a power of expression which belongs to few men, aggressive and courageous in any cause which engages his attention, he enjoys the confidence and the profound respect of his colleagues and of the people, not only of his own State and the Nation but of a vast number far beyond the borders of his own country.

We are all delighted that this anniversary finds him, as has been true for many years, engaged in constructive legislation, giving to the country the benefit of his trained mind, his firm grasp of public questions, his mature judgment, and his sound and exceptional understanding of the public good.

EXPORT OF WAR MATERIALS TO BELLIGERENTS—INTRODUCTION OF BILL

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, there is now on the statute books an important law which by its own terms will expire very shortly. It is known as the Neutrality or Embargo Act. As the administration desires to have a measure on the subject acted upon immediately, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill in order that it may be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the bill will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Nevada.

The bill (S. 3474) providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; restriction of other exports; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; restriction of use of ports by belligerents; the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until 8:45 o'clock p. m. today.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 8:45 o'clock p. m. today.

EVENING SESSION

The Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make, and that the Speaker had appointed Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. SNELL the members of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

The message announced that the House had concurred in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Friday, the 3d day of January 1936, at 9 p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The message communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. THOMAS D. SCHALL, late a Senator from the State of Minnesota.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. HUEY P. LONG, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY M. KIMBALL, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. McNARY advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. ROBINSON said: Mr. President, the joint committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to notify the President that the two Houses are in session and are ready to receive any communication he may desire to make have performed that duty and report that they have communicated with the President, and the President will deliver a message to a joint session of the Senate and the House in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 9 o'clock this evening.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, pursuant to the concurrent resolution agreed to earlier in the day, I move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, the Vice President, and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The annual message of the President of the United States was this day delivered by him to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress.

(The full text of the message will be found in the proceedings of the House, p. 27.)

The Senate, having returned to its Chamber (at 9 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.), reassembled, and the Vice President took the chair.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY OUT OF RESPECT TO MEMORY OF DECEASED SENATORS

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Long, of Louisiana, and the memory of the late Senator Schall, of Minnesota, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1936, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1936

This being the day fixed by the twentieth amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-fourth Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker, Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

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

PRAYER

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who hast set Thy glory above the heavens, as we wait in the afterglow of the new year, imbue our minds with knowledge and understanding that we may be worthy of the vocation whereunto we have been called. We would be still and know that Thou art God and receive the inspiration to consecrated labors and righteous achievements. Bow down, O Lord, that we may most urgently feel the responsibilities that are beating everywhere. Enable us to distinguish between liberty and justice, purity and impurity in the things that make for good citizenship. Graciously abide with our President, our Speaker, the Members, officers, and the employees of the Congress. Do Thou stimulate every impulse that makes for wise statesmanship and inspire us to toil with that faith which makes the heart strong and the step light. May there be built in our own civilization a kingdom of God full of blessedness,

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and purge the Babylons of hate and oppression in all this old earth. We praise Thee for our Republic, for its glorious company of apostles of truth, and for its noble army of martyrs for humanity. Heavenly Father, fill our homes with melody and peace and bring our whole land to the realization that life is more than livelihood; it is love, beauty, and sonship with God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll to ascertain if there is a quorum present.

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

[Roll No. 1]

