. R. 359. Abigail Stone
 H. R. 360. Clara F. Tower
 H. R. 362. Sarah A. Bullock
 H. R. 364. Hattie G. Dyer
 H. R. 365. Agnes C. Johnson
 H. R. 366. Mariah C. Kent
 H. R. 367. Margaret V. Besa
 H. R. 384. Eliza Peddicord
 H. R. 385. Harriet E. Tally
 H. R. 386. Delliah Rice
 H. R. 387. Maria J. Harner
 H. R. 440. Rose R. Corner
 H. R. 444. Ella M. Tansey
 H. R. 445. Sarah Jane Wiegel
 H. R. 454. Nancy South
 H. R. 455. Rachel Smith
 H. R. 456. Mary E. Pickens
 H. R. 459. Catherine Ribel
 H. R. 460. California Farmer
 H. R. 461. Mary L. Martin
 H. R. 462. Mary M. Folden
 H. R. 464. Caroline Rupe
 H. R. 465. Julian Crabtree
 H. R. 466. Dorinda Phillips
 H. R. 467. Elizabeth Russell
 H. R. 469. Sarah A. Fox

H. R. 5682. Susan Van Pelt
 H. R. 6528. Sarah J. Clutter
 H. R. 7064. Emma Temple
 H. R. 7489. Anna Saunders

H. R. 804. Deborah Pond
 H. R. 808. Sarah A. Boman
 H. R. 822. Sarah M. Emmerson
 H. R. 840. Sarah Raney
 H. R. 841. Jane Martin
 H. R. 873. Eudora Kightly
 H. R. 874. Kate Harris
 H. R. 876. Amanda A. Sibrel
 H. R. 879. Wilhelmina Tonne-
 macher

H. R. 880. Susan A. Rice
 H. R. 881. Martha Brown
 H. R. 882. Mary Buchanan
 H. R. 883. Eunice T. Brown
 H. R. 913. Nancy Hyson
 H. R. 958. Mary Reynolds
 H. R. 960. Ellar Bales
 H. R. 981. Margaret A. Kelly
 H. R. 982. Anna Barfield
 H. R. 1003. Edith Stickels
 H. R. 1009. Kate O'Connor
 H. R. 1010. Phebe Thompson
 H. R. 1011. Delilah Demars
 H. R. 1015. Gertrude Kaup
 H. R. 1016. Lucretia C. Bailey
 H. R. 1085. Catharine H. Oxley
 H. R. 1086. Susan E. Raser
 H. R. 1087. Marion M. Jones
 H. R. 1088. Caroline Humbaugh
 H. R. 1089. Mary E. Lantz
 H. R. 1091. Martha E. Emerick
 H. R. 1093. Sallie King
 H. R. 1095. Lula H. Powers
 H. R. 1096. Anna E. Kaney
 H. R. 1098. Anna M. Parish
 H. R. 1099. Rebecca D. Stewart
 H. R. 1100. Margaret Marshall
 H. R. 1135. Ruth P. Shivers
 H. R. 1139. Rebecca L. Richards
 H. R. 1143. Eva A. Holter
 H. R. 1145. Elizabeth J. Coburn
 H. R. 1148. Mary Clemons
 H. R. 1295. Mary A. Minihan
 H. R. 1320. Mary E. Harper
 H. R. 1321. Hattie M. Warner
 H. R. 1329. Mary F. Massey
 H. R. 1337. Frances C. Gaskill
 H. R. 1344. Martha J. Wick
 H. R. 1345. Sarah A. Teague
 H. R. 1351. Eliza C. Dunlap
 H. R. 1352. Elizabeth A. Crum
 H. R. 1354. Jane Battin
 H. R. 1355. Harriet Reynolds
 H. R. 1356. Sarah J. Pittman
 H. R. 1357. Phoebe A. Jennings
 H. R. 1358. Cordelia Hiatt
 H. R. 1449. Margaret Ellen Pierce
 H. R. 1451. Annie L. Tucker
 H. R. 1460. Tealie A. Bogard
 H. R. 1462. Magdalene Emrich
 H. R. 1490. Julia E. Clark
 H. R. 1491. Jane Wiley
 H. R. 1508. Charity West
 H. R. 1535. Agness B. Smith
 H. R. 1537. Mary A. West
 H. R. 1581. Mary E. Lee
 H. R. 1665. L. Georgia D. Crane
 H. R. 1711. Elizabeth Campbell
 H. R. 1719. Emma Buchanan
 H. R. 1722. Ellen V. Gillson
 H. R. 1723. Minerva C. Bedford
 H. R. 1725. Clara A. DeKay
 H. R. 1726. Anna N. Osterhout
 H. R. 1729. Adelaide L. Rapelye
 H. R. 1730. Agnes E. Silvernail
 H. R. 1731. Annie E. Robinson
 H. R. 1732. Jennie Van Renssalaer
 H. R. 1777. Clara W. Barrett
 H. R. 1781. Elizabeth J. Cun-
 ningham

H. R. 1782. Lucy A. Vandiver
 H. R. 1783. Elizabeth M. Harrah
 H. R. 1785. Clara Carnahan
 H. R. 1786. Mary J. Gwinn
 H. R. 1788. Mary Gibson
 H. R. 1811. Joanna E. Vickers
 H. R. 1812. Catharine Myers
 H. R. 1813. Mary A. Swing
 H. R. 1819. Clementine Young
 H. R. 1820. Louisa Kendall
 H. R. 1821. Mary E. Whitlock
 H. R. 1822. Emeline Kinnaman
 H. R. 1823. Mary E. Cole
 H. R. 1824. Nancy E. Bucher
 H. R. 1844. Cora A. Pattison
 H. R. 1845. Katherine Barden
 H. R. 1861. Eva J. Tucker

H. R. 1925. Ella S. T. Witbeck
 H. R. 1926. Mary A. Richmond
 H. R. 1928. Mary Maley
 H. R. 1939. Sarah M. McCullough
 H. R. 1949. Jennie F. Seavey
 H. R. 2112. Susan A. Pitts
 H. R. 2113. Ida H. Rupert
 H. R. 2135. McLean W. Terry
 H. R. 2222. Mary J. McAlearney
 H. R. 2334. Christine Hounshell
 H. R. 2337. Mary Jane Butler
 H. R. 2370. Lillie A. Athey
 H. R. 2373. Mary A. Robison
 H. R. 2374. Mary C. Abrams
 H. R. 2375. Mary M. Adams
 H. R. 2382. Martha A. Blanchard
 H. R. 2383. Jennie Hoffman
 H. R. 2384. Margaret Zimmer
 H. R. 2445. Addie Allen
 H. R. 2461. Polly Tippets
 H. R. 2524. Mary J. King
 H. R. 2533. Mary E. Eberly
 H. R. 2535. Margaret J. Miller
 H. R. 2537. Augusta E. Cutler
 H. R. 2538. Mary E. Cahoon
 H. R. 2539. Hattie E. Chappell
 H. R. 2540. Lucy A. Beckwith
 H. R. 2547. Martha M. Tryon
 H. R. 2567. Mary Buhrer
 H. R. 2570. Eunice N. Palmer
 H. R. 2576. Ellen A. Stevens
 H. R. 2577. Catherine J. Cupp
 H. R. 2578. Harriet Deamer
 H. R. 2586. Frances A. Kuder
 H. R. 2590. Mary L. Hill
 H. R. 2595. Martha M. Ely
 H. R. 2599. Margaret I. Reider
 H. R. 2600. Abbie Davison
 H. R. 2601. Catharine Brown
 H. R. 2715. Ida Nagel
 H. R. 2937. Evelyn C. Devereaux
 H. R. 2938. Alice Hultberg
 H. R. 2940. Addie J. Wheeler
 H. R. 2941. Lizzie S. Reed
 H. R. 2942. Kittle G. Bozard
 H. R. 2943. Mary L. Wilson
 H. R. 2945. Jenette E. Evans
 H. R. 2948. Susan C. Stanley
 H. R. 2950. Ella G. Millspaugh
 H. R. 2951. Miriam E. Crampton
 H. R. 2953. Martha F. Reynolds
 H. R. 2955. Delphina Fox
 H. R. 2958. Emma Pierce
 H. R. 2960. Betsy A. Noble
 H. R. 2961. Augusta Bittmayer
 H. R. 2962. Lucinda P. Avers
 H. R. 2975. Katharina Reis
 H. R. 2976. Mary E. Straube
 H. R. 2985. Elmira J. Earhart
 H. R. 3076. Ella G. Munhall
 H. R. 3116. Anna Keener
 H. R. 3117. Phenia E. Howard
 H. R. 3118. Georgianna Barker
 H. R. 3123. Sarah P. Scott
 H. R. 3124. Mary C. Snyder
 H. R. 3125. Susan I. Queen
 H. R. 3127. Emily J. McCreedy
 H. R. 3129. Mathilda Danielson
 H. R. 3130. Florence I. Huss
 H. R. 3131. Marcha A. Corkill
 H. R. 3132. Margaret A. Bradshaw
 H. R. 3148. Sarah C. Wiley
 H. R. 3169. Sarah A. Morris
 H. R. 3309. Addie M. Eggleston
 H. R. 3310. Eunice A. Collins
 H. R. 3311. Laura Joles
 H. R. 3312. Eugene Allen
 H. R. 3313. Margaret J. Merrill
 H. R. 3314. Erzelia A. Lackey
 H. R. 3315. Ida Bloss
 H. R. 3318. Jennie Everett
 H. R. 3319. Alwilda E. Seymour
 H. R. 3320. Mary H. Ackley
 H. R. 3321. Margaret Vandresar
 H. R. 3328. Mary Hennessey
 H. R. 3329. Nancy Fish
 H. R. 3335. Alice W. Butts
 H. R. 3336. Catherine Grunert
 H. R. 3352. Bridget Haley
 H. R. 3356. Catherine B. McCarthy
 H. R. 3357. Elizabeth Miller
 H. R. 3358. Jennie V. Myers
 H. R. 3360. Sarah Seward
 H. R. 3361. Caroline Appelt
 H. R. 3363. Hattie J. Doolittle
 H. R. 3497. Jennie Wood
 H. R. 3498. Amanda L. Dare

H. R. 3499. Rachel P. Thomas
 H. R. 3524. Eliza Hindman
 H. R. 3536. Nancy A. Smalley
 H. R. 3537. Margaret L. Ross
 H. R. 3539. Mary E. Redmon
 H. R. 3540. Anna Mapel
 H. R. 3542. Maria Berghoff
 H. R. 3679. Anna Flint
 H. R. 3680. Martha C. Howe
 H. R. 3682. Maria A. Houston
 H. R. 3683. Elizabeth Diehl
 H. R. 3685. Ernestine Singer
 H. R. 3688. Elizabeth Snyder
 H. R. 3689. Catherine Norton
 H. R. 3704. Sarah Jane Bump
 H. R. 3730. Effie C. Greene
 H. R. 3740. Emma J. Miller
 H. R. 3749. Jennette Knapp
 H. R. 3750. Emma R. Pettie
 H. R. 3768. Elizabeth L. Crist
 H. R. 3770. Elizabeth S. Simpson
 H. R. 3772. Susan A. Miller
 H. R. 3773. Mary E. Grange
 H. R. 3836. Emma Martin
 H. R. 3875. Mary Knadie
 H. R. 3929. Bella J. Roberts
 H. R. 3931. Jennie M. Jenness
 H. R. 3932. Mary Quirk
 H. R. 4149. Amanda E. Kellam
 H. R. 4151. Antoinette Brown
 H. R. 4153. Alice J. Schrader
 H. R. 4173. Sarah J. Lafferty
 H. R. 4197. Nancy C. Austin
 H. R. 4200. Maria O. Fowler
 H. R. 4201. Mary E. Freeman
 H. R. 4202. Susan B. Hill
 H. R. 4203. Nancy Fopay
 H. R. 4204. Margaret I. Maiden
 H. R. 4220. Annie E. Teague
 H. R. 4361. Leah Jones
 H. R. 4415. Mary Odor
 H. R. 4419. Rosetta W. Ringer
 H. R. 4468. Ida M. Stough
 H. R. 4493. Mary C. Davis
 H. R. 4554. Martha J. Constant
 H. R. 4579. Sarah L. Kooken
 H. R. 4581. Cora L. Cole
 H. R. 4589. Fronia L. B. Norwood
 H. R. 4590. Ada A. Bevers
 H. R. 4599. Olive J. Ebert
 H. R. 4634. Annie M. Galligan
 H. R. 4637. Mary E. Stagg
 H. R. 4640. Lydia Springster
 H. R. 4652. Harriet Niederhiser
 H. R. 4654. Sarah J. Hochstetler
 H. R. 4716. Alice Jordan
 H. R. 4717. Cynthia A. Mitchell
 H. R. 4719. Catharine E. Hinkle
 H. R. 4782. Elizabeth Barton
 H. R. 4793. Lucinda Lauck
 H. R. 4937. Ellen E. Smith
 H. R. 4954. Kate M. Kirby
 H. R. 4963. Carrie F. Bloom
 H. R. 5002. Margaret E. Laidig
 H. R. 5004. Mary E. Dile
 H. R. 5010. Mary C. Van Zandt
 H. R. 5018. Mary E. Mearkle
 H. R. 5019. Katie Kelso
 H. R. 5084. Mary A. Ballard
 H. R. 5103. Orrie S. McCutcheon
 H. R. 5104. Carrie A. Groce
 H. R. 5106. Sarah L. Smith
 H. R. 5107. Josinah Brown
 H. R. 5108. Sarah E. Boler
 H. R. 5109. Lucy A. Cartmell
 H. R. 5110. Malinda J. Jacobs
 H. R. 5112. Nannie Queen
 H. R. 5114. Hannah Gibbs
 H. R. 5116. Mary M. Gibbs
 H. R. 5117. Phoebe A. Kimes
 H. R. 5138. Catherine Becherer
 H. R. 5324. Maime F. Presley
 H. R. 5342. Emma C. Love
 H. R. 5412. Julia Poust
 H. R. 5416. Anna M. Gentgen
 H. R. 5462. Mary A. Lindy
 H. R. 5466. Elizabeth Koontz
 H. R. 5471. Christena Huffman
 H. R. 5554. Ella J. Winegar
 H. R. 5568. Mary J. Hobgood
 H. R. 5673. Rachel A. Barr
 H. R. 5678. Emma B. Korn
 H. R. 5679. Emma Wiley
 H. R. 5684. Elizabeth Orndurf
 H. R. 5686. Elizabeth Foughty
 H. R. 5756. Margaret J. Rinehart
 H. R. 5758. Susan C. Palmer