Adair	Dockweiler	Johnson, W. Va.	Pfeifer
Allen	Dondero	Jones	Pierce
Andrew, Mass.	Dorsey	Kahn	Pittenger
Arends	Doughton	Keller	Plumley
Ashbrook	Doutrich	Kennedy, Md.	Polk
Ayers	Doxey	Kennedy, N. Y.	Powers
Bacharach	Drewry	Kenney	Quinn
Bacon	Driscoll	Kerr	Rabaut
Bankhead	Driver	Kinzer	Ramsay
Barden	Duffey, Ohio	Kloeb	Ramspeck
Beiter	Duncan	Kniffin	Randolph
Bell	Dunn, Miss.	Knutson	Rankin
Berlin	Dunn, Pa.	Kocialkowski	Ransley
Biermann	Eagle	Kopplemann	Rayburn
Binderup	Eaton	Kramer	Reece
Blackney	Eckert	Kvale	Reed, Ill.
Bland	Edmiston	Lambertson	Reed, N. Y.
Blanton	Eicher	Lambeth	Reilly
Bloom	Ekwall	Lamneck	Rich
Boehne	Ellenbogen	Lanham	Richards
Boileau	Engel	Lea, Calif.	Richardson
Boland	Englebright	Lee, Okla.	Risk
Bolton	Evans	Lehlbach	Robertson
Boykin	Faddis	Lemke	Robsion, Ky.
Boylan	Farley	Lewis, Colo.	Rogers, Mass.
Brennan	Fenerty	Lloyd	Rogers, N. H.
Brewster	Ferguson	Lucas	Rogers, Okla.
Brooks	Fernandez	Luckey	Romjue
Brown, Ga.	Fish	Ludlow	Rudd
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Lundeen	Sabath
Buck	Flannagan	McAndrews	Sanders, Tex.
Buckbee	Fletcher	McClellan	Sauthoff
Bulwinkle	Focht	McCormack	Schaefer
Burch	Ford, Calif.	McFarlane	Schneider, Wis.
Burdick	Ford, Miss.	McGrath	Schuetz
Burnham	Frey	McGroarty	Schulte
Caldwell	Fuller	McLaughlin	Scott
Cannon, Mo.	Fulmer	McLean	Scrugham
Carlson	Gambrill	McMillan	Sears
Carpenter	Gassaway	McReynolds	Secrest
Carter	Gavagan	McSwain	Seger
Cartwright	Gearhart	Mahon	Shanley
Cary	Gehrmann	Maloney	Shannon
Casey	Gifford	Mansfield	Sisson
Castellow	Gilchrist	Mapes	Smith, Conn.
Cavicchia	Gildea	Marshall	Smith, Va.
Chandler	Gillette	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Wash.
Chapman	Goldsborough	Martin, Mass.	Smith, W. Va.
Church	Goodwin	Mason	Snell
Clark, Idaho	Granfield	Massingale	Snyder, Pa.
Clark, N. C.	Gray, Ind.	Maverick	South
Cochran	Gray, Pa.	May	Spence
Coffee	Green	Mead	Starnes
Colden	Greenwood	Meeks	Steagall
Cole, Md.	Greever	Merritt, Conn.	Stefan
Cole, N. Y.	Gregory	Merritt, N. Y.	Stubbs
Collins	Griswold	Michener	Sullivan
Colmer	Guyer	Millard	Sumners, Tex.
Connery	Gwynne	Miller	Sutphin
Cooley	Haines	Mitchell, Ill.	Sweeney
Cooper, Tenn.	Halleck	Mitchell, Tenn.	Taber
Corning	Hamlin	Monaghan	Tarver
Costello	Hancock, N. Y.	Moran	Taylor, Colo.
Cox	Hancock, N. C.	Moritz	Taylor, S. C.
Cravens	Hart	Mott	Taylor, Tenn.
Crawford	Harter	Nelson	Terry
Crosby	Hartley	Nichols	Thomas
Cross, Tex.	Healey	O'Brien	Thompson
Crosser, Ohio	Higgins, Conn.	O'Connell	Thurston
Crowe	Higgins, Mass.	O'Connor	Tinkham
Crowther	Hildebrandt	O'Day	Tobey
Culkin	Hill, Ala.	O'Leary	Tolan
Cullen	Hill, Knute	O'Malley	Tonry
Cummings	Hill, Samuel B.	O'Neal	Treadway
Daly	Hobbs	Owen	Turner
Darden	Hoffman	Palmisano	Turpin
Darrow	Holmes	Parks	Umstead
Deen	Hook	Parsons	Underwood
Delaney	Hope	Patman	Utterback
Dempsey	Houston	Patterson	Vinson, Ga.
Dickstein	Huddleston	Patton	Vinson, Ky.
Dies	Hull	Pearson	Wadsworth
Dietrich	Imhoff	Perkins	Wallgren
Dingell	Jacobsen	Peterson, Fla.	Walter
Disney	Jenckes, Ind.	Peterson, Ga.	Warren
Ditter	Johnson, Okla.	Pettengill	Wearin
Dobbins	Johnson, Tex.	Peyser	Weaver
Welch	Wigglesworth	Wolcott	Woodrum
Werner	Wilcox	Wolfenden	Young
West	Williams	Wolverton	Zimmerman
Whelchel	Wilson, Pa.	Wood	Zioncheck
Whittington	Withrow	Woodruff	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and sixty-seven Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Chair lays before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1936.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Certificates of election in due form of law of the following Representatives-elect to the Seventy-fourth Congress to fill vacancies have been filed in this office, viz:

District	Representative-elect	Predecessor
Fourth Kentucky	Edward W. Creal	Cap R. Carden, deceased.
Second New York	William B. Barry	William F. Brunner, resigned.
Twenty-second New York	Edward W. Curley	Anthony J. Griffin, deceased.
Third Michigan	Verner W. Main	Henry M. Kimball, deceased.

Very respectfully,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CREAL, Mr. BARRY, Mr. CURLEY, and Mr. MAIN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a unanimous-consent request, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the rules of the House it shall be in order at any time on Friday, January 3, 1936, for the majority leader to move that the House take a recess, and that such motion be made of the highest privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. We find we are confronted with an unusual condition at this time, different from any that has been presented to us since I have been a Member of the House. I appreciate that it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the President should address Congress from time to time on the state of the Union. This has usually been done at the beginning of each regular session, at which time the President presents his legislative recommendations to the House and the Senate. It has always been one of the most serious, businesslike, dignified sessions of the entire Congress. Whether that message has been delivered in writing or in person, it has always been delivered at the convenience of the Congress and during the regular session. I know of no exception during the entire annals of the American Congress.