H. R. 5760. Barbara Weber
 H. R. 5761. Drusilla Barnhart
 H. R. 5821. Alice Paul
 H. R. 5861. Eliza Adams
 H. R. 5895. Mary C. Johnson
 H. R. 5940. Laura E. Boze
 H. R. 5946. Laura A. Smith
 H. R. 5966. Matilda Ely
 H. R. 5996. Eliza Noble
 H. R. 5998. Martha Buckingham
 H. R. 5999. Mary Baker
 H. R. 6001. Mary M. Devol
 H. R. 6003. Delila Coffman
 H. R. 6008. Nettie Huffman
 H. R. 6011. Julia A. Hull
 H. R. 6047. Frances F. Shick
 H. R. 6068. Mary E. Shelton
 H. R. 6069. Jeanette Wallace
 H. R. 6071. Sarah A. Swick
 H. R. 6072. Ellen J. Vince
 H. R. 6073. Birdie L. Santee
 H. R. 6074. Flora Smith
 H. R. 6076. Alwilda Ray
 H. R. 6080. Mary E. Van Horn
 H. R. 6133. Nancy Caudill
 H. R. 6180. Margaret C. Mills
 H. R. 6181. Martha Gorsuch
 H. R. 6217. Sarah Miller
 H. R. 6251. Margaret V. Myers
 H. R. 6261. Barbara Cook
 H. R. 6270. Sarah A. Lindsey
 H. R. 6298. Agnes Bentley
 H. R. 6303. Dora B. Reynolds
 H. R. 6305. Sarah I. Tomlin
 H. R. 6306. Mary E. Van Treese
 H. R. 6309. Mary F. Hudgens
 H. R. 6337. Kate C. George
 H. R. 6385. Julia Woods
 H. R. 6401. Mary E. Perky
 H. R. 6420. Margaret E. Hoops
 H. R. 6486. Sarah Marks
 H. R. 6521. Mary Lehnen
 H. R. 6571. Mary E. Oliver
 H. R. 6690. Susan Rehard
 H. R. 6758. Malisa Morris
 H. R. 6786. Martha Ferguson
 H. R. 6824. Christena M. Sharp
 H. R. 6858. Phoebe S. Decker
 H. R. 6879. Emma S. Dolaway
 H. R. 6902. Jane Pelletier
 H. R. 6930. Annie E. Santman
 H. R. 6931. Tracy Huffman
 H. R. 6932. Margaret A. Hansen
 H. R. 6933. Sarah M. Flowers
 H. R. 6934. Elizabeth A. Rickenberg
 H. R. 6938. Barbara Wiley
 H. R. 6939. Mary A. Taylor
 H. R. 6940. Ann R. Mongan
 H. R. 6972. Eliza J. Duff
 H. R. 7002. Elizabeth Clark
 H. R. 7006. Mary Welever
 H. R. 7016. Eliza Cook
 H. R. 7032. Elizabeth W. Baringer
 H. R. 7071. Mary L. Garrison
 H. R. 7118. Eliza P. Cook
 H. R. 7119. Martha McGraw
 H. R. 7139. Ella A. Hart
 H. R. 7148. Anna Daul
 H. R. 7179. Hattie I. Lusk
 H. R. 7211. Almira Richards
 H. R. 7283. Louise E. Van Norden
 H. R. 7315. Brittie Ann Gault
 H. R. 7329. Anzina L. Harper
 H. R. 7331. Johanna E. Mouser
 H. R. 7333. Elizabeth Brown
 H. R. 7335. Mary E. Catlin
 H. R. 7352. Matilda M. Fleming
 H. R. 7387. Harriet Brownrigg
 H. R. 7404. Isabelle Call
 H. R. 7410. Helen Gallagher
 H. R. 7426. Lydia R. DuBois
 H. R. 7428. Martha Weiser
 H. R. 7429. Anna J. Flick
 H. R. 7431. Catharine A. Page
 H. R. 7433. Kate Schnetzler
 H. R. 7435. Margaret C. Lee
 H. R. 7437. Mary A. Pendegast
 H. R. 7490. Emma Chapman
 H. R. 7495. Mary L. Doze
 H. R. 7517. Mary L. Gage
 H. R. 7612. Emma Turner
 H. R. 7637. Mary B. Beckett
 H. R. 7662. Nancy A. Bortner
 H. R. 7665. Mabel A. La Forge
 H. R. 7706. Melissa D. Smith

H. R. 7724. Hester H. Lewis
 H. R. 7742. Carrie L. Fay
 H. R. 7750. Mary Wilson
 H. R. 7752. Georgianna K. Grist
 H. R. 7753. Addie L. Wright
 H. R. 7772. Lydia J. Allard
 H. R. 7907. Ella N. Herwick
 H. R. 7987. Belle Armel
 H. R. 8047. Clara Rabe
 H. R. 8197. Eliza Robinson

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 TO CERTAIN HELPLESS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8425, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain helpless and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 213. Arthur Pate
 H. R. 214. Simpson Pennington
 H. R. 218. Nancy Ann Laird
 H. R. 219. Jim Meredith
 H. R. 220. George Meredith
 H. R. 283. John Westerkamp
 H. R. 383. Harriet A. Irvin
 H. R. 405. Julius Hampton, Jr.
 H. R. 476. Michael T. Tippie
 H. R. 477. Samuel Warner
 H. R. 486. Anna Lesser
 H. R. 487. Minnie B. Leonard
 H. R. 488. Everett Horton
 H. R. 490. Jennie Hopkins
 H. R. 491. Leslie D. Hood
 H. R. 493. Lewis Congrove
 H. R. 494. Ella Carl
 H. R. 501. Charles Younger
 H. R. 546. Alice M. Stites
 H. R. 789. Rosylena Wood
 H. R. 791. Lucy Lasher
 H. R. 824. Nola Forrester
 H. R. 896. Josie Siessly
 H. R. 898. Sallie Hutchens
 H. R. 940. Nannie B. Floyd
 H. R. 978. Emma Springer
 H. R. 987. George Stelingrabe
 H. R. 990. Sarah Stephenson
 H. R. 1001. Grover Peoples
 H. R. 1004. Fannie Stults
 H. R. 1120. Hester A. Bradford
 H. R. 1121. Levi Copas
 H. R. 1124. Ivy Pitzer
 H. R. 1163. Charlie Campbell
 H. R. 1164. Joke Campbell
 H. R. 1166. Hattie Campbell
 H. R. 1169. Robert N. Wilson
 H. R. 1298. Hallie V. Weeks
 H. R. 1350. Clarence W. Failor
 H. R. 1526. Eva Case
 H. R. 1530. Martha Weiss
 H. R. 1592. Bettie Dillard
 H. R. 1708. Cora I. Sprangler
 H. R. 1794. Luther Hudson
 H. R. 1800. Katie Glenn
 H. R. 1801. Charles W. Ringer
 H. R. 1807. Albert Braun
 H. R. 1808. Edward Butler
 H. R. 1809. Harry C. B. Frets
 H. R. 1816. James B. Long
 H. R. 1929. James C. Riley
 H. R. 1938. Alberta B. Newman
 H. R. 1983. William Gage
 H. R. 2225. Elmer B. Williams
 H. R. 2228. Isabelle Scott
 H. R. 2233. Alice L. Calderhead
 H. R. 2343. John J. Rosier
 H. R. 2437. Ella Hatfield
 H. R. 2438. Mary Agnes Drumgoold
 H. R. 2529. Mary Jane Mc-Glaughlin
 H. R. 2581. Myrtle B. Oldfield
 H. R. 2585. Charles F. Boroff
 H. R. 2711. Ella Strutton
 H. R. 2986. Milton Warner
 H. R. 3112. John Schoonmaker, Jr.
 H. R. 3140. Frances Engler
 H. R. 3143. Azelle V. Crawford
 H. R. 3213. Louise E. Stockwell
 H. R. 3301. Katie Rock
 H. R. 3349. Mary Metzger
 H. R. 3399. Albert S. Miller
 H. R. 3402. Sarah E. Schott
 H. R. 3489. Francis A. Sipe
 H. R. 3522. Daniel F. Glenn
 H. R. 3523. Bertha E. Harroff
 H. R. 3543. Sarah A. Bond
 H. R. 3549. Elizabeth A. C. Bigham
 H. R. 3752. Grace A. Walker
 H. R. 3776. Lulu M. Williams
 H. R. 3793. Grace L. Horn
 H. R. 3798. Annie M. Bartlett
 H. R. 3819. Clara Enyeart
 H. R. 3861. Amanda Hart
 H. R. 3880. William E. Coughlin
 H. R. 4033. Maggie Sanders
 H. R. 4042. Sarah E. Jackson
 H. R. 4102. Lewis Stamper
 H. R. 4103. Ned Johnston
 H. R. 4172. George N. Groff
 H. R. 4188. Claud Stine
 H. R. 4192. James Edward Miller
 H. R. 4193. Chester D. Green
 H. R. 4194. Flossie M. Ramsey
 H. R. 4195. Hannah D. Warren
 H. R. 4199. Robert T. Bland
 H. R. 4289. Arthur Boyce
 H. R. 4391. Zack Pool
 H. R. 4393. Hester M. Hill
 H. R. 4582. Gabriel Patrick
 H. R. 4604. Ann M. Callery
 H. R. 4608. Excelia Lague-Leyo
 H. R. 4627. Nellie Mae South
 H. R. 4656. Ida Jones
 H. R. 4721. George E. Ryan
 H. R. 4866. Frank A. Boster
 H. R. 4971. Margaret M. Saunders
 H. R. 5007. Minnie G. Jones
 H. R. 5009. William C. Fisher
 H. R. 5013. Elizabeth S. Houtz
 H. R. 5017. Sadie E. Goshorn
 H. R. 5247. Leah Kesterson
 H. R. 5254. Marion M. Luther
 H. R. 5313. Effie P. Chiles
 H. R. 5465. Arthur C. Isenberg
 H. R. 5511. Ella May Faris
 H. R. 5561. Alice R. Smith
 H. R. 5666. Maretta A. Booher
 H. R. 5669. Marion Gregory
 H. R. 5674. Thomas M. Teeters
 H. R. 5675. Ammon Barkman
 H. R. 5676. William Barkman
 H. R. 5830. Harry E. Duffield
 H. R. 5908. Edith Pyle
 H. R. 5934. Edna B. Hartley
 H. R. 5976. Emma Blosser
 H. R. 5988. Stella Littlejohn
 H. R. 6048. Harry A. Croft
 H. R. 6049. Charles W. Smith
 H. R. 6099. Cora S. Day
 H. R. 6107. Della Griffith
 H. R. 6485. Clara L. Dolman
 H. R. 6517. William E. Kimbrell
 H. R. 6610. Dora McCallister
 H. R. 6883. Margaret Ann Catnatey
 H. R. 6896. Isabel Bennett
 H. R. 6898. Jesse Mills
 H. R. 6926. Mazie Layman
 H. R. 6927. Elizabeth Jane
 H. R. 6928. Georgiana Layman
 H. R. 6929. Walter Cline
 H. R. 6937. Sarah E. Stephen
 H. R. 7138. Mary Love
 H. R. 7274. James R. Gibbs
 H. R. 7388. Ernest P. Garloch
 H. R. 7390. Hattie R. Wierman
 H. R. 7391. Mamie Cartmell
 H. R. 7409. Maude Isabel Schuler

H. R. 7467. Hugh Brennan
 H. R. 7699. Frank Burcham
 H. R. 7708. Roy Walker
 H. R. 7754. Kathryn Smith
 H. R. 7826. Marion Van Natta

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSION TO CERTAIN SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8426, granting pensions to certain soldiers of the Civil War.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. R. 224. William H. Jones
 H. R. 230. Alfred Daugherty
 H. R. 448. Peter Cuddy
 H. R. 734. Silas S. Shepperd
 H. R. 748. George Brewer
 H. R. 1066. Reuben H. Franklin
 H. R. 1223. Jesse E. Lampkin
 H. R. 1599. Andrew J. White
 H. R. 2229. Milton McNabb,
 alias Milton McNab
 H. R. 2381. Leander Simonson

H. R. 2723. James E. Hamilton
 H. R. 3584. Joshua S. Mullins
 H. R. 3739. Rawley B. Wright
 H. R. 3840. Francis M. Weddle
 H. R. 4501. Thomas McGuire
 H. R. 4939. Samuel Edwards
 H. R. 5338. Stillmon Garrett, alias
 Stillmon Garrett
 H. R. 5628. Joseph Thompson
 H. R. 7036. John C. Camden
 H. R. 7182. Taylor Pinkston

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LETTIE LEVERETT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1833, for the relief of Lettie Leverett.

There being 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 Lettie Leverett, of Elgin, Okla., the widow and legal representative of the late Silas Leverett, the sum of \$5,000 for the benefit of such widow and the minor dependent children. The payment of such sum shall constitute full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the death of Silas Leverett, on August 22, 1930, while engaged in fighting fire on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., in obedience to, and under the supervision of, officers of the National Guard of Oklahoma. The deceased was burned to death through the negligence of such officers in ordering and bringing the deceased into a position of extreme danger to life without due precaution for the safety of the deceased, and through the negligent operation of a Government truck on which the deceased was riding, and which was being operated by an enlisted man of the United States Army under orders of such officers. The deceased left surviving him the widow and three minor dependent children, Ray, aged 20; Reford, aged 19; and Juanita, aged 15.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, after the figures "\$5,000", strike out "for the benefit of such widow and the minor dependent children. The payment of such sum shall constitute", and insert "in."

On page 2, line 10, after the word "such", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 11, 12, and the words "Juanita, aged 15" on line 13, and insert the following: "officers: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. E. L. BABCOCK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2119, for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Babcock, mother and guardian of Nelson Babcock, a minor.

There being 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 to pay, out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$58 to Mrs. E. L. Babcock, the mother and natural guardian of Nelson Babcock, a minor, in full settlement of all claims of said guardian and minor against the Government of the United States for injuries received by him on the 25th day of December 1928 when an automobile, being driven by him in a lawful manner, was run into and damaged by a truck owned by the Navy Department of the United States, then and there being operated by one Leonard Driscoll, an employee of the United States Navy, in a negligent and reckless manner.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$106" and insert in lieu thereof "\$58." Page 2, after line 3, insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY H. CARR ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2430, for the relief of Henry H. Carr; Robert E. Wise, Stanley Wise Ellis, and Peyton L. Ellis; and Hilory Wise and Flora A. Wise.

Mr. MCFARLANE and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JESSE ASHBY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3179, for the relief of Jesse Ashby.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. MCFARLANE objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

FORREST D. STOUT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4568, for the relief of Forrest D. Stout.

There being 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 Forrest D. Stout the sum of \$540, in full settlement of all claims against the United States covering traveling and subsistence expenses due as assistant national-bank examiner.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, after the word "examiner", insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLADYS E. FAUGHNAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5178, for the relief of Gladys E. Faughnan, guardian.

Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MCFARLANE, Mr. HOPE, and Mr. MOTT objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

BERTHA MOSELEY BOTTOMS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5347, for the relief of Bertha Moseley Bottoms.

There being no objection, 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 Bertha Moseley Bottoms, the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries incurred in a collision on April 11, 1934, between an automobile in which the said Bertha Moseley Bottoms was a passenger and a Government vehicle operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps near Jasper, Ga.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500."

On page 2, line 1, after the word "Georgia", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSE TEIERMEYER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5351, for the relief of Rose Teiermeyer.

There being 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 Rose Teiermeyer, the sum of \$500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, being the amount of bond deposited as security to guarantee the production of an alien and filed with the inspector in charge of immigration at New York and later forfeited because of the failure of the bondsman to produce the alien on the date of appearance in compliance with the terms of the delivery bond:

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$261.72."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "bond", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEWIS WORTHY AND DENNIS O. PENN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5863, for the relief of Lewis Worthy and Dennis O. Penn.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report a similar Senate bill (S. 1980).