The annual message has always been delivered at the convenience of the Congress in regular session, as I have said. Why this departure from the usual custom at this time? Does anyone maintain that there is any special emergency at the present time because of which we should change all the precedents and rules of the House that have been in existence ever since the Congress was established? Has anyone set forth any special reason why we should be called back into special session in the night to have the President address us? Is there going to be anything in that message which will not stand the usual light of the midday sun?

Mr. Speaker, I well appreciate my right to object to this unanimous-consent request. I also appreciate that the present majority will, as it has many times in the past, break all precedents in order to carry out the orders from the White House. If you gentlemen carry out this order, in my judgment, you will not be properly performing the duty that rests upon the majority in protecting the dignity and prerogatives of the House. That is no mere partisan statement on my part. The people of this country know what you are doing at this time and that the Congress has not been taken into consideration in making these arrangements. To sub-

stantiate my statement that what I say is not merely partisan, I refer to a statement by Mr. Arthur Krock, head of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, in the New York Times of yesterday, and the New York Times is the leading Democratic daily of the country.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Is it understood that the Republicans should have their share of time for broadcasting in advance of the President's message?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a brief inquiry?

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman will wait until I get through, I shall be glad to yield, or if the gentleman insists now, I shall yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Of course I do not insist.

Mr. SNELL. Very well. Go ahead.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is it the purpose of the gentleman from New York to object to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman will await the conclusion of my statement, he will find out. If I am permitted to make a complete statement setting forth our position, I shall probably not object.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman knows we desire to extend every possible courtesy to him as minority leader.

Mr. SNELL. I trust the gentleman will do so.

The statement to which I referred, by Mr. Arthur Krock, reads as follows:

How little Congress, and how much the radio audience, was in the President's mind as his plan matured can be gathered from the fact that his parliamentary leaders were the last of those concerned to be told. First, the radio time was reserved; then the newspapermen heard generally that the fireside talk was actually to be the annual message; finally, the information came to the House and Senate leaders through broadcasting-company representatives, who rushed to the Capitol to make the physical arrangements.

Even after that shock the Democratic chieftains on the Hill had to wait a long time to get assurance from the White House secretariat that the broadcasters spoke by the card. It was then casually left to them to provide the congressional setting, on which score the President—anxious about radio time—showed no concern at all.

Mr. Speaker, that expresses in a clear and concise manner the situation that exists here, that representatives of the President's own party on Capitol Hill were not taken into consideration in making these arrangements.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to tell us from whom he was quoting?

Mr. SNELL. I was quoting a statement by Mr. Arthur Krock, the head of the New York Times Bureau in Washington. While you gentlemen over there may call yourselves leaders and pat yourselves on the back that you are great leaders, let me tell you this: You are not even consulted by your own administration in regard to the program in your own House for which, in the eyes of the American people, you are held responsible. You are not even fooling anyone anywhere at this time.

If it were not for the fact of your overwhelming, spineless majority, which will vote for every order that comes from the White House, you would not even attempt any such procedure. I also know that this is only a cheap attempt on the part of the administration, under the caption of an annual message to Congress, to use the opportunity to make a purely political speech defending the policies of the New Deal which are becoming so unpopular at the present time. Let me also say at this time that we have no objection to the President of the United States talking to the people as many times and as often as he desires.

I am beginning to think that it will take more than his winning smile and pleasant radio voice, even if it is on the air every hour in the day, to explain to the American people the fallacies of the New Deal legislation that he has proposed. [Applause.]

The only thing to which we do object is his using the Congress and this special occasion set apart by the Constitution as a sounding board for a political speech.

If my objection would stop such procedure, I would make it; but I realize, if I did, I could only delay for an hour or so this further humiliation of the legislative branch of the Government; therefore I shall not object, and you must take the responsibility of breaking an all-time precedent by turning a dignified function of receiving an annual message into a purely political speech, opening the President's campaign for reelection in November.

The whole question rests squarely on the majority, now let us see if you will use properly the power reposed in you to protect the rights, prerogatives, and dignity of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I thought that possibly the distinguished minority leader would say something that might really call for a reply from this side; but after listening to his partisan and political platitudes, which we expected, and finding nothing in his remarks that has not already been well expressed in the press of the country, I do not think it proper to take up further the time of the House in undertaking a reply to the somewhat feeble observations made by my distinguished and beloved friend [Mr. SNELL]. Therefore I ask that the matter be submitted.

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

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the majority leader what the program is for the balance of the day?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will state that later on.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the majority leader, with reference to a statement made by the minority leader, is this supposed to be a political address tonight?

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

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what was the request?

The SPEAKER. The request is that the majority leader have the privilege of moving a recess at any time during the day.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I have a unanimous-consent request to introduce a letter that I sent to Dr. Townsend.

The SPEAKER. Not at this time. The Chair will recognize the gentleman after the request made by the gentleman from Alabama has been disposed of.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent at this time that I be allowed to say about two sentences and introduce a letter which I sent to Dr. Townsend and ask to have the Clerk read the letter.