There being 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 and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, to Lewis Worthy, private (1599113), \$211.96, and Dennis O. Penn, private (1599044), \$213.97, being amount of salary deducted on account of general court-martial sentences June 1918: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services

rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 5863) was laid on the table.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6105, for the relief of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. McFARLANE objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

CHARLES K. SHADE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6168, for the relief of Charles K. Shade.

There being 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 Charles K. Shade, of Oley, Pa., the sum of \$487.29, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for the loss of 16 cattle condemned on account of tuberculosis eradication in the State of Pennsylvania, and as a result of tubercular tests conducted by that State and the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE C. MANSFIELD CO. AND GEORGE D. MANSFIELD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6822, for the relief of the George C. Mansfield Co. and George D. Mansfield.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a similar Senate bill, S. 2160, will be substituted for the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the George C. Mansfield Co. and George D. Mansfield, of Milwaukee, Wis., are hereby authorized to bring suit against the United States to recover damages for any loss or losses which they may have suffered because of the action of the Federal Food Administration, division of enforcement, in directing and compelling said George C. Mansfield Co. and said George D. Mansfield to sell certain cheese products. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and determine such action on its merits, and to enter decree or judgment against the United States for the amount of such actual loss, if any, as may be found due to said George C. Mansfield Co. and said George D. Mansfield, without interest, with the same right of appeal as in other cases, notwithstanding the lapse of time or statute of limitations or the tortious character of the action: Provided, That such action shall be brought within 6 months from the date that this act becomes effective.

SEC. 2. That upon final determination of such cause, if a decree or judgment is rendered against the United States, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay final judgment, which shall be paid to said George C. Mansfield Co. and said George D. Mansfield or their 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:

Page 2, line 10, strike out all of section 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 6822) was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6886, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report a similar Senate bill (S. 2169).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Capt. T. H. Chambers, Finance Department, \$24.96; Maj. H. G. Coykendall, Finance Department, \$15.40; Capt. H. B. Lovell, Finance Department, \$21; Capt. Jacob R. McNeil, Finance Department, \$1.50; Maj. E. C. Morton, Finance Department, \$14.97; Maj. T. S. Pugh, Finance Department, \$21.03; and Maj. Lee R. Watrous, Finance Department, \$9.46; Capt. H. S. Farish, Finance Department, \$3.80, said amounts being public funds for which they are accountable and which comprise minor errors in computation of pay and allowances due military personnel, who are no longer in the service of the United States, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. E. C. Morton, Finance Department, \$170.81, representing payment made in error to an officer of the Army, who has since resigned the service, during the period in which he was absent on excessive leave.

Sec. 3. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. Frank E. Parker, Finance Department, the sum of \$146.96, public funds for which he is accountable and which were stolen on the night of September 4, 1933, from the company safe of the commanding officer, Three Hundred and Ninety-first Company, Civilian Conservation Corps, Beddington, Maine, such funds at that time being in the hands of his duly authorized agent officer.

Sec. 4. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. Frank E. Parker, Finance Department, the sum of \$174.67, said amount being public funds for which he is accountable and which were destroyed by fire while in the custody of his authorized agent at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 2123, Warren, N. H., on December 31, 1933.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 6886) was laid on the table.

CASSIE M. LYNE

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H. R. 7137, for the relief of Cassie M. Lyne.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations 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, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed to pay, from the date of approval of this act, to Cassie M. Lyne, in lieu of the retirement pay she is now receiving, the sum of \$65 per month during her lifetime as compensation for injuries received while employed as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, strike out the figures "65" and insert "50."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY T. HERRING

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H. R. 5075, providing for the appointment of Harry T. Herring, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army, as a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army and his retirement in that grade.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX and Mr. McFARLANE objected.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BOWERS SOUTHERN DREDGING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, S. 794, for the relief of the Bowers Southern Dredging Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remit the liquidated damages of \$5,400 assessed against the Bowers Southern Dredging Co. for delays caused by World War conditions in the performance of its contract no. 2665, dated November 17, 1917, with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, for dredging and filling certain areas at the naval air station, Miami, Fla., and to certify for payment to the said company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,400, being the amount actually withheld as such liquidated damages from amounts otherwise due under the contract: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THELBERT DAVIS

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H. R. 704, for the relief of Thelbert Davis.

There being 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 Thelbert Davis, former private, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$175. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of gratuity, pay, and travel allowance.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the figures "\$175" and insert "\$169.66."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MICHAEL P. LUCAS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2469, for the relief of Michael P. Lucas.

There being 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 Michael P. Lucas, who was a member of Company D, Seventeenth 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 7th day of December 1918: *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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN LIVINGSTON AND MRS. JOHN LIVINGSTON

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H. R. 6275, for the relief of John Livingston and Mrs. John Livingston.

There being 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 John Livingston and Mrs. John Livingston, the sum of \$10,000 in full satisfaction and settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of their son, 20 years of age Private Tom Alex Livingston, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry, Mississippi National Guard, who died while in the performance of his duty on August 12, 1934, during the annual encampment of the Mississippi National Guard, which began on August 5, 1934.

at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., due to mistreatment and lack of proper medical care and attention and on account of cruel and inhuman treatment while in line of duty: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT J. SMITH, ALIAS WILLIAM MC'CLOCKLIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1347) for the relief of Robert J. Smith, alias William McClocklin.

There being 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 Robert J. Smith, alias William McClocklin, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on October 6, 1899, as a private of Troop I, Third Regiment United States Cavalry: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A. N. ROSS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of A. N. Ross.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a similar Senate bill (S. 1359) will be substituted, and the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the payment by A. N. Ross, disbursing clerk of the Federal Trade Commission, located at Washington, D. C., of the sum of \$1,390, representing an amount paid by him to Hugh E. White as per diem in lieu of subsistence during the period from April 10, 1922, to October 29, 1923, inclusive, which payments were made in good faith in connection with and pursuant to a contract made between said Commission and said White, the legality of which has been questioned by the United States, be, and the same is hereby, validated.

Sec. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of A. N. Ross, disbursing clerk of the Federal Trade Commission, located at Washington, D. C., the amount of \$1,936, representing an amount paid by him in good faith to Hugh E. White as per diem in lieu of subsistence during the period from February 1, 1924, to June 15, 1925, both inclusive, which payment was made in connection with and pursuant to the terms of temporary employment and disallowed by the Comptroller General as having been paid in contravention of the act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat., pp. 312, 318), or the rulings of the General Accounting Office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 2935) were laid on the table.

RENE HOOGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3839) for the relief of Rene Hooge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a similar Senate bill (S. 928) will be substituted for the House bill. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

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 Rene Hooge, of Bexar County, Tex., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-

priated, the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the Government for personal injuries received, caused by the negligence of officers and agents of the United States in failing to remove from Kelly Field, in Bexar County, Tex., certain explosives which caused the personal injury to said Rene Hooge, on or about November 21, 1926: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 3839) was laid on the table.

VOTE ON UTILITY BILL—PERSONAL EXPLANATION

MR. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MR. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from Mr. D. W. Gramling, of the legislative board of engineers of Missouri, which I hold in my hand. Among other things, touching upon the utility bill, he writes as follows:

Well, old buddy, the press quotes you as voting to kill the death clause in the utility-holding bill. I have not checked the record, but several fellows have questioned me about it. I would like to have your version of the matter, and if you did vote not to kill the holding company, why, as it seems from afar off that it was not along our lines of thought of the joint legislative labor committee of Missouri.

MR. SPEAKER, I received this letter before the record vote on the utility bill the other day. I want the RECORD to show that in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on all teller votes on sections 13 and 11, I voted with the President. I voted with the people as against unnecessary holding companies, and I desire that that be made a part of the RECORD.

In connection with propaganda that was circulated by the utility companies, to the effect that there was a patronage club being wielded over some Members of Congress to get them to vote for the so-called "death clause", I desire to state that if my vote on all administrative measures had been predicated upon patronage I received from this administration, I would not have voted for a single administration bill, because I have not received any patronage. I have asked for but little, and that little I have asked for I have not received. Nevertheless, I have gone along as I saw fit; and in the interest of the people, as I say, I have voted for almost every administration measure. Because I felt that the Senate bill, a section of which dealt with holding companies, which was rejected by the House, was fair and just I stood with the provisions of the Senate bill and voted for the so-called "death clause", both in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and on the record vote in the House.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

EDITH M. POWELL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3913, for the relief of Edith M. Powell.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

MR. COSTELLO and MR. McFARLANE objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

AMY M'LAURIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4570, for the relief of Amy McLaurin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read 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 Amy McLaurin, of Houston, Tex., mother of the late Emmett J. McLaurin.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "McLaurin", insert "who is alleged to have sustained injury resulting in his death, on or about December 20, 1918, while in the employ of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., under contract with the United States Government, at the Old Hickory Powder Plant, Nashville, Tenn.: *Provided*, That payments hereunder, if any, shall be made monthly from the date of 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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAMLICO TIMBER CORPORATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5415, to confer jurisdiction on the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Pamlico Timber Corporation against the United States.

There being no objection the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, the claim of Pamlico Timber Corporation, a corporation, for damages to property of the Pamlico Timber Corporation, a corporation, arising from a fire set by a surveying party of the Department of Agriculture, which tort was committed on or about the 19th day of October 1931, which jurisdiction is conferred upon the said court, providing said corporation brings its suit for such damages in said court within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this act. The said court shall, if it render judgment for the claimant, allow interest on the amount of damages found, at the rate prescribed by law at the time of such allowance in cases of judgment against the United States, from the time such damages were sustained until the judgment is paid. Review of such judgment may be had by either party in the same manner as provided by law in other causes in such court.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered and interest allowed pursuant to this act. The amount of such judgment and the interest allowed shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the said court.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, as if the United States were suable in tort, the claim of the Pamlico Timber Corporation, of Winchester, Va., for damages to its property adjacent to Swan-quarter Migratory Bird Refuge, Hyde County, N. C., allegedly arising from a fire set by a surveying party of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, on or about the 19th day of October 1931. Suit hereunder may be instituted at any time within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act, and proceedings therein, appeals therefrom, and payment of judgment thereon, if any, shall be had in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of the Judicial Code."

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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A. H. SPHAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5523, for the relief of A. H. Sphar.

There being no objection, 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 and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$100 to A. H. Sphar, of Cortez, Colo., as reimbursement for the loss of a bull which died from poison on September 27, 1925, while loaned to and in the possession of the Government at the Ute Mountain Indian School at Towaoc, Colo.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "Colorado", insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered 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 of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered 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 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, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAMUEL W. CARTER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5654, to authorize the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of Samuel W. Carter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or the statute of limitations, to hear and determine the claim of Samuel W. Carter for compensation for the alleged adoption and use by the Government of the United States of a certain invention relating to the design and construction of propeller blades for which original Letters Patent of the United States No. 1471590 were issued to him on October 23, 1923, and for which Letters Patent of the United States Reissue No. 16387 were issued to him on July 20, 1926. Said claim shall not be considered as barred because of the fact that the claimant was on the retired list of the United States Army and receiving compensation from the United States Government at the time the patented article was invented.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has been agreed by the Members on both sides that we will not go any further with the Private Calendar than the point now reached.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the examiners of these bills say that this is as far as they have had time to examine them. I ask unanimous consent that the Private Calendar be dispensed with for the present.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE BILLS

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a unanimous-consent request, which I ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the request of the gentleman from Colorado.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering so-called "bridge bills" on the Consent Calendar; that in the Committee of the Whole the so-called "bridge bills" shall be considered in the numerical order in which they appear on the Consent Calendar; that general debate on each bill considered in the Committee of the Whole shall be limited to 10 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by those favoring and opposing the bill; that upon the conclusion of the reading of each bill for amendment such bill shall temporarily be laid aside to be reported to the House when the Committee of the Whole rises; that upon report to the House of the sundry bills so considered in the Committee of the Whole, the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon each bill, together with such amendments as may have been reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, to final passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR]?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this question of the consideration of bridge bills has, all this session, been very controversial and unsettled. We have been trying to work out some procedure whereby we can dispose of them at this session of the Congress. The unanimous-consent request which I have sent to the desk is the composite result of the best we have been able to arrive at up to this time. I feel that if this consent is given we will be able to handle all of these bills in an orderly and expeditious manner.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Has the gentleman consulted with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] or the other gentlemen

who handle the Consent Calendar on this side of the House concerning this request?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I understand they have been consulted.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I may say to the gentleman that the minority leader, Mr. SNELL, has been very much interested, and the unanimous-consent request was made largely at his request.

Mr. HOPE. The reason I asked the question is that the minority leader does not now happen to be present, and practically none of the Members on this side of the aisle who work on the Consent Calendar are present at this time.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I may say to the gentleman that I discussed it thoroughly with the minority leader twice this morning. I am informed that he discussed the matter with the Speaker and was very much interested in some such plan being worked out with regard to these bridge bills.

Mr. BACHARACH. If the gentleman will yield, do I understand the minority leader agreed to Thursday?

Mr. O'CONNOR. No; Monday was his suggestion.

Mr. BACHARACH. The impression seems to be that these bills were to be taken up Thursday. That is the reason for my question.

Mr. TABER. Does the unanimous-consent request provide for Monday?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. BACHARACH. And the minority leader agreed to the request?

Mr. O'CONNOR. He did not agree to the exact language, but I discussed the features with him and I am quite sure that it would meet with his approval were he here.

Mr. BACHARACH. So far as I know, it is satisfactory to this side.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the Members of the House that there are some Members who believe that bridges should be free wherever possible instead of being toll bridges.

Yesterday, in the course of my argument for this policy, I referred to certain actions that had been taken by the officials of Allegheny County, Pa. I had not those clippings with me yesterday which proved my case. I have the clippings now, and I want to say to this House that the county commissioner, C. C. McGovern, made a flying round trip to Washington, where he asked P. W. A. officials to abolish the Allegheny County Authority and slash the county public-works program to approximately \$10,000,000 and turn projects over to the commissioners to be financed by a county bond issue and P. W. A. grant instead of through tolls. Now, that is the program those people in Allegheny County want. It is the program desired by the two Representatives from Pittsburgh, namely, Mr. DUNN and Mr. MORITZ.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. Does the gentleman anticipate that the P. W. A. will change its attitude on this problem after working on it for 12 or 14 months and having agreed with the Allegheny County Authority as to the method of procedure?

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman allow me to continue reading the clipping?

Mr. HOLMES. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. TRUAX. This reads further:

That the members of the Authority propose to go to the National Capital tomorrow, where they will meet Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Now, I have not the latest information, but pending its receipt I would ask that no action be taken at this time upon bridge bills.

So far as my knowledge goes those opposing toll bridges were not consulted in this unanimous-consent request that has just been submitted by the gentleman from Colorado. I believe they are entitled to some little consideration. I believe these people who want free bridges are entitled to some consideration; and I do not think it is wise or just to attempt to set aside a special day and give these toll bridges the right-of-way and priority of consideration over other

bills that are pending in this House which are of primary importance to hundreds of thousands of people.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Certainly.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I expect to submit a further unanimous-consent request that on Thursday of this week it may be in order to take up the Consent Calendar.

I think nearly half of the Membership of the House have one or more bills on either the Private Calendar or the Consent Calendar; and I do feel that they ought to have an opportunity to have them considered before this session adjourns; and if they are to become a law at this session of the Congress, they must get over to the Senate next week. For this reason I am trying to expedite the consideration of bridge bills, and I hope to take up the Consent Calendar again as soon as possible to give the Members a chance to get their bills considered by the Senate at this session.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the annual- and sick-leave bills, for the consideration of which rules have been granted by the Rules Committee, we expect to call up on Thursday. I hope the gentleman will not submit any request which will interfere with the consideration of these bills which we have been waiting almost 2 weeks to bring up.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman will notice my request was that it might be in order to consider bills on the Consent Calendar. That would not displace special orders or privileged matters.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, in addition to the bills referred to by the gentleman from Georgia, we have granted rules that were reported long before them. We are hopeful of taking up other rules. We have pending now, after we dispose of those two bills to which we have granted preference, about 10 rules; and it is entirely possible that we may report more rules.

We are going to report some more. In my opinion, making this in order for Thursday, the Consent Calendar would never be reached because of the many rules we have pending.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I just want to have an understanding.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein these newspaper clippings.

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

Mr. ELLENBOGEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think that should go in the RECORD. I do not believe the newspaper clippings should be included in the RECORD; therefore, I object.

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

Mr. MCFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

Mr. O'CONNOR demanded the regular order.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 8742, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, and to substitute therefor Senate bill 12 and consider the Senate bill.

This is an act to amend the Stockyards Act so as to include live poultry.

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

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire if the gentleman from Tennessee has notified the minority members of the Agriculture Committee that this is coming up? The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], was here a second ago.

Mr. BOILEAU. I may say to the gentleman from New York that this bill was approved by the Agricultural Committee by unanimous vote of that committee.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to say to the Membership of the House that there was no opposition in the Committee on Agriculture to the passage of this bill. Answering directly the inquiry of my colleague the gentleman from New York, I may say that a few minutes ago I discussed this matter with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], to whom the gentleman from New York referred, and he is heartily in favor of the passage of the bill.

This bill was passed by the Senate several weeks ago and simply amends the present Stockyards Act so as to add section 5 to the same, putting live poultry in the same position as meats and similar commodities. The purpose of the bill is to cut out racketeering in the cities. They have been unable to cope with this situation in the chicken markets, especially in New York and Chicago. Extra charges are placed upon every shipment of live poultry to the central market. I may say that the extra charge will amount to something like \$380 per car, which adds to the expense of poultry in the cities. For some 4 or 5 hours' handling in the city of New York the expense incident to the poultry industry amounts to \$380 to \$400 per car, whereas in the shipment from the central South and the West, where the poultry is raised and produced, and there is involved about 4 days in transit, the charge is even less than is accumulated in these city markets such as Chicago and New York City.

It is the custom on these markets to charge extra for cartage and for coops, although the coop is used 40, 50, or even 75 times.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have been waiting to hear the effect of the bill. The mere fact that the bill has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture is not necessarily an endorsement. It is an important matter which should be considered. Other bills have been reported from that committee which will never be considered. What is the effect of this bill on the cost of this live poultry in the city of New York?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It would reduce the price per bird to the consumer in the city of New York from 15 to 20 cents.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What prompts this gratuitous concern for the city of New York that has never been thought of before?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. The gentleman's distinguished Senator introduced the bill and secured its passage in the other Chamber.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman tell us just how you propose to accomplish this?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Well, you take the number of birds or chickens that are shipped per car and figure the expense of \$380 or \$400 that accumulates in the eastern market where this extra cartage and other charges are made, whether the services are rendered or not. These charges go to a trust or monopoly or racket, and the railroads have been powerless to cope with the situation. This has been referred to as a "racket" on the markets for years in New York City and in Chicago, and prosecution under the Sherman antitrust law has failed to bring the relief sought by this bill. The Department of Agriculture favors the bill, the Committee on Agriculture unanimously favors it, and the other body in the Capitol passed it without any opposition, as I understand it.

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

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. LEHLBACH. What I should like to know is what are the provisions of the bill and how does it affect the transportation and marketing of poultry?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I shall be pleased to answer my colleague's inquiry. It simply adds live poultry to the present Packers and Stockyards Act and places the administration of this measure under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. LEHLBACH. But what are the provisions of the Stockyards Act as applied to poultry and what does it do to the poultry?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It would cut off, may I say, this extra charge that is not warranted, and it would destroy these operations of the trust and the combines.

Mr. LEHLBACH. That is what it is intended to do, but, for instance, what happens to a chicken if this bill passes?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I have just stated to my colleague about the extra cost of handling. They charge cartage even though the poultry car is backed up immediately behind the place of business of the commission merchant, and this would tend to cheapen the price of poultry to the consumer, if that is what my colleague is asking.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I am asking just what are the provisions of the bill. The gentleman states that the provisions of the bill would preclude the making of certain charges. In what manner would it preclude the making of such charges and what does the bill do? I understand what are the secondary consequences of the passage of the bill, but what are the precise provisions of the bill? What does it do to a chicken from the time it is brought from the farm until it is brought to the market?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It simply directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe certain rules and regulations. It is a kindred bill to certain legislation which has heretofore been enacted, and the purpose of it, of course, is absolutely to prevent charges for services that are never rendered. This is well known by the men in the cities. They charge for trucking or for cartage, whether there is any expense incident to it or not, and I may say to my friend there is really more poultry sold than there is beef or any other character of meat in this country.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I am not very well acquainted with the provisions of the Stockyards Act, but as I understand it, the stockyards market is a public utility and the act regulates the handling of cattle in the stockyards and their disposition in the stockyards, which is a public utility. Where are there any chicken stockyards in New York City or any other city which make the provisions of the Stockyards Act applicable?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It is simply in line with the general provisions of that section and adds a new section, section 5, to it; and as we insist, if I make myself clear to my friend, it would absolutely preclude this charge of three hundred and some dollars on every car that is shipped to the market either in Chicago or New York City, and the producers in the South and in the West would receive at least 2 or 3 cents per pound more on their live poultry than they now receive by having this racketeering and stealing in the city markets cut out.

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

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. PIERCE. I think our colleagues would understand the situation more clearly if the gentleman would explain who puts on this charge of \$380 that we seek to avoid by the passage of this bill.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. The charges are put on by persons who render no service whatever.

Mr. PIERCE. It is simply racketeering.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It is graft and stealing.

Mr. PIERCE. In all of the big cities.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Yes; and on every car that is delivered the man that handles it takes 1, 2, or 3 birds home with him as a souvenir. Nobody can trace it, and if they do trace it you are powerless to do anything about it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I think the gentleman is stating an extreme case. Anybody who wants protection in the city of New York can get it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. What I mean is that it is done without the knowledge of the authorities. It is like the shell game, it is there but you cannot see it.

I will say this further, that even though you know it, you cannot trace it. The charge of the truckman is fixed at \$60 or \$70 or \$80, dependent on the situation, and this is put on

from the time it reaches the city market until it reaches its destination, in 4 or 5 hours' time, and the total drayage does not exceed a mile and a half, and a charge is made in excess of the freight by the railroad company that brings it all the way from the South to the eastern market. These charges are put on within 4 or 5 hours after it reaches the market in the city.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. I want to help the gentleman clarify the points raised by the Member from New Jersey, Mr. LEHLBACH, and I believe I can do it by asking a few questions. It is a fact, is it not, that public stockyards are subject to Federal control because they have to operate under Federal license? Poultry, on the other hand, is handled by men who do not operate under Federal license and therefore are not subject to Federal control? The purpose of the present bill is, is it not, to require those who handle poultry to operate under a Federal license, so that the Secretary of Agriculture may impose rules and regulations?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. The gentleman has well stated the situation. That is exactly what the bill does.

Mr. LUCKEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. LUCKEY. I am completely in sympathy with the gentleman's bill. Something has to be done along that line. The freight from Omaha, Nebr., to New York is \$285.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Something in excess of that.

Mr. LUCKEY. And the charges for the distribution of poultry by this organization is over \$300.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. The cost for 4 hours' time is more than the 4 days' transportation on the railroad.

Mr. LUCKEY. It results in the people of the city paying more for their poultry, and the people who raise it in Nebraska do not get anything out of it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. It means relief to the consumer and the producer both. I hope there will be no opposition to the bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, under N. R. A. this thing was taken care of. Since then there has been a let-down. As to this racketeering organization in New York City, just at this moment the authorities there are prosecuting them. State authorities started to prosecute them about a year ago. The Federal authorities stepped in and have not made much of a job of it. I think recently a lot of them were acquitted. Everybody in the street knows who they are.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. They were acquitted in the Federal court.

Mr. O'CONNOR. After the Federal court had stepped in and interfered with the prosecution by the county authorities. But I can assure the gentleman that that particular gang which forces itself chiefly on live poultry, if left to the hands of the district attorney of New York, will be put out of business.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I am very glad to have the comment of the gentleman from New York.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes, approved August 15, 1921 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 181-229), is hereby amended by the addition of the following title:

"TITLE V—LIVE POULTRY DEALERS AND HANDLERS

"SECTION 501. The handling of the great volume of live poultry required as an article of food for the inhabitants of large centers of population is attendant with various unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent practices and devices, resulting in the producers sustaining sundry losses and receiving prices far below the reasonable value of their live poultry in comparison with prices of other commodities and in unduly and arbitrarily enhancing the cost to the consumers. Such practices and devices are an undue restraint

and unjust burden upon interstate commerce and are a matter of such grave concern to the industry and to the public as to make it imperative that steps be taken to free such commerce from such burden and restraint and to protect producers and consumers against such practices and devices.

"Sec. 502. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to ascertain from time to time and to designate the cities where such practices and devices exist to the extent stated in the preceding section and the markets and places in or near such cities where live poultry is received, sold, and handled in sufficient quantity to constitute an important influence on the supply and price of live poultry and poultry products. On and after the effective date of such designation, which shall be publicly announced by the Secretary by publication in one or more trade journals or in the daily press or in such other manner as he may determine to be adequate for the purpose approximately 30 days prior to such date, no person other than packers as defined in title II of said act and railroads shall engage in, furnish, or conduct any service or facility in any such designated city, place, or market in connection with the receiving, buying, or selling, on a commission basis or otherwise, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivering, shipping, weighing, unloading, loading on trucks, trucking, or handling in commerce of live poultry without a license from the Secretary of Agriculture as herein authorized valid and effective at such time. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both.

"(b) Any person desiring a license shall make application to the Secretary, who may by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application. The Secretary shall issue a license to any applicant furnishing the required information unless he finds after opportunity for a hearing that such applicant is unfit to engage in the activity for which he has made application by reason of his having at any time within 2 years prior to his application engaged in any practice of the character prohibited by this act or because he is financially unable to fulfill the obligations that he would incur as a licensee.

"Sec. 503. Sections 202, 401, 402, 403, and 404 of said act are amended by the addition of the words 'or any live poultry dealer or handler' after the word 'packer' wherever it occurs in said sections. The term 'live poultry dealer' means any person engaged in the business of buying or selling live poultry in commerce for purposes of slaughter either on his own account or as the employee or agent of the vendor or purchaser.

"Sec. 504. The provisions of sections 305 to 316, both inclusive, 401, 402, 403, and 404 of said act shall be applicable to licensees with respect to services and facilities covered by this title and the rates, charges, and rentals therefor except that the schedules of rates, charges, and rentals shall be posted in the place of business of the licensee as prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary.

"Sec. 505. Whenever the Secretary determines, after opportunity for a hearing, that any licensee has violated or is violating any of the provisions of this title, he may publish the facts and circumstances of such violation and by order suspend the license of such offender for a period not to exceed 90 days, and if the violation is flagrant or repeated he may by order revoke the license of the offender."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. DALY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of S. 556, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

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

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I would like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McFARLANE. I reserve the right to object. What is the bill about?

Mr. DALY. The bill is similar to H. R. 4841. It is a bill to clear up the bookkeeping department in the Army. It is an Army bill and it has for its purpose the squaring of the accounts in the Army which involve some six or seven thousand dollars, which cannot be cleaned up and balanced, save by an act of Congress. These bills grow out of amounts expended by some Army officers.

Mr. PITTINGER. This is just a bookkeeping proposition and does not involve any expenditure of money.

Mr. McFARLANE. What is in the bill?

Mr. DALY. It is a bookkeeping proposition. It does not involve the expenditure of more than \$700.

Mr. McFARLANE. What kind of a bookkeeping proposition? That is what is the matter with the country today—bookkeeping.

Mr. DALY. There is no doubt about that. This bill has been in Congress for 3 years. It passed the House in the last session of Congress. It passed the Senate on two different occasions. It was brought up on the floor of the House during this session and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] objected to it. After he read the bill he withdrew his objections. It was then objected to by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] and he has informed me that after careful consideration he would not object to it.

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

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. This bill came up on a call of the Private Calendar some 4 or 5 weeks ago, or at least, a similar House bill. None of the gentleman's conferees on the Democratic side objected to the bill at that time. I objected to it, but after further study of the matter I became convinced that the bill is a meritorious one. A number of items are involved. There was some dispute between the War Department and the Comptroller General on two or three items in the bill. I objected to it for the purpose of making further study of the objections of the Comptroller General, but after doing so became convinced that the position of the War Department in the matter was correct. Therefore, I withdrew what objection I had to the bill.

Mr. McFARLANE. How much is involved?

Mr. DALY. It involves a total expenditure of between seven and eight hundred dollars, and cleans up some \$16,000 worth of bookkeeping accounts.

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the following disbursing officers of the Army of the United States the amounts set opposite their names: Selden B. Armat, major, Finance Department, \$60.91; Francis J. Baker, major, Finance Department, \$25; Edwin F. Ely, major, Finance Department, \$77.37; Clarence M. Exley, major, Finance Department, \$92.02; Eugene M. Foster, captain, Finance Department, \$19.65; Peter Hanses, captain, Quartermaster Corps, \$10.70; Thomas B. Kennedy, captain, Finance Department, \$60.30; Montgomery T. Legg, major, Finance Department, \$178.47; Harry B. Lovell, captain, Finance Department, \$34.78; Samuel B. McIntyre, late colonel, Finance Department, \$31.37; Jacob R. McNeil, captain, Finance Department, \$180.23; Hilden Olin, colonel, Finance Department, \$59.57; Herbert E. Pace, major, Finance Department, \$91; Joseph F. Routhier, first lieutenant, Finance Department, \$96.53; Philip A. Scholl, captain, Finance Department, \$333.82; Edwin B. Spiller, major, Finance Department, \$18.27; George N. Watson, major, Finance Department, \$178; and Lawrence P. Worrall, captain, Finance Department, \$11.28, said amounts being public funds for which they are accountable and which comprise minor errors in computation of pay and allowances due military personnel, who are no longer in the service of the United States, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Francis J. Baker, major, Finance Department, \$105.57, public funds for which he is accountable, paid to members of the National Guard of Florida and Tennessee for armory drill pay.

SEC. 3. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Edward T. Comegys, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$22.70, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid by him to Wilmot A. Danielson, major, Quartermaster Corps, for mileage performed under War Department orders, and which amount was disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Otto W. Gralund, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$73.80, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to a former officer of the United States covering computation of quarters and from whom it is impossible to make collection.