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

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Washington withdraw that temporarily? He will have opportunity later on to offer that.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. There are some Members of Congress who will be defeated unless this goes in. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMISTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Washington to withhold his request until a little later.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 375

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee to notify the President: Messrs. BANKHEAD, DOUGHTON, and SNELL.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 374

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has appeared and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The Chair announced the following appointments:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 41, the Chair appoints as members of the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission the following Members of the House of Representatives: Mr. SECREST and Mr. JENKINS of Ohio.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Halsey, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 207

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

Senate Resolution 208

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

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

Senate Concurrent Resolution 25

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Friday, the 3d day of January 1936 at 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

THE BONUS BILL

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement of my own relative to the bill which I have just introduced providing for immediate cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates, refund of the interest to veterans, and cancelation of interest, which bill is sponsored by the three major veterans' organizations—the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the Disabled Veterans' Association.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell us what means he intends to employ to secure consideration of his bill?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. We are using every means at our command, and we hope to have it before the House at an early date.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Has the gentleman from Kentucky assurance that we shall be able to vote on his bill during the next 30 days?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I am not in position to make that statement at this time, but I am hopeful we shall be able to dispose of it sooner than that.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so only for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Kentucky a question.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I shall be forced to demand the regular order. We have a program to follow and did not expect these unanimous-consent requests to be presented until later in the day.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, we did not demand the regular order when the minority leader was speaking. I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question.

Mr. Speaker, does the speech to which the gentleman from Kentucky referred relate to the bill which the newspapers report has been agreed upon by the leaders of the veterans?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Yes; it relates to the bill which has been agreed to by the major veterans' organizations.

Mr. O'MALLEY. When does the gentleman from Kentucky expect to be able to get consideration of the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Right away.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Can the membership of this House look forward to having an equal opportunity to vote for any other bill when the gentleman's bill comes to a vote?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I think the gentleman should address his question to other authorities.

Mr. O'MALLEY. The gentleman thinks this question should be addressed to the Rules Committee?

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me by the House, I include herewith statement which I made today concerning the bill just introduced by me, and agreed upon by the three major veterans' organizations of the United States, providing for the immediate cash payment in full of the adjusted-service certificates, refund of interest paid, and cancelation of interest accrued as follows:

The major veterans' organizations of the United States—the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the Disabled American Veterans—now present a united front in asking for the immediate cash payment in full of the adjusted-service certificates. At the request of these organizations, through their respective national commanders, I introduced the bill, upon which they are in complete accord, immediately after the opening of Congress today.

My friend and colleague, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, a long-time leader in the fight for full cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates, joins me, through the request of these veteran organizations, in the sponsorship of this legislation. While introduced by me, the bill in question, because of its joint sponsorship, is to be known as the Vinson-McCormack bill.

The bill provides for the immediate payment in full of the World War adjusted-service certificates, for the refund of interest on loans paid by veterans, and cancelation of unpaid interest on veterans' loans. The bill reduces by one-half the present cash outlay heretofore believed to be required to pay in full the adjusted-service certificates, to refund interest paid, and to cancel the unpaid interest.

The matured value of all the certificates approximates $3,500,000,000. The adjusted-service-certificate fund created for the payment of these certificates totals about $1,500,000,000, which would indicate that there is approximately $2,000,000,000 additional required.

The United States Government life insurance fund has loaned money to veterans upon their certificates. The liens against these certificates, including interest, held as an asset of this fund approximate $500,000,000 as of January 1, 1936. In the event these liens were removed by the cash payment of the certificates, immediately it would become necessary for the purpose of this fund to make investment of this cash in Government securities. In the pending bill the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make payment of the loans made by the United States Government life insurance fund upon the certificates by issuing to the insurance fund bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum—the exact interest rate which the insurance fund is now earning on the veterans' loans. The bonds shall be at least 10-year bonds, which carries their maturity date beyond January 1, 1945. This certainly defers payment of $500,000,000 past January 1, 1945, the present due date of most of the certificates. By this method it will be unnecessary for any moneys to be obtained by the sale of securities to take care of approximately 25 percent of the entire expenditure.

The bill further provides that payment in full of the face value of the certificate shall be made upon approval of the application up to April 6, 1937—20 years from the day our Nation entered the World War. Those applying prior to April 6, 1937, are to receive the amount stated on their certificates, less the principal of the loans, if any. In other words, they would secure the full amount of their adjusted-service certificate, less the principal of the loans thereon, if any.

The veterans applying for cash payment after April 6, 1937, will secure face value of their certificates, less any loans thereon, plus

interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum from the date of the enactment of this act until January 1, 1945, death of the veteran, or its cash payment under this act, whichever is the earliest date. This provision permits those veterans who do not desire to cash their certificates to hold them and receive 3-percent interest upon the amount due them until the happening of one of the aforesaid events. There are some 494,000 certificates upon which no loans have been made. The matured value of these certificates approximates $500,000,000. If the holders of these certificates have not exercised their right to receive 50 percent of the face value of their certificates, it would appear to us that with the interest item added there would be further incentive for them not to cash their certificates. This number of certificate holders who have not availed themselves of the loan privilege, whose certificates approximate, as we say, $500,000,000, does not include that other group of veterans who negotiated a loan on their certificates but who, with interest canceled on such loans, may now desire to receive interest from the Government upon the remainder of the amount due them on the certificates rather than cash them.

It should be pointed out that the rate of 3 percent per annum approximates the average cost to the Government for money loaned to it. The recent issue of long-term bonds, oversubscribed many times, calls for interest payment of 2⅞ percent per annum. In other words, payment of interest upon the face value of the certificates, less loans paid, can be made without the necessity of the sale of bonds to the public, the veteran receiving the interest payment himself and at approximately the same rate that bonds would yield to the purchasing public. In this manner, in our opinion, at least another $500,000,000 can be taken care of without new Treasury financing.

It is our thought that by the use of Government bonds to replace the lien obligation in the Government life-insurance fund and the interest treatment of the certificates that at least $1,000,000,000 can be taken care of, without present Treasury financing, on a sound fiscal basis, thereby relieving the immediate call for expenditure by the Government to that extent.

There have been many interesting facts developed since the bonus fight of a year ago. It is now admitted by the Veterans' Administration that as of January 1, 1936, there is a deficit in the adjusted-service-certificate fund of approximately $60,000,000; that even if the sinking-fund payments that have been agreed upon shall be made available, to wit, $112,000,000 per year for the next 9 years, there will still be a deficit on January 1, 1945, maturity date of most of the certificates under the 1924 act, of $371,000,000. This is based upon the assumption that such sinking-fund payments would yield 3 percent interest, compounded annually, and the $60,000,000 deficit would now be earning interest and grow, as it would, on January 1, 1945, to $78,000,000. Certainly nine annual payments of $112,000,000 total $1,080,000,000, which with $371,000,000 deficit means $1,451,000,000 necessary to raise in cash by January 1, 1945, even though cash payment should not be made now.

It is not the fault of the veteran that there is a deficit in the adjusted-service-compensation fund at this time or that under the present plan of payment into this sinking fund there will be a deficit of several hundred million dollars on January 1, 1945.

We are told by the responsible officials of the Veterans' Administration that in the early days following the passage of the Adjusted Service Certificate Act of 1924 they advised larger annual payments into the adjusted-service-certificate fund; and that if such payments had been made as their computations showed to be necessary, there would, on January 1, 1936, be in the adjusted-service-certificate fund $2,500,000,000 instead of $1,500,000,000. If such condition obtained today, with the special obligation and interest features contained in this measure, the cash would now be available for immediate payment of these certificates. We repeat that the World War veteran is in no wise responsible for the depleted condition of the sinking fund created for the payment of the certificates.

We hope and urge that all veterans and their friends will support the united efforts of their organizations and the bill which I have introduced.

NOTIFICATION OF PRESIDENT

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver in person his message to the Congress tonight at 9 o'clock. [Applause.]

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

The Chair laid before the House the following Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 25

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Friday, the 3d day of January 1936, at 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, during my absence I lost track temporarily of the procedure before the House. Have all the preliminary steps of organization been taken?

The SPEAKER. All the organization resolutions have been adopted.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I understood some resolutions of sympathy were to be offered today. Are they to be submitted at this point?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands certain Members desire to submit unanimous-consent requests.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address I made over the radio.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address delivered by me on Tuesday, December 17, 1935:

My friends, it is my privilege to speak to the farmers of America at this time on one of the most vital questions affecting their economic, social, and domestic welfare.

If an authentic announcement should be made tonight to the effect that a rich vein of gold had been struck, a rich oil field had been brought in, or a diamond mine had been discovered in any locality in the United States, and you were all assured that every individual had the right to stake a claim in that area, every railroad and every highway leading in that direction would be jammed, and crowded, and even the air would be swarming with people seeking their share of that wealth before sunrise tomorrow morning.

Yet we have in the Tennessee Valley, as well as in the Columbia and the Colorado River Basins, a wealth that is greater than any oil field, any gold mine, or any diamond mine that has been discovered since the world began. It is that great wealth of hydroelectric power now being generated and to be generated in the years to come.

This power belongs to you and your children. Your claim to a share of this great wealth has been established. The only question now is getting it to you.

It will enrich your home as nothing else has ever done—not only for the time being, but for all time to come.

This effort to electrify the farm homes of America is the greatest farm-relief movement, the greatest back-to-the-farm program ever instituted. It will give the farmer cheap electricity to light his home, pump his water, run his radio, electric iron, electric churn, feed grinder, refrigerator, and other electrical appliances necessary to make his home pleasant and attractive, lighten his own load and relieve the women of his family of the great burden of tiresome, monotonous, back-breaking, youth-destroying drudgery that now falls to the lot of the average woman in a country home.