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Carl Halla, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$323.48, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to Maj. (then captain) Maurice L. Miller, Infantry, covering loss of personal property and whose claim was approved by the Acting

Secretary of War on August 6, 1925, and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Peter Hanses, captain, Quartermaster Corps, the sum of \$43.80, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to 14 citizens' military training camp students covering mileage from their homes to Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., collection of which amount cannot be effected.

SEC. 7. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Thomas B. Kennedy, captain (retired), Finance Department, the sum of \$58.50, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to 12 Reserve Officers' Training Corps and citizens' military training camp students on account of mileage from their homes to Fort Sheridan, Ill., collection of which amount cannot now be effected.

SEC. 8. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Edwin J. O'Hara, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$86.26, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to Howard S. Miller, lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, covering mileage under proper orders of the War Department and which payment was disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 9. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Edwin M. Lawton, disbursing clerk, War Department, the sum of \$38.61, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to James R. Kyle, a civilian employee of the Quartermaster General's office, and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 10. 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 Frank B. Strunk, former private, Battery C, Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Field Artillery, the sum of \$44.75, being the amount he has paid for one second Liberty Loan bond by deduction from his pay as an enlisted man and which bond was lost in the mails.

SEC. 11. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of Clarence M. Exley, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$22.56, representing public funds for which he is accountable, being payment of mileage of two officers of the Army traveling on orders of the War Department, which now stands as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 12. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of William A. MacNicholl, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$145.70, representing public funds for which he is accountable, being payment of mileage and expenses to an officer of the Army traveling on orders of the War Department, which now stands as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 13. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of Arthur O. Walsh, captain, Finance Department, the sum of \$84.60, representing public funds for which he is accountable and which comprise minor errors in computation of pay and allowances due military personnel who are no longer in the service of the United States, which now stands as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 14. 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 Austin H. Brown, major, Finance Department, the sum of \$46.58, being the amount he has refunded to the United States on account of disallowances in his account as a disbursing officer.

SEC. 15. 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 Alexander T. McCone, first lieutenant, Field Artillery, \$124; and to John C. Hamilton, first lieutenant, Cavalry, \$132, being the amounts originally paid to them by disbursing officers of the Army and which amounts they have refunded to the United States by reason of disallowances by the Comptroller General of the United States, covering traveling expenses while studying foreign languages in Europe under proper orders of the War Department.

SEC. 16. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Fred W. Boschen, lieutenant colonel, Finance Department, United States Army, in the sum of \$1,165.58, being payments made by him to officers of the Regular Army for traveling expenses and disallowed by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 17. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed not to require refund from the following-named officers of the Army of amounts originally paid them by a disbursing officer of the Army covering traveling expenses while studying foreign languages in Europe under proper orders of the War Department, which amounts were later disallowed by the Comptroller General: Thomas G. Peyton, major, Cavalry, \$238.60; Leo V. Warner, captain, Field Artillery, \$235.60; Francis B. Valentine, first lieutenant, Air Corps, \$132; and Reginald W. Hubbell, first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, \$561.38.

SEC. 18. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts

of the following disbursing officers of the Army of the United States the amounts set opposite their names: Herbert Baldwin, captain, Finance Department, \$10; Philip G. Blackmore, major, Ordnance Department, \$11.70; Jerome Clark, major, Finance Department, \$10.05; Edward T. Comegys, major, Finance Department, \$97.31; John M. Connor, first lieutenant, Finance Department, \$29; Edward Dworak, major, Finance Department, \$40.44; Frank F. Fulton, captain, Finance Department, \$68.40; John B. Harper, major, Finance Department, \$6.45; Laurence V. Houston, captain, Field Artillery, \$20.73; Royal G. Jenks, captain, Finance Department, \$36.89; Robert J. Kennedy, captain, Finance Department, \$6.50; Edwin J. O'Hara, major, Finance Department, \$40.77; Walter H. Sutherland, captain, Finance Department, \$2; and Ernest W. Wilson, captain, Finance Department, \$102.91; said amounts being public funds for which they are accountable and which comprise minor errors in computation of pay and allowances due military personnel who are no longer in the service of the United States, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Sec. 19. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the finance officer, Panama Canal Department, Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, the sum of \$34.75, public funds for which he is accountable and which represent the amount paid by his agent officer with the Pan American flight on vouchers which have been submitted but which are not acceptable by the General Accounting Office.

Sec. 20. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Edward T. Comegys, major, Finance Department, United States Army, the sum of \$57.70, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid by him covering shipment of household goods and personal effects of Capt. John J. Atkinson, Field Artillery, United States Army, upon his permanent change of station: *Provided*, That there shall be no charge raised against Captain Atkinson by reason of this shipment.

Sec. 21. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Kinsley W. Slauson, captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, the sum of \$118.50, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to officers of the Regular Army for traveling expenses and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided*, That the amounts so paid shall not be charged against any moneys otherwise due the payees.

Sec. 22. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of John B. Harper, major, Finance Department, United States Army, the sum of \$90.90, public funds for which he is accountable and which amount was paid for the transportation of personal property of G. V. Heidt, lieutenant colonel (retired), United States Army, upon his retirement, which amount has been disallowed by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That no refund on this account shall be demanded of Lt. Col. G. V. Heidt, United States Army, retired.

Sec. 23. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Dana W. Morey, major, Finance Department, United States Army, the sum of \$37.85, public funds for which he is accountable and which were stolen by a person or persons unknown sometime between July 20 and 22, 1929, from the safe in the finance office at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Sec. 24. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Oliver T. Simpson, captain, Finance Department, United States Army, the sum of \$78.30, public funds for which he is accountable and which represent overpayments to an enlisted man and a citizens' military training camp trainee, and which amount has been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Sec. 25. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of James T. Stockton, lieutenant colonel, Texas National Guard, formerly a United States property and disbursing officer for the State of Texas, the sum of \$215.83, public funds for which he is accountable, and which were paid by him to former officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Texas, and to a civilian caretaker of the National Guard of Texas, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General.

Sec. 26. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Arthur L. Webb, major, Finance Department, United States Army, the sum of \$50.40, public funds for which he is accountable, and which represent payments made to Reserve Officers' Training Corps students, which payments have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Sec. 27. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Ernest W. Wilson, captain, Finance Department, the sum of \$89, public funds for which he is accountable, and which amount was paid to a contractor for services rendered and which payment has been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States on the grounds that the lower bid was not accepted. The War Department did not consider the lower bidder equipped to render the necessary service and approved payment to the next higher bidder.

Sec. 28. 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 Thomas H. Emerson, major, Corps

of Engineers, the sum of \$150; and to James M. Loud, lieutenant colonel (retired), the sum of \$75, being the amounts due these officers for deductions made from their pay and now due them as directed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 29. 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 Edwin K. Wright, first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army, \$1,681.17, or so much of such sum as shall have been collected from him prior to the passage of this act, representing a loss from the peculations and irregularities of a noncommissioned officer in the commissary at Fort Wright, Wash., during the period June 1 to July 26, 1929, while Lieutenant Wright was temporarily acting as post quartermaster: *Provided*, That no part of this shortage shall be later charged to Lt. Edwin K. Wright, Infantry.

Sec. 30. Any amounts which otherwise may have been due any of the disbursing officers mentioned herein, or, in the case of deceased officers, may have been due their heirs, for any other purpose, and which amounts or any part thereof have been used as a set-off by the Comptroller General to clear disallowances in said officers' accounts mentioned herein, shall be refunded to such disbursing officers or their heirs: *Provided*, That any amounts refunded by any of said disbursing officers, or their heirs, to the United States on account of said disallowances, shall also be refunded to such disbursing officers or their heirs.

Sec. 31. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Earl I. Brown, colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the sum of \$9,341.35, representing public funds for which he is accountable and being the amount paid by him in April 1920, to the Sheridan-Kirk Contract Co. in connection with the construction of Lock and Dam No. 31 on the Ohio River under contract dated November 6, 1912.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1935-36

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal and disposition of business on the Speaker's table on tomorrow it may be in order to call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8554) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ON ESTATE OF PATRICK HENRY

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 997) to provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Red Hill, estate of Patrick Henry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, what is this bill, please?

Mr. BURCH. It is a bill to provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Red Hill. The property is to be donated by the State or by individuals.

Mr. SNELL. I think the gentleman ought to make a full and complete statement of what that is going to cost, and so forth.

Mr. BURCH. There will be no cost to the Federal Government in connection with the acquisition of the property. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States, for installation in the cottage used as a law office by Patrick Henry, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to mark monuments, tablets, or otherwise, historical points of interest within the boundaries of the Patrick Henry National Monument.

The bill provides that a national monument may be erected to Patrick Henry at Red Hill in Charlotte County, Va., when the property has been donated, either by the State of Virginia or by individuals. There is no financial obligation.

Mr. SNELL. Who is to erect the monument? Private individuals?

Mr. BURCH. Private individuals or by funds appropriated by the State of Virginia.

Mr. SNELL. What is the object of turning it over to the Federal Government if they are going to pay all the expense?

Mr. BURCH. Of course, Patrick Henry was a national figure. The Interior Department has approved this bill. The National Parks Service has approved this bill. It has the unanimous report of the Committee on Lands, and the bill has also passed the Senate.

Mr. SNELL. Of course, the obligation will be on the Federal Government at all future time to maintain and take care of this park?

Mr. BURCH. Of course.

Mr. SNELL. How large will the park be?

Mr. BURCH. Probably not more than a very few acres. The grave is there. Patrick Henry is buried at this point. His old law office is on the property. The building in which he lived was destroyed by fire a few years ago but the foundation is there. The cost could not be very much.

Mr. SNELL. Of course, there will be more or less expense in the maintenance and care of this property?

Mr. BURCH. There would be some little expense.

Mr. SNELL. Of course, that is the real object in having the Federal Government take it over.

Mr. BURCH. The idea at the beginning of it was to have this as a national monument.

Mr. SNELL. If we are going to spend all this money, I suppose we might as well do it that way as any other.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURCH. I yield.

Mr. McFARLANE. I think the gentleman ought to insert in the RECORD at this point the speech that made Patrick Henry famous, where he chose liberty or instead death.

Mr. BURCH. I will be very glad to do so.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That when title to the estate known as "Red Hill", the estate of Patrick Henry, located in Charlotte County, Va., together with such buildings and other property located thereon as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary or desirable for national monument purposes shall have been vested in the United States, said area and improvements shall be designated and set apart by proclamation of the President for the preservation as a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people, and shall be called the "Patrick Henry National Monument."

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land and/or buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder, and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Sec. 3. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to make such alterations and repairs to the cottage used as a law office by Patrick Henry and to install therein such furniture and furnishings as may be necessary to (1) restore such cottage to the approximate condition and appearance possessed by it at the time of Patrick Henry's death, and (2) permit the use of such cottage as a museum for relics and records pertaining to Patrick Henry, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States, for installation in such cottage, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to mark with monuments, tablets, or otherwise, historical points of interest within the boundaries of the Patrick Henry National Monument.

Sec. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATISTICS ON SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE AND ROSIN

Mr. DEEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1811) providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, let us have a brief explanation of what this bill is.

Mr. DEEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill simply provides that the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized and directed to obtain statistics on naval stores, turpentine products, in order to better adjust the production and consumption program of naval-stores products. The bill does not cost any money or authorize any appropriation. It will not authorize an additional appropriation.

Mr. SNELL. I cannot understand how you are going to provide for statistics on various matters and not cost any money.

Mr. DEEN. Not any extra money. The Secretary of Agriculture says that his present organization can do the work. He is in favor of the bill. The bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. SNELL. If he has the authorization, why does he need any more power?

Mr. DEEN. He has the authorization as far as the money is concerned, and he has the force with which to do the work.

Mr. SNELL. From what committee does this come?

Mr. DEEN. The Committee on Agriculture has unanimously reported the bill. There was no objection to it by any officials in the Department of Agriculture, as far as I know. The bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, what useful purpose will be served by this?

Mr. DEEN. The useful purpose is that in trying to adjust the production and consumption program of naval stores in the five Southern States which produce naval stores, the naval stores division of the Department of Agriculture finds itself in need of the statistics with reference to the amount of rosin consumed in the United States annually, the amount exported, and various and sundry other statistics in regard to the production and consumption in order that they may give proper quotas and allotments to the various producers in the five States that produce naval-stores products.

It is highly important, I will say to my colleague, that this bill be passed.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to collect and/or compile and publish annually, and at such other times, and in such form and on such date or dates as he shall prescribe, statistics and essential information relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin produced, held, and used in the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "and to publish annually, in such form and on such date as he shall prescribe, statistics relating to the quantity of" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and/or compile and publish annually, and at such other times, and in such form and on such date or dates as he shall prescribe, statistics and essential information relating to."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "the" insert "domestic and foreign commerce of the."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. HOLMES. Then, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of no quorum temporarily.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I made the point of no quorum but withdrew it temporarily to permit the passage of the bill. I renew my point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will not the gentleman withdraw his point of order to permit me to submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order temporarily to permit the gentleman from Colorado to submit a unanimous-consent request.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday and Tuesday next to consider bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the majority leader when we are going to get time to consider bills on the Private Calendar? More than 200 still remain to be acted upon.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The House put in most of today on them. I hope we went as far on the calendar as the special examiners had prepared to go, and I hope we may take them up again some time next week.

Mr. BIERMANN. Does the gentleman consider an hour and a half a day?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have considered over 100 bills today; that is a pretty good record.

Mr. BIERMANN. At the present rate we shall have to have 2½ to 3 days set aside to consider the balance of them.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I expect to take up both calendars and clean them up before we adjourn.

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to state to the gentleman from Colorado that many of us are very anxious to get through with the essential legislation. I understand there will be a number of conference reports ready for consideration on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My request was merely that it may be in order to consider them if we have the time to consider them.

Mr. BOILEAU. May I ask the gentleman whether or not he has any information as to when the Guffey coal bill will be brought up for consideration?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I have not. The committee has not yet reported out that bill. I have no information as to when that committee will report the bill.

Mr. BOILEAU. Many of us who live at some distance from Washington are anxious to dispose of those matters of essential legislation as soon as possible.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. We all wish to close this session as soon as possible.

Mr. BOILEAU. I understand the committee has not yet reported the bill, but I thought the gentleman might have some information as to when it was intended to report the bill.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish the gentleman from Colorado would make the request that on Monday it shall be in order to consider bridge bills. I am not so particular about Tuesday.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I have already made that request, and it was objected to by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX].

Mr. MFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know of any reason why we should consider bridge bills over any other bills on the Consent Calendar and Private Calendar. I think we ought to let nature take its course and consider them as we come to them.

Mr. SNELL. If they would be considered fairly and on their merits, I would be very glad to have it done that way, but there are certain people who object to certain types of bridge bills and we do not get very far.

Mr. MFARLANE. So far as I am concerned, I do not object to toll bridges if it can be shown that the people want them. Personally, I favor free bridges wherever they can possibly be built.

Mr. SNELL. Let me ask the gentleman a question in all fairness, if people in my section of the country, the northern part of the State of New York, and the State of Vermont want to build a bridge, why should the gentleman object to it?