So far as the farmer is concerned, it is the greatest movement of this age. It is the salvation of the farmers of America.

Every rural school, as well as every agricultural college in America today, is crowded with boys and girls, the future men and women of the country. What are they to do when they finish school? Where are they going? It used to be that farmers educated their children and sent them to the city to seek employment that would afford them better opportunities for success in life.

But that day has passed; our cities are full to overflowing, and practically all of them are literally teeming with educated men and women who are out of employment.

Therefore arrangements must be made to keep these children at home. They have nowhere else to go.

In the years gone by millions of farmers left the farm and moved to the towns and cities to secure for themselves and their families the conveniences which the country districts could not supply.

Through our program of rural electrification we are taking to the people in the rural districts every convenience to be had in the towns and cities without the noise and the extra taxes.

Cheap electricity is the greatest home builder ever known, and when it is supplied to the farmers of this country it will create the greatest back-to-the-farm movement of all time. It will not only light the farmer's home and make it more pleasant and attractive but it will stimulate his interest in that home and intensify the

love which his wife and children have for it. It will, in fact, become a real home and not just another house on a farm.

I recently visited many of the electrified farm homes in my own district, where they are being served with T. V. A. power, and I have never known anything that afforded a farmer and his family so much satisfaction or which inspired them with such hope.

The rates those farmers are paying is 4 cents a kilowatt-hour for the first 50 kilowatt-hours a month, 3 cents a kilowatt-hour for the next 50, 2 cents for the next 100, 1 cent a kilowatt-hour for the next 200, and 4 mills a kilowatt-hour for the next 1,000.

This not only pays for their electricity but it also amortizes those rural lines and pays them out in not more than 20 years.

On every electrified farm I visited I found the farmer and his family overjoyed with this new addition to their home. Electricity had brought them new and untold blessings of which they had scarcely dreamed a year or two ago—lights for the home, barn, garage, and other outhouses, a radio to keep them informed as to what is going on in the world and to furnish them the finest and most wholesome entertainment, an electric pump to pump water for the family and the livestock, a refrigerator to supply the family with ice and to keep the milk, butter, meats, and vegetables cool and fresh, a washing machine to relieve his wife and daughters of the onerous burdens of washing and scrubbing the family clothes, and invariably an electric range to cook the family meals, together with feed grinders, milking machines, and other labor-saving appliances.

One farmer hailed me on the highway to show me his monthly electric bill. I have it before me now. He was using lights, a radio, an electric iron, and an electric range, and his bill for the month was $2.15. He said he was saving up money to get an electric pump and to buy his wife a washing machine.

One man told me that he used 120 kilowatt-hours one month, for which he paid $3.90, but he had no water pump. The next month he installed a water pump and waited with dread for his bill to come in. When it did, his consumption had gone from 120 to 124 kilowatt-hours for the month and had increased his bill the sum of 8 cents.

I have before me the bill of a man who used lights, fans, radio, iron, washing machine, refrigerator, range, and a water pump that supplied water for his family and a small herd of dairy cows, and also to irrigate his garden and truck patch during the dry season. His bill was $5.20. He said he had sold enough vegetables to pay his power bill for 6 months, while his neighbor's gardens and truck patches were burned up.

I found the women more enthusiastic than the men. It means more to them. It not only lights their homes and relieves their drudgery but it entertains their children, contributes to their education, and helps to keep them at home.

I stopped at one farm house 15 miles from the railroad. The man was getting along in years. His children were all grown and married. Three of them were living around him. He had electrified his own home and also theirs, and had wired every tenant house on the place. His wife told me that they had every necessary appliance in their home that could be operated by electricity from a fan to a radio, from the water pump to the electric range. They were simply delighted beyond expression. She said it was a new life for them.

I asked her which appliance she valued most. She unhesitatingly replied, "The washing machine."

I received that same answer from practically every woman questioned on the subject. I was not surprised. It usually takes 1 whole day out of every week for one woman in the average farm home to do the family washing—standing over a boiling washpot, or bending over a tub of hot water, scrubbing and wringing the family clothes—when she could put them in a modern washing machine, press a button, and in 2 hours have them hanging on the line.

And the same thing is true of the electric iron. No longer is it necessary to keep a fire in the stove or in the fireplace all day in the summer to heat the smoothing irons for the weekly ironing. That can be done with an electric iron in an hour or so without discomfort and at very little cost.

It takes so little electricity to run a washing machine, a radio, or a water pump that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, the Ontario Power Commission—which has one of the finest public power systems in the world, supplying cheap electricity to her people from the natural water-power resources of the Province—furnishes electricity to the farmers of Ontario, free of charge, to operate electric washing machines, radios, and water pumps to provide water under pressure for household sanitary systems.

Electricity to run a washing machine for a family of five people costs less than 90 cents a year under the T. V. A. rates. It not only saves time and money but it saves the nerves and strength of the housewife, and enables her to look and feel young at 60, instead of looking and feeling old at 35.