Mr. MFARLANE. In all fairness, if that kind of a showing is made and we know that it is justified, I do not object to it.

Mr. SNELL. I have that kind of a bridge bill on the calendar. So far as I know there never has been any local objection to the building of them, because they are a great convenience to the people of these two States.

Mr. MFARLANE. My position is that we should consider bridge bills like all other bills. I see no reason why we should give bridge bills favorable consideration over other bills.

Mr. SNELL. One reason for giving them preference is that they will create work at this time.

Mr. MFARLANE. So will the other bills.

Mr. SNELL. No; a great many of them are claims.

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

Mr. SNELL. I yield.

Mr. TRUAX. Has the bill the gentleman referred to been objected to?

Mr. SNELL. It is on the calendar now, but similar bills have been objected to.

Mr. TRUAX. I will say to the gentleman that not all of the bills on the calendar have been objected to. We have not objected to any bill for a free bridge.

Mr. SNELL. But this bridge has got to be a toll bridge because there is no other way it can be paid for. If the people in the two States affected want such a bridge why should the gentleman object to it?

Mr. TRUAX. I was present, and I will say we have not considered the gentleman's bill yet.

Mr. SNELL. I had a similar one objected to before.

Mr. RAYBURN. The same condition exists today as has always existed. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce never reports a bridge bill unless it is in regular form and has the endorsement of the Department. In each session we have a great many bills. We are compelled to bring in an omnibus bill in order to pass all of them, and we intend to do that before this session is over.

Mr. SNELL. If I understand the situation correctly, the only interest the Federal Government has in any of these bridge propositions is the protection of the Government as far as the rights of navigation are concerned.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is correct; there is also the matter of the Federal-aid roads. The Government does not want to be imposed upon by someone getting a toll bridge in connection with a Federal-aid highway. That is the position the committee has taken with reference to bridge matters. The committee has also taken this position with reference to bridges: They never grant anyone the right to build a toll bridge if anyone else, whether it be State authority, individual, or corporation, will build a free bridge. However, where someone desires to build a bridge, and there is no chance whatever of getting a free bridge, and it will increase the transportation facilities, our committee has never objected and does not see why anyone else wants to object.

Mr. SNELL. It has been the policy of this House to grant these requests. In our individual case the arrangement was made for financing this bridge. If we can get this

matter acted on quickly we can put some men to work and it will help relieve the situation in the northern part of Vermont and the northern part of the State of New York. I am very anxious to get this through, and there is no objection anywhere, as far as I know, unless someone here in the House objects to its consideration.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield to permit me to ask a question of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX]?

Mr. SNELL. The majority leader has the floor, but I yield.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. May I ask the gentleman from Ohio a question? Will he please state to the House what his attitude is on the matter of the construction of bridges which carry a toll provision? In other words, are he and his co-objectors objecting to all bills which provide for the erection of a bridge upon which a toll will be charged?

Mr. TRUAX. No; we have not objected to every such bill.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Then may I inquire what the gentleman's attitude is upon that matter?

Mr. TRUAX. We have objected to bills that contemplated toll bridges when free bridges could be constructed instead of toll bridges. That is the exact situation with reference to four bridges in Allegheny County, Pa. I should like the Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to explain why his committee insists on reporting only bills involving toll bridges, when the people back there and their commissioners want a free bridge?

Mr. RAYBURN. The committee does not insist on toll bridges.

Mr. TRUAX. Two members of the gentleman's committee insisted on that yesterday.

Mr. RAYBURN. When a free bridge could have been built?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If a public body is appointed trustee for the erection of a bridge over a navigable stream, is the gentleman from Ohio going to object as a matter of principle to the granting of a franchise by the Congress for the reason that a toll will be charged when the bridge is erected?

Mr. TRUAX. I may say to the gentleman that personally I have no influence on the Members of the House, as was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I am speaking to the gentleman as an objector.

Mr. TRUAX. My influence was indicated by the record vote yesterday; but, personally, I am opposed to toll bridges for reasons somewhat exhaustively explained heretofore.

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. TRUAX. I shall do my utmost to prevent the construction of toll bridges.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Does the gentleman intend to object unqualifiedly to all toll bridges?

Mr. TRUAX. No.

Mr. SNELL. I understood from the gentleman's position that he was going to object to all toll bridges.

Mr. TRUAX. No; I do not think the gentleman can find any such statement of mine.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Does the gentleman make a distinction between a bridge in the case in which a public body, such as a board of county commissioners, will be a trustee, and a bridge in the case in which a private individual will be trustee?

Mr. TRUAX. I have made this distinction in connection with bridges. If the trustee proposes to liquidate the debt within 20 years, I withdraw my objection, as was done in the case of a bill fostered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Is the gentleman making it a condition that the debt must be liquidated in 20 years?

Mr. TRUAX. Not an absolute condition; no.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Is the gentleman making that a condition to his objection; in other words, that he will not object if the bridge debt will be liquidated in 20 years, and that he will object if a longer time than 20 years is required?

Mr. TRUAX. No; that is not an absolute condition.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McFARLANE. I wonder if we cannot put the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] down in the front of the House so that we can interrogate him further.

Mr. SNELL. This is a matter which every Member of the House is interested in, and we might as well make up our mind to discuss how we are going to take care of these bridge bills.

Mr. TRUAX. In reply to the distinguished minority floor leader, may I say that the conditions he has recited are somewhat different from the conditions applying to the bridge bills we have already considered.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why can we not consider all those bridge bills in an orderly way under the request I have made?

Mr. TRUAX. The request the gentleman made, to my mind, is not particularly orderly, in that you propose to consider these bills in the Committee of the Whole, which can be done with a minimum number of Members present, namely, 100.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is the very purpose of it.

Mr. TRUAX. That was the point the gentleman from New York had in mind with respect to orderly procedure in considering bills on the Private Calendar, and the gentleman did succeed in eliminating all debate upon private bills, with the result also that two objections are now needed instead of one. To my mind, this is not quite orderly procedure, especially when we consider the wishes and desires of the taxpayers of the country back home.

Now, the gentleman's request is to consider these bridge bills as in Committee of the Whole, requiring only a quorum of 100 as against 218. Also, under this so-called "orderly procedure", you cannot get the Members on record, because you cannot have a roll-call vote. I personally am glad to go on record on all issues.

Mr. SNELL. But if we had to have a roll call on every one of these bridge bills, we could not consider them in 2 weeks.

Mr. TRUAX. We would not have to have a roll call on every one of them.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Does the gentleman intend to insist on his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I think I shall.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, my pending request is that it may be in order on Monday and Tuesday next to consider bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object for just a moment, that request was made for both days because it was thought possible to take up the bridge bills on Monday. Since an omnibus bridge bill will likely come in, I might suggest that 1 day, Monday, would be sufficient to devote to the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. If we finish the Consent Calendar Monday, that will be all right.

Mr. O'CONNOR. If you make it in order to consider the Consent Calendar on Monday and Tuesday and the Speaker feels obligated to give the Consent Calendar precedence over important rules or other matters, there would be an entirely different situation.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I have no intention of displacing other important matters on either Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I understood it would have preference and I submit that 2 days for the Consent Calendar are too much under the circumstances and 1 day will be sufficient.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Then, Mr. Speaker, I modify my request and make it apply to Monday only.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday next to consider bills on the Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me, we are confronted now with a rule from the Rules Committee to bring in an omnibus bill giving right-of-way to all these bridge bills over all other bills on

the calendar, and I do not see any reason why this should be done. The plan now seems to be to bring these bridge bills in under a rule that will permit little debate and no record vote and I am opposed to that procedure. I see no reason why bridge bills should be given preference over the other bills. There is no more merit or emergency involved in those bills than other bills on the calendar, and many of these bridge bills have been considered at least once and the bills that are to be brought up here under an omnibus bill will take care of that situation. There are hundreds of bills on the Private Calendar and a similar number on the Consent Calendar that have never received any consideration by the House, and it seems to me these bills are certainly entitled to their day in the House before we give any other bills prior consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is the very thing I am trying to do. There are something like 300 bills on each of those two calendars, and I hope to give the authors of all of them at least one chance to have them considered before this session of Congress adjourns, and if so I apprehend they will have to be called next week.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I again demand the regular order.

Mr. MCFARLANE. It looks to me like we are going to have some of these bridge bills that have not been considered by the House brought in here in an omnibus bill and the bill will be considered in the Committee of the Whole, and it will be impossible to get a record vote.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The bridge bills will not be given a preferred status by this request.

Mr. MCFARLANE. That is not contemplated in the request now pending, but I notice from the floor comment that such procedure as I have outlined is contemplated in the near future.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I do not ask that.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday next to consider bills on the Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WILL A. HELMER

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KIMBALL] is ill in the hospital. The gentleman from Michigan introduced a bill (H. R. 3147) for the relief of Will A. Helmer, which is No. 535 on the Private Calendar and which was called and objected to this afternoon. I have spoken to the gentlemen who objected and they are willing to withdraw their objections, and I, therefore, ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to return to Calendar No. 535.

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

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 being 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 Will A. Helmer, of Battle Creek, Mich., the sum of \$15,090, the said sum representing the rental on 400 acres of land, being a farm owned by said Will A. Helmer, adjacent to Camp Custer, in Calhoun County, Mich., which was taken over by the United States Government during the years 1917 to 1926, inclusive, and for damages done to said land by the building of a railroad through and over the said land, and for the taking of gravel from the land; for the destroying of fruit trees and other trees on said land.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECIPROCAL-TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the so-called "reciprocal-trade agreements" with various foreign nations, recently negotiated by the State Department, in my opinion, constitute the most flagrant example of giving away material trade advantages with no adequate compensatory return, which is recorded in all the history of the Nation.

The ill effects of such policies and avoidance of destruction of numerous small industries in this country can only be prevented by an immediate return of the United States to the traditional American policy of extending conditional most-favored-nation treatment only on a bilateral basis. This would reverse the action taken by the Harding administration in 1922, when it abandoned the conditional principle which had been in effect for more than a hundred years as the guiding foreign-trade policy of the United States, and when it adopted the internationalist doctrine of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy. The fact is that the application of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy means a general reduction of tariffs by us, but not by other nations.

I do not consider that this is an appropriate policy for the United States at a time when 10,000,000 or more men are unemployed, and when we are confronted with the keenest and most ruthless foreign competition in the history of the country. In a time of rapidly changing price and wage levels in different countries and violent fluctuations of currency values, we must be in a position to protect ourselves.

The very economic existence of my State is threatened by the present situation. The harassed cattle-raising industry faces bankruptcy if contemplated trade agreements are permitted. Domestic mining of nearly all of the strategic war minerals may cease to exist if the multilateral agreements are carried to their logical conclusion. Already a small but thriving silica-sand industry in Nevada has been extinguished as a result of the Belgian treaty. Scores of others in every section of the country will meet with the same fate if some substantial protection is not given. During the past several years the United States has come to occupy an increasingly unfavorable position in world trade, owing to the attitude taken by other nations in the form of prohibitive tariffs, quotas, exchange controls, special agreements, the benefits of which do not extend to the United States.

If we are to compete in a situation like this we must retain the maximum freedom of action and bargaining power. The record of the past months indicates that under the unconditional most-favored-nation principle our bargaining power is progressively diminished with each trade agreement concluded, inasmuch as the concessions granted under them to one nation are extended gratis to all other nations, without requiring concessions of corresponding value in return.

A concrete example of this may be found in the circumstance that since the adoption of the trade agreement with Haiti, which binds coffee on the free list, Brazil and Colombia, the two important suppliers of coffee to this country, have had no incentive to ratify the trade agreements negotiated with them, for the reason that the advantages assured to Haiti are likewise assured to them under the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, without requiring anything from them in return.

On the other hand, the Cuban agreement is an excellent example of a real reciprocal agreement. It differs profoundly from the other agreements being negotiated in that its benefits are confined to the United States and Cuba, which I think accounts for its success. The other agreements ignore entirely the principle of real reciprocity and in effect constitute little more than a general reduction in our tariffs.

Belgium, with which this country has consummated a reciprocal-trade agreement and thus has an unconditional commitment, made 20 bilateral agreements dealing with exchange, surtax, quota, tariffs, clearing, and compensation. In addition, since 1931, Belgium has employed a quota license system for certain imports. For example, the women's clothing quota is based on a period when the United States was not a supplier. The United States is further discriminated against in levying specifically graduated tariffs on automo-

biles on the basis of weight, with the lighter British, German, and Italian cars paying lower rates. Likewise, it may be pointed out that Brazil, another country with which a reciprocal pact has been negotiated, although it has not yet been ratified, has nine bilateral agreements with other nations, giving them special treatment in the matter of exchange and quotas. Since 1931, the statement reported, imports into Brazil have been subjected to stringent exchange control.

The British Empire tariff preference subjects American goods sent to the British dominions to a duty 15 to 20 percent higher than that on Empire products. Austria controls imports by quotas, making special agreements with countries that purchase there. Canada has extended the rates of its intermediate tariff schedule to nearly all non-British countries except the United States, and uses arbitrary valuations and antidumping duties to curtail imports, in particular from the United States.

In Denmark an exchange control board regulates the issue of exchange certificates to the disadvantage of American imports, while the tariff on automobiles is based on cylinder capacity and is therefore higher on cars of the United States than on those of Great Britain, in addition to granting special concessions to 13 nations other than the United States in bilateral agreements.

France has made 52 bilateral agreements governing its trade with other nations and does not extend all of its conventional tariff reductions to the United States. The French also use their quota system for bargaining purposes, the size of the quota depending partly on certain compensation for French exports.

Germany has 25 import-control boards, which regulate exports and imports by quotas, import licenses, barter transactions, exchange control, and other devices, in addition to 57 bilateral agreements. The point I wish to emphasize is the fact that the United States is being handsomely trimmed in these multilateral agreements being negotiated by the State Department.

I think that we must get our feet back on solid ground, and every time we give concessions know that we are going to get something equivalent in return.

My bill, H. R. 8526, is designed to accomplish this. It is quite true that it may take some months to liquidate our outstanding unconditional most-favored-nation commitments in treaties and trade agreements with various nations. These should be replaced by conditional most-favored-nation commitments at the earliest possible date. Pending the accomplishment of this, my bill makes provision so that we can observe our existing unconditional commitments where the nations concerned can demonstrate to our satisfaction that they are not discriminating against us or pursuing other acts or policies which tend to defeat the purpose of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. But the important thing is to get back to fundamental American foreign-trade policy and put ourselves in a position where we can do some trading that will mean advancement toward American recovery.

This would bring realism into our foreign dealings. We would recognize, as do the British, that the world is in a state of flux, and that a nation can best help to save the world by saving itself and its own people. Stability of home industries, restoration of decent standards of living at home, return to normal price levels within our own country are to be considered before we can be of much assistance to the rest of the world.

In defense of the State Department policies on the reciprocal-trade agreements, a public address was given by Assistant Secretary Francis Sayre on June 28, entitled "The Most-Favored-Nation Policy", and was followed by a radio speech on July 2 on the Tariff and Business Recovery. Both were ably phrased and delivered, and presumably constitute the authoritative views of the State Department on the subject. In my opinion, the fallacy of many of these expressions can easily be demonstrated. For example, under the heading of "Most-Favored-Nation Policy", Mr. Sayre declares:

"First, let me make clear that the most-favored-nation policy is in no sense a novel policy, formulated as part of the new deal. It goes back a century at least; in a sense it is as old as trade

itself. If a nation is to trade at all it must base its commercial policy upon one of two alternatives: It must give and seek trading privileges and concessions either (a) upon a basis of preferences extended to special-favored nations, or (b) upon a basis of equality to all nations which accord the same treatment to it.

This statement is misleading, for it utterly fails to take into account or to distinguish between the unconditional and the conditional most-favored-nation policy, which are two very different things. Under the unconditional policy we would extend benefits granted to one nation automatically and gratuitously to all other nations without asking of them specific advantages in return. Under the conditional policy we would extend such favors to third nations only in return for equivalent concessions, in other words a definite quid pro quo. Both policies are based upon equality of treatment which, as he says, has been the cornerstone of our foreign-trade policy, but it is important to note that with a few unimportant exceptions, the treaties of the United States, until subsequent to the World War, contained the conditional most-favored-nation clause only. As an example of the historic attitude of the United States toward the unconditional clause, there may be cited our denunciation of our unconditional most-favored-nation treaty with Switzerland in 1899. As is pointed out in the State Department memorandum, submitted by Secretary Hull to the House Ways and Means Committee during its hearings upon the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, it was not until 1922 that the United States made its radical shift from the conditional most-favored-nation policy to the unconditional policy.

Mr. Sayre is ambiguous when he refers to some 45 treaties or agreements with different nations containing the most-favored-nation clause. He omits to say that of these, 13 are conditional and 32 unconditional, all except 4 of which latter—Morocco, Muscat, Siam, Jugoslavia—have been negotiated subsequent to 1922. It is further significant that our 32 unconditional most-favored-nation commitments cover only 16.3 percent of our total foreign trade, whereas the remaining 83.7 percent is covered by conditional commitments or by no commitments at all.

An attempt to imply that the present unconditional most-favored-nation policy being pursued by the Department of State is identical with the historic American policy pursued from 1789 to 1922 appears to me to be without foundation. This conclusion is confirmed by Mr. Hull's memorandum mentioned above. Mr. Sayre implies that unless we extend trade concessions gratuitously to all nations we will be guilty of discrimination against them. There is no evidence that our historic conditional policy was ever regarded as a denial of equality of treatment. It is difficult to perceive any discrimination in asking a proper price for trade favors granted.

Second. Cuban trade agreement: In his June 28 speech, Mr. Sayre described the trade-agreements program and the relation of the Cuban agreement thereto in the following terms:

The Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, authorized the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries for the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers. Within the year trade agreements have been concluded with five countries, namely, Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Belgium, and Sweden. Negotiations are under way with 13 other countries and as these progress it is expected that additional countries will be added to the list.

Parenthetically, perhaps, I should explain that the trade agreement recently concluded with Cuba, which I presume my friend, Ambassador Patterson, will discuss, in one respect stands somewhat apart. The ties of close association between Cuba and the United States, due to historical considerations and geographical propinquity, are so strong that the United States ever since 1898 has felt justified in treating it, so to speak, as a member of the family in granting to it and receiving from it frankly preferential treatment; and to this end special provisions have been inserted in our most-favored-nation treaties and agreements with other nations excepting Cuba from their operation. The recent trade agreement with Cuba, therefore, has continued the special preferential tariff arrangement adopted in the commercial convention of 1902, and is in that one respect not typical of the other trade agreements now being negotiated.

This description of the Cuban agreement is eminently correct, for the Cuban agreement differs profoundly from the other trade agreements being negotiated in that it is

an exclusive and truly reciprocal trade agreement, the benefits of which extend only to the United States and Cuba, and under the Jones-Costigan Act a definite understanding was reached as to the amount which we will accept of Cuba's chief export, sugar, which enjoys a preferential rate of duty applied only to Cuba.

In contrast to this agreement, the benefits of the other trade agreements being negotiated are to be extended to other nations without demanding of them specific advantages in return. They are thus reciprocal in name only. The significance of Mr. Sayre's statement lies in the fact that this is probably the first time the State Department has clearly distinguished the Cuban trade agreement from the others. In the past it has been the habit of State Department spokesmen to refer to the success of the Cuban trade agreement as a basis for the claim that the other trade agreements would enjoy a comparable measure of success.

Mr. Sayre's specific reference to the Cuban agreement constitutes a significant admission that no analogy may be drawn between the Cuban agreement and the rest of the trade-agreements program, to which he refers in his speech. The conclusion is inescapable that the other agreements merely tend to bring about a general reduction of tariffs through generalization of concessions, as I shall demonstrate.

Third. Bargaining power and the principal-supplier formula: The advantages of the conditional most-favored-nation policy as a bargaining weapon are so obvious as to require little explanation. It may be pointed out that the Tariff Commission report in 1919 upon reciprocity and commercial treaties clearly indicated the incompatibility between employment of the unconditional policy and the use of bargaining reciprocal treaties. The unconditional most-favored-nation policy progressively destroys our bargaining power with other nations in measure as we conclude trade agreements the benefits of which are generalized to the rest of the world. As Mr. Sayre himself pointed out in a memorandum which he presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Senate Executive Rept. No. 12, 74th Cong., 1st sess.) with regard to the ratification of the Montevideo general agreement to refrain from invoking the most-favored-nation clause in respect of certain multilateral conventions—

* * * the existence of the most-favored-nation clause in bilateral treaties encourages States to be slackers, to fail to do their part in building up a system of multilateral treaties, depending upon their bilateral treaties to obtain favors from other States which they themselves are not willing to accord in return.

This is a clear, if inadvertent, statement of the matter.

In the attempt to minimize the loss of bargaining power entailed in the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, the State Department has evolved the principal-supplier formula, which Mr. Sayre describes as follows:

After a careful study it was found that each of some 29 nations was the leading supplier to the United States of at least one and in most cases of numerous important commodities. By restricting our concessions in the main to such commodities in the case of each country we can both restrict any injurious effects upon American producers resulting from the generalizations to relatively minor importance and at the same time retain sufficient bargaining advantage so that the twenty-ninth country will still desire a trade agreement with the United States after the concessions granted to 28 other countries have been generalized to it.

The ineffectiveness of this formula in maintaining a bargaining power, which is undermined from the start by the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, is discussed in the following terms in Mr. George N. Peek's memorandum of December 4, 1934, to the trade-agreements committee of the State Department:

It is said that by confining our concessions to the principal suppliers of commodities imported by us the effects of automatic generalization of concessions will be minimized. However, in fact, there is usually not one, but a number of nations, which may be regarded as principal suppliers of any given commodity; and, furthermore, in many commodities the principal supplier or suppliers may differ in different years. This is particularly true in the case of commodities which are manufactured or controlled by cartels operating in two or more countries of the type of the Swedish Match Trust. Moreover, such a policy of making concessions only to principal suppliers would virtually prevent negotiations with many of the smaller countries. An excellent example of this sort is that of Haiti, which has no commodity of which it is a principal supplier to the American market.

Even if the principal-supplier formula were sound, which it is not, it is noteworthy that in the agreements actually negotiated the Department of State itself has made wide departures from this formula. Examples of such departures may be found:

(a) In the concession to Brazil on manganese: Brazil supplies less than 15 percent of our manganese imports, the bulk of which comes from Soviet Russia, Gold Coast, and British India, all of which will become the major beneficiaries through generalization of this concession;

(b) Concessions to Brazil on mate: Argentina is our principal supplier, sending us nearly three times as much as does Brazil, and consequently will get the major benefit of this concession;

(c) Concessions to Haiti on coffee: Nearly all of our coffee imports come from Brazil and Colombia, which, under the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, are the principal beneficiaries of this concession. The circumstances that they are to receive this concession by virtue of the concession to Haiti may be the reason that Brazil and Colombia have delayed ratification of the trade agreements previously negotiated with them;

(d) Similar departures from the principal-supplier formula may be found in the Belgian agreement (e. g., chalk, cement, steel ingots, waterproof cloth, oriental rugs, vegetable-fiber fabrics, creosote);

(e) In the Swedish agreement attention is called to cellulose, knives, pliers, paperboard, matches. In the case of matches, Russia and Japan will be the principal beneficiaries of our unconditional policy.

The above examples are chosen by way of illustration and are far from being inclusive.

A further evidence of the loss of bargaining power entailed in the unconditional policy may be found in the increasing tendency of the Department of State to limit the concessions granted either (a) by provisions such as that in the Belgian agreement, which provides that concessions granted may be withdrawn if other nations are found to be the principal beneficiaries of them; or (b) by resort to "trick" tariff classifications designed to favor countries with which we are negotiating and thus to circumvent the effect of the unconditional policy as applied to such concessions. This course is not frank, and is one which we have frequently, in the past, objected to when employed by other nations. Its employment by us is evidence of the weakness of our bargaining power under the unconditional policy. Thus, while openly proclaiming the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, actually the Department will find itself "hoist by its own petard."

Fourth. Spread of bilateral agreements: Mr. Sayre attempts to gloss over this by saying:

A few countries such as France and Spain adopted a policy based upon * * * preferential bargaining.

This falls considerably short of the fact. Foreign nations, while they often pay lip service to the most-favored-nation principle, constantly nullify it by quotas, exchange controls, and special exclusive agreements. In point of fact, all but 24 nations of the world appear to have resorted to bilateral agreements to a greater or less extent, and 290 such agreements of this type between the principal trading nations have been recorded as in existence as of June 30, 1935. Compilations made from time to time show a steady increase of such agreements. At the same time nations employing such trade methods appear to have gained a perceptively greater share of world trade in contrast to our definite loss of our competitive position. The indications are that trade agreements are establishing new channels of trade based upon mutual understanding and advantage between the nations entering into them.

Fifth. Triangular Trade: Mr. Sayre says, and I quote him at some length:

The foreign trade of the United States from its very nature must be essentially triangular. Speaking in a general way, most of the European industrial countries produce goods competitive with our own. They need large quantities of our raw materials, such as cotton, wheat, hog products, and the like, whereas the United States, being a manufacturing as well as an agricultural

Nation, naturally and almost necessarily buys less from these countries than it sells to them. In 1934 our exports to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands amounted to some \$775,000,000; whereas, our imports from the same countries were but slightly over \$335,000,000. In other words, our export balance to this group of nations amounted to some \$440,000,000.

On the other hand, our trade with the principal tropical countries is exactly the converse. From them we buy products, such as coffee, tea, rubber, etc., of far greater value than we can sell to them. To Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, British Malaya, Dutch East Indies, British India, and Ceylon our total exports in 1934 amounted to no more than \$225,000,000, in contrast to our imports of some \$500,000,000. Our trade with this group of countries, in other words, showed an unfavorable balance of some \$275,000,000.

Again, there is a third group of countries, primarily agricultural, competing with our own agricultural production, from which, as is quite natural, we can import considerably less than we export to them. In 1934 our total exports to the British dominions and Argentina were about \$400,000,000 and our imports \$250,000,000, showing a balance in our favor of some \$150,000,000.

From this it must be clear that any policy which proves destructive of triangular trade strikes at the very heart of American commercial interests. We have large export surpluses with Europe and the British dominions. We have substantial import surpluses with the tropical countries. Our foreign trade is strikingly triangular. Preferential bargaining, as actual experience is proving, leads inescapably to the effort to equalize the value of exports and imports between each two countries; and bilateral balancing forces kills triangular trade. Triangular trade cannot survive under a system of bargaining for special preferences. Its very existence depends upon most-favored-nation treatment and freedom from discriminatory practices in the movement of goods. So far as the United States is concerned, we must fight the system of preferential bargaining and bilateral balancing or lose a great part of our trade. To American agriculture, which depends vitally upon the maintenance of a large volume of triangular trade, the movement in these directions is particularly menacing. The only realistic commercial policy which meets practical American needs is one which aims to keep open the channels of trade to all countries upon equal terms.

It ill becomes the State Department to appeal to agriculture for support of their theories, when it is known generally that they are responsible for preventing trades which would have gone far to remove our agricultural surpluses, cotton in particular.

Mr. Sayre's reference to triangular trade are not entirely clear. If by that phase he refers to the fact that the United States has favorable trade balances with some nations and unfavorable balances with others, it would seem to add little to the discussion. If, as is believed, he has in mind triangular payments for shipments of goods in our foreign trade, a further analysis is required. Computations made by the League of Nations produce figures purporting to show that of total world trade about four-fifths is bilateral and only one-fifth triangular, even in normal years. Computations of the trade of the United States show closely similar percentages. However, these figures are based solely on shipments of goods and take no account of the fact that payment is often effected in many other nonmerchandise forms. In this connection I call attention to the statement made in the Balance of International Payments of the United States for 1922, issued by the Department of Commerce, as follows:

Our international balance sheet is not composed alone of the values of merchandise and precious metals that are imported and exported. During the last two decades the volume of transactions which, for lack of a better term, are referred to as "invisible" exports and imports have become of steadily increasing importance.

These items, embracing the movement of capital and the movement of current items such as interest, remittances of emigrants, tourists' expenditures abroad, and so on, have now come to be of such volume as entirely to dominate what is known as the "favorable" or "unfavorable" trade balance from merchandising account (bulletin no. 144).

The League of Nations, in its Review of World Trade, 1933, apparently concurs in this view, for on page no. 65 it says—

It (the tendency toward bilateralism) has not led to the elimination of active or passive bilateral trade balances, * * * because interest payments and services, as well as gold and capital movements, enter into the international account of each country and would offset bilateral trade balances even if there were no triangular trade.

When we look at the balance of international payments we find a very different picture from that reflected from a mere

reference to trade balances. For example, exhibit III of Mr. Peek's letter to the President, of April 30, 1935, regarding the foreign trade and international investment position of the United States, shows that while we had a favorable trade balance with Europe in 1934 of \$461,000,000, after full account had been taken of service, interest payments, gold movement, and capital transactions, we had an unfavorable balance of payments with Europe of \$630,000,000. It is impossible to discuss triangular payments until full account has been taken of payments of all sorts; any other course is not only confusing but actually misleading. For example, the United States has a favorable balance of merchandise trade with the United Kingdom, yet, instead of giving rise to an equal volume of triangular trade, much of this is balanced by American dollars paid by tourists for British goods and services; an additional amount is balanced by the purchase of British shipping services and the payment of interest to British holders of American securities.

Likewise the United States has a favorable merchandise balance with Poland. Consistently, however, Polish immigrants in the United States remit a sufficient amount to cover the excess. In other words, American dollars are used to purchase the favorable balance of American goods without recourse to triangulation.

In view of the fact (a) that triangular trade is probably but one-fifth of the merchandise trade of the United States, (b) that merchandise trade (plus service transactions) accounts for only 41 percent of the total international dollar settlements of the United States, (c) that a large amount of so-called "triangular trade" (merchandise) is actually balanced bilaterally through nonmerchandise transactions, and (d) that the fundamental assumption in favor of triangular trade, that comparative costs determine the channel, has been entirely upset by direct and indirect governmental subsidy of exports, and direct and indirect restriction of imports by nearly all trading nations, there is apparently little reason left for the United States treating triangular trade with the respect that this theory has been given in the past.

(6) Tariff reduction: In his speech of July 7, Mr. Sayre states:

A high-tariff policy is a voluntary abandonment of foreign markets.