What does all this mean? It means a new day for the farm people of America, a new civilization, the dawning of the electric age.

"But," you will say, "this is confined to a small area."

It is now, but it won't be when the American people wake up and they and all their public officials join in this movement. If every public official will join us in this fight, we can electrify every farm home in this country at the T. V. A. rates.

We will soon be producing 1,400,000 horsepower of electricity in the Tennessee Valley and 1,800,000 at Boulder Dam, 2,000,000 at Grand Coulee, or 5,200,000 horsepower, which is more than the combined physical strength of the entire manhood of the United States—to say nothing of the enormous amounts to be produced at other contemplated projects from Maine to California.

Since the T. V. A. is a going concern, producing a large amount of electricity, with more to come, suppose we begin there and build transmission lines to reach every rural section within 350 miles of one of those dams. This will not go beyond the admitted distribution radius and will reach practically every farm in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

The same policy applied in the West and in all other sections of the country where those great power projects are under construction or in contemplation will enable us to electrify every farm home in America.

This will not only benefit every farmer but it will add billions to our national wealth from resources now running waste and wanton to the sea, and will make America the richest, the most prosperous, the most contented, and most powerful nation the world has ever known.

THE NATION'S NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. SNYDER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address delivered by me on December 13, 1935:

The United States is a great nation. It contains within its borders practically all the raw materials and the agricultural and industrial resources to assure to all our people an abundant and contented life. Characteristically, the greatest desire of our people is to enjoy to the fullest these great advantages, unhampered by internal strife and devoid of conflict with other nations.

We have set up in our Government various agencies to deal peaceably with internal affairs and foreign relationships. In our form of government these agencies are normally predominant and rightfully so. But a number of times during our existence as a nation we have reached the stage where these agencies were no longer able to effectively safeguard our national interests. In such emergencies the only instrumentalities available for ultimate protection were those of our national defense. They have never failed us. In each instance the conflict has been settled favorably to us. We have recovered from the ravages of strife and have continued to develop into a greater and more prosperous nation. But if the decision in any instance had been adverse, our national loss might have been considerable, and we would not now be the happy peace-loving nation which we are.

More and more we find the nations of the world realizing the importance of ample national resources. Many nations, some of them relatively powerful, are decidedly lacking therein. Today the world is torn with clashes of national policy, and the time may again come when the agencies of our Government, which normally deal with internal affairs and foreign relationships, will no longer be able to adequately protect our national interests. Ready for such an emergency we must again have a national defense which cannot fail.

The Army and the Navy, with their respective air components, are the agencies which directly combat the aggressive measures taken by those who by armed conflict seek to subordinate our will to theirs. I believe in a Navy second to none, with modern vessels adequately manned, and supported by sufficient ship-based aircraft to perform observation missions and to provide an invincible fleet air striking force. However armed conflict may begin, it is generally settled on the land. So we must prepare for the time when our Army, supported by a land-based general-headquarters air force, may have to put forth its supreme effort in order to maintain this Nation intact from despoliation.

Being a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, and assigned to the subcommittee acting on War Department appropriations, I have endeavored by research, study, and personal contact to become intimately familiar with the War Department's participation in national defense. It is this phase of our national defense about which I propose to speak in some detail.

Our peace-time Military Establishment consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserve. Closely related to them but not forming an integral part thereof are the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizens' military training camps, and the National Rifle Association.

The mission of the Regular Army is to garrison our overseas possessions and the more important seacoast defenses in the continental United States; to form the initial covering force behind which our Nation mobilizes for war; and to furnish the personnel to train, equip, and direct our great citizen army raised at the outbreak of the emergency. In addition it has the responsibility of providing essential peace-time preparation in organization, training, development of weapons, and matériel procurement. Studies made over the past 5 years have indicated that an officer personnel of 14,000 and an enlisted strength of 165,000 is the minimum peace-time strength necessary for the Regular Army to successfully meet its responsibilities. Realizing this necessity, and after

careful consideration, Congress at its last session directed the increase and appropriated the funds required to reach the goal of 165,000 enlisted men by June 30, 1936.

The National Guard, a force pertaining to the various States and under the direct control of their Governors, is maintained primarily to insure domestic tranquillity. However, realizing the potential national value of such a force, Congress directed a general reorganization of the Guard so as to secure a force which, when combined, would form complete tactical units. Federal recognition and help were provided, and upon the declaration of an emergency by Congress the President was authorized to call into active Federal service any or all of the federally recognized units and members of the guard. As a result of this action by Congress the efficiency of the National Guard has been greatly increased, and after a short period of preparation many of its units will be ready to effectively reinforce the Regular Army and to engage efficiently in battle. Its present strength is approximately 190,000, organized into 18 Infantry and 4 Cavalry divisions with certain corps, army and auxiliary troops. To round out the combat units a minimum strength of 210,000 seems desirable. At the last session of Congress 5,000 additional men were authorized as the first step toward reaching this desired minimum.