It is overwhelmingly clear from his statements and those of other State Department officials that their objective is to effect a general lowering of the American tariff through the medium of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy. Employment of the unconditional policy in generalizing trade concessions made under the so-called "Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act" cannot mean anything else.

I, for one, am not convinced that a general reduction of tariffs is an appropriate policy for the United States in times like these when we have 10,000,000 men out of work and when our recognized governmental policy is to raise prices and wages to a parity level. I want to draw particular attention to the fact that our imports of competitive agricultural commodities are already increasing by leaps and bounds, as is shown in the following figures:

Agricultural exports, imports,¹ and balance of trade of the United States

[In thousands of dollars]

Year beginning July 1—	Agricultural exports (including re-exports)	Agricultural imports	Agricultural trade balance (excess of imports —)
1909-10.	893,320	794,370	98,950
1910-11.	1,051,367	773,116	278,251
1911-12.	1,067,798	888,495	179,303
1912-13.	1,143,304	916,634	226,670
1913-14.	1,134,260	1,000,409	133,851
1914-15.	1,514,160	997,911	516,249
1915-16.	1,563,088	1,349,563	213,525
1916-17.	2,013,673	1,599,660	414,013
1917-18.	2,324,676	1,826,436	498,240
1918-19.	3,685,505	1,930,028	1,755,477
1919-20.	3,989,702	3,410,018	579,684
1920-21.	2,698,380	2,060,237	638,143
1921-22.	1,950,455	1,371,720	587,735
1922-23.	1,847,561	2,077,240	-229,679
1923-24.	1,929,817	1,875,365	54,452

¹ Imports include all agricultural commodities, including sugar, rubber, coffee, etc.

Agricultural exports, imports, and balance of trade of the United States—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Year beginning July 1—	Agricultural exports (including re-exports)	Agricultural imports	Agricultural trade balance (excess of imports —)
1924-25	2,344,549	2,057,163	287,386
1925-26	1,966,901	2,529,775	-562,874
1926-27	1,980,086	2,281,421	-301,335
1927-28	1,888,842	2,193,868	-305,026
1928-29	1,911,158	2,179,016	-267,888
1929-30	1,546,577	1,890,503	-343,931
1930-31	1,068,825	1,163,054	-96,229
1931-32	774,837	834,238	-59,401
1932-33	604,416	611,688	-7,272
1934 ¹	745,000	861,000	-116,000

¹ Calendar year.

Source: Agricultural Yearbook, 1934, p. 660, table 440, and special tabulation for 1934.

I would also draw attention to the tremendous increase in the last 5 months of importations of cattle, which is causing grave concern not only to my constituents but all the cattlemen of the West.

Imports of live cattle into the United States
 NUMBER

Year	Total	Canada	Mexico	Virgin Islands	United Kingdom	Other countries
1928	535,721	283,895	249,850	1,029	947	
1929	504,582	254,214	247,990	1,360	1,015	3
1930	234,173	58,796	172,414	2,421	542	
1931	95,355	26,089	66,745	2,224	289	8
1932	105,612	12,763	91,047	1,633	169	
1933	81,591	6,327	73,537	1,613	* 63	1
1934	66,304	7,433	57,090	1,765	16	
4 months, 1934.	40,097	1,193	38,473	430	1	
4 months, 1935.	147,874	43,232	104,502			

Imports of live cattle into the United States
 DOLLARS

Year	Total	Canada	Mexico	Virgin Islands	United Kingdom	Other countries
1928	21,576,620	14,714,670	6,491,194	48,211	322,545	
1929	21,615,853	14,010,241	7,083,540	86,096	435,526	450
1930	7,527,268	2,637,125	4,621,311	99,437	169,395	
1931	2,744,775	1,185,416	1,384,908	67,613	104,706	2,132
1932	2,163,625	744,768	1,314,770	42,137	61,950	
1933	1,084,698	374,160	635,170	41,702	33,566	100
1934	1,040,328	415,078	591,959	25,188	8,103	
4 months, 1934.	465,063	75,431	384,099	5,183	350	
4 months, 1935.	3,704,872	2,430,308	1,274,564			

Source: Compiled from original monthly reports of Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Imports of live cattle into the United States

CATTLE, EXCEPT FOR BREEDING, WEIGHING 700 POUNDS AND OVER

	Number					Dollars				
	Total	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	Virgin Islands	Total	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	Virgin Islands
1934										
Jan.	2	2				150	150			
Feb.	2	2				160	160			
Mar.	12	12				700	700			
Apr.	3	3				275	275			
May.	62	19	16	1		2,110	250	160	1,000	
June	8	7				590	333		257	
July	13	13				1,725	1,725			
Aug.	11	11				370	370			
Sept.	24	1				560	100		460	
Oct.	8	8				825	825			
Nov.	7	7				265	265			
Dec.	641	7	634			28,070	380	27,690	1,460	
12 mos.	793	92	650	1	50	35,800	6,233	27,850	257	1,460
1935										
Jan.	1,342	1,274	68			65,313	63,273	2,040		
Feb.	3,524	3,502	22			200,810	200,351	459		
Mar.	11,452	11,390	62			636,601	635,911	690		
Apr.	14,257	13,487	770			888,560	879,984	8,576		
May	14,385	14,142	242	1		938,937	932,349	4,167	2,421	

¹ Dutiable cattle imported free from Virgin Islands.

Source: Compiled from original monthly reports of Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports of live cattle into the United States

CATTLE, EXCEPT FOR BREEDING, WEIGHING LESS THAN 700 POUNDS EACH

	Number				Dollars			
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Virgin Islands	Total	Canada	Mexico	Virgin Islands
1934								
January	7,740	30	7,544	166	66,107	635	63,350	2,122
February	7,189	27	7,162		67,821	440	67,381	
March	9,143	55	8,849	239	83,664	1,090	79,701	2,873
April	15,041	98	14,918	25	175,128	1,273	173,667	188
May	5,152	56	4,830	210	54,819	776	51,215	2,828
June	4,700	87	4,613		44,402	1,187	43,215	
July	3,188	16	2,973	197	33,356	422	29,752	3,182
August	457	100			357	1,349		5,219
September	1,501	941	535	25	7,087	1,542	5,350	195
October	806	122	459	225	9,775	1,420	4,500	3,756
November	1,319	121	1,006	192	11,218	1,751	6,962	2,505
December	2,417	80	2,258	79	20,576	930	18,786	860
12 months	58,651	1,733	55,203	1,715	580,521	12,824	543,960	23,728
1935								
January	4,486	173	4,313		44,057	5,157	38,900	
February	34,213	677	33,536		419,284	27,124	302,160	
March	40,469	4,381	36,098		593,994	143,154	450,840	
April	35,176	5,443	29,733		625,454	244,555	380,899	
May	32,676	6,611	26,062		583,622	251,023	331,800	

¹ Dutiable cattle imported free from Virgin Islands.² 3 cows valued at \$799 imported from United Kingdom in May 1935.

Source: Compiled from original monthly reports of Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports of live cattle into the United States
 COWS FOR BREEDING

	Number				Dollars			
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico
1934								
January	279	279			18,070	18,070		
February	135	135			11,809	11,809		
March	130	130			9,865	9,865		
April	373	373			25,834	25,834		
May	630	620	10		44,746	39,100	5,646	
June	543	543			35,338	35,338		
July	366	366			27,303	27,303		
August	611	611			48,040	48,040		
September	1,478	383			1,095	40,731	25,611	15,120
October	460	460				31,858	31,858	
November	666	666				39,942	39,942	
December	862	862				66,446	66,446	
12 months	6,533	5,423	10	1,095	399,980	379,214	5,646	15,120
1935								
January	262	262			20,376	20,376		
February	366	366			26,608	26,608		
March	815	815			61,617	61,617		
April	973	973			76,052	76,052		
May	2,004	1,916	88		167,672	145,485	22,187	

Source: Compiled from original monthly reports of Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports of live cattle into the United States

	Number				Dollars			
	Total	United Kingdom	Canada	Mexico	Total	United Kingdom	Canada	Mexico
1934								
January	10	1	9		1,885	350	1,535	
February	8		8		625		625	
March	13		13		960		960	
April	17		17		2,010			

To reduce tariffs further would increase these imports and would lower the ceiling of prices on all farm commodities, this at a time when agricultural buying power represents our greatest hope for general national recovery.

Increased imports of manufactured goods would follow, from Japan, for example, which is already supplying nearly 10 percent of our total imports, the effect of which upon industry, labor, and employment, it is not difficult to foresee. Except for raw silk Japanese imports are largely of manufactured goods, while our exports to Japan are largely raw materials. We have factory capacity greatly to increase our production. Besides, Japan has indicated by her activities in Manchuria that she contemplates owning her own sources of raw materials eventually.

I am discussing a matter of major national policy. I think that it is appropriate that Congress should pass on it. I do not believe that Congress in passing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, had any intention of delegating a power to the Executive to effect a general reduction of the tariff. The declaration of policy of that act reads as follows:

PART III. PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

SEC. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States.

I believe that the attempt to employ the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to effect a general tariff reduction exceeds the authority conveyed in the act and should be limited by Congress in unmistakable terms. To this end, on March 4, 1935, I introduced a bill, H. R. 6366, to repeal the act. Upon further consideration I introduced, on June 17, H. R. 8526, to modify it on the basis that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act contained a proper and necessary bargaining power for the executive branch to enable us to combat effectively with present conditions in world trade if it is used for that purpose. The object of my present bill, amending the act, is to conserve that bargaining power for that purpose. This latter bill, if passed by Congress, would prevent the State Department from proceeding with their theories at the expense of American farmers, labor, and business, and would limit the act to the purpose intended by Congress, as set forth in the declaration of policy. [Applause.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BOEHNE, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for 6 days, on account of important business.

QUESTION OF A QUORUM

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 7, 1935, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, Aug. 7, 10:30 a. m.)

Committee will hold hearings on bills H. R. 8452, H. R. 7574, House Joint Resolution 336, and House Joint Resolution 286 in room 445, old House Office Building.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. WARREN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 313. Resolution providing for additional compensation to certain employees of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 1716). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LAMBETH: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 199. Resolution for the printing of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 1717). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9054. A bill for the relief of sundry claimants, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1718). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. COLE of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 9053) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and petroleum products, to establish the Petroleum Administrative Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H. R. 9055) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and petroleum products, to establish the Petroleum Administrative Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 372) for the permanent preservation of the United States frigate *Constitution* and other vessels having historical tradition; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. AYERS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 373) to further the development of a national program of land conservation and utilization; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOBBS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 374) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the Supreme Court to render advisory opinions upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress whenever so requested by the President, or by at least one-third of each of the Houses of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 9054) for the relief of sundry claimants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 9056) for the relief of the heirs of Jennie Shellcross; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9057) granting a pension to Katherine A. Hurley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 9058) for the relief of the Baker-Whiteley Coal Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H. R. 9059) authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint Frank W. Carpenter a warrant officer in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

9269. By Mr. CARTER: Resolution of the Coolidge No. 26 Townsend Plan Club, Herman G. Walker, president, and Beulah M. Stackhouse, secretary; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9270. Also, petition of the Oakland district of the California Council of Dads Clubs, for the permanent preservation of the United States frigate *Constitution*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

9271. By Mr. BOYLAN: Letter from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, favoring retirement system for railroad workers, Senate bills 3150 and 3151 and House bills 8651 and 8652; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

9272. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of E. C. Koerth, director bureau of food and drugs, State department of health, Austin, Tex., favoring the Copeland food and drug bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9273. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, legislative board, State of New York, concerning House bills 8651 and 8652; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

9274. Also, petition of the New York State legislative board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, concerning House bills 8652 and 8651, introduced by Representative CROSSER, of Ohio; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

9275. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, legislative board, State of New York, concerning the passage of Senate bills 3150 and 3151, and House bills 8651 and 8652, to establish a retirement system for railroad workers; to the Committee on Labor.

9276. By Mr. SADOWSKI: Petition of the Slovak League of America, Detroit, Mich., endorsing House bill 8163; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

9277. Also, petition of the Forgotten Man's Club, endorsing the increase of inheritance and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9278. By Mr. TRUAX: Petition of the Welders Local 1357, International Association of Machinists, Dayton, Ohio, by their secretary, Robert N. Elsner, protesting against the Tydings military disobedience bill; to the Committee on Labor.

9279. Also, petition of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., Washington, D. C., by their president, Ted V. Rodgers, opposing Congressman MONAGHAN's proposal that no employee be engaged in the operation of any motor vehicle for a period of more than 8 hours in any 24-hour period (S. 1629, the Eastman bus bill); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9280. Also, petition of Edith S. Gray, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Oberlin, Ohio, urging support of leave bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

9281. Also, petition of Helen R. Hirt, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Circleville, Ohio, urging support of leave bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

9282. Also, petition of E. H. Swinson, of Dayton, Ohio, urging support of House bill 8458, the Ramspeck leave bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

9283. Also, petition of the Federal Employees Trade Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, by their secretary, John C. Sweeney, urging support of House bills 8458 and 8459, Ramspeck leave bills; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

9284. Also, petition of the Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, urging that the Walsh bill permit 40- rather than 36-hour week for the electrical industry, same as other durable goods industries, as 36-hour basis for this industry is competitively unfair; to the Committee on Labor.

9285. Also, petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Mansfield, Ohio, by their legislative chairman, William F. Bell, opposing the Tydings-McCormack military disaffections bill; to the Committee on Labor.

9286. Also, petition of the American Federation of Government Employees, Cleveland, Ohio, by their president, E. Crowley, urging support of leave bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935

(*Legislative day of Monday, July 29, 1935*)

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

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, August 6, 1935, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Copeland	Logan	Radcliffe
Ashurst	Costigan	Lonergan	Reynolds
Austin	Davis	McAdoo	Robinson
Bachman	Dieterich	McCarran	Russell
Bankhead	Donahey	McGill	Schall
Barbour	Duffy	McKellar	Schwellenbach
Barkley	Fletcher	McNary	Sheppard
Black	Frazier	Maloney	Shipstead
Borah	George	Metcalfe	Smith
Brown	Gerry	Minton	Steiner
Bulkeley	Gibson	Moore	Thomas, Okla.
Bulow	Glass	Murphy	Thomas, Utah
Burke	Gore	Murray	Townsend
Byrd	Guffey	Neely	Trammell
Byrnes	Hale	Norbeck	Tydings
Capper	Hatch	Norris	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hayden	Nye	Van Nuys
Carey	Johnson	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Chavez	King	Overton	Walsh
Clark	La Follette	Pittman	Wheeler
Connally	Lewis	Pope	White

Mr. LEWIS. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. COOLIDGE], the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are necessarily detained from the Senate.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOLT] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SCHWELLENBACH. I announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is absent because of illness.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] are necessarily absent.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My colleague the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] is absent because of illness.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

DELIVERY THROUGH THE MAILS OF VETERANS' CHECKS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to protect the United States against loss in the delivery through the mails of checks in payment of benefits provided for by laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES

Mr. COPELAND presented a resolution adopted by the Central Labor Council of Buffalo and Vicinity, N. Y., endorsing the policies initiated by President Roosevelt, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. MALONEY, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 3326) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut and Middlesex County to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Middletown,