A most important and essential element of our national defense is the Officers' Reserve Corps. It is a splendid group of men, largely college graduates, who by correspondence courses and by actual training have fitted themselves to take their places in both the Regular Army and the great citizen army which will be mobilized for an emergency. Initial requirements total 120,000, with a present strength of 92,000. For a number of years approximately 20,000 have received 2 weeks' training annually. However, considerable advantage would result from having a schedule which, while giving the average Reserve officer active-duty training at least 1 year in 4, would insure the younger officers of the combat branches being called to active duty somewhat more frequently.

Although not a part of the Army of the United States, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizens' military training camps, and the National Rifle Association have a definite place in our scheme of national defense. They give a large amount of fundamental training to many young men who are the potential officers and noncommissioned officers of our future armies. Qualifying graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and citizens' military camps are commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Some, as vacancies occur, are commissioned in the Regular Army. These organizations are essential elements in our national defense; their work is most commendable, and they deserve the whole-hearted support of every patriotic citizen.

To engage in battle with some assurance of success an army must have not only modern weapons but an organization adapted to the effective use of these weapons. Until a very short time ago our armed forces were almost entirely equipped with armament and munitions left over from the World War, and our tactical formations were adapted to their best use. Although continuous experimentation and development by our technicians had produced pilot models at least equal to those of any other army, lack of funds has prohibited procurement in quantities sufficient to permit the development of appropriate organization and tactical doctrines and to supply the covering force in the early stages of an emergency. These serious defects were recognized and remedial action undertaken about 2 years ago.

Early in 1934 funds became available to begin the complete modernization of our Army. Over a relatively short period the latest in equipment, weapons, airplanes, and mechanical transport are to be secured in quantities sufficient to permit definite determination of organization and tactical doctrines, and to provide for the effective arming of the covering force required in the early stages of an emergency. Thereafter reserves will be established sufficient to carry us over the period between the outbreak of hostilities and the time when industry swings into war production.

In my recent travels throughout the country in studying our national defense and in my contacts with various elements of our national defense, I have noticed their enthusiasm, high morale, and devotion to our country. I was particularly impressed with the uniform excellence of the organized units and their high standard of efficiency. But they must have modern equipment. The Springfield rifle must be replaced with the semiautomatic shoulder rifle. Our field artillery carriages must be modernized to permit greater flexibility of fire, longer range, and high speed motor traction. We must have motor-propelled, mechanically operated weapons, such as tanks, combat cars, and other types of armored vehicles capable of operating on the battlefield. Our seacoast defenses need more long-range guns, and everywhere there is a grave necessity for antiaircraft artillery.

The airplane has become an indispensable member of the military team. In the general headquarters air force the Army has a powerful weapon with tremendous capabilities. But it must have enough modern planes to make it effective. The approximate airplane strength of our Army is 1,358, which is far below the 2,320 which both Army and civilian experts on national defense believe to be the absolute minimum. I hope that in the next 3 years sufficient funds will be available to bring the strength up to 3,000 serviceable airplanes.

Continuous contact with the air arm has emphasized to the ground troops the important advantage gained by speed. Greater and greater mobility must be secured and our leaders are alert to achieve this. The load of the soldier is being decreased, suitable motor transport is planned for procurement, mechanical equipment has been designed, and a separate mechanized force is being developed to operate independently and with speed.

Our defense forces are progressive. They are anxious to adopt innovations of practical value and may be relied on to perform their duties in peace or war in keeping with the finest traditions of our glorious past.

RETURN TO OUR FARMERS THEIR HOMES FREE OF DEBT AND AGAIN WE SHALL BECOME A HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS NATION

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a speech which I delivered before a meeting of the Young Democratic Club of the First Congressional District of Georgia in Sylvania, Ga., on Saturday, September 28, 1935.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following speech which I delivered at a meeting held by the Young Democratic Club of the First Congressional District of Georgia in Sylvania, Ga., on Saturday, September 28, 1935:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Young Democratic Club of the First Congressional District of Georgia, ladies, and gentlemen, I deeply appreciate this opportunity to meet with your splendid group and take part in your program here in this beautiful and progressive city of Sylvania, Ga.

The congenial hospitality displayed by our hosts here today typifies the spirit of the good people of Screven County, and you will find that the welcome which has been accorded you is as genuine as it is hearty.

I congratulate you, the young Democrats of the First District of Georgia, for the great interest which you are taking in the affairs of our country and for the serious and sincere manner in which you approach the vital problems now confronting our people.

That there has been an unhealthy condition existing within the physical structure of our civilization has been evident for a long period of years. However, the rapidity with which the disease grew and the suddenness with which the crisis arrived have created confusion among our leaders and necessitated emergency treatments.

AMERICAN PEOPLE SEEK REFUGE IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The people of this great Nation have turned in haste to the Democratic Party for help in this national crisis.

The response has been equally as spontaneous.

Those placed in positions of leadership have commanded the national resources in meeting the emergency. Over $10,000,000,000 of the accumulated wealth of the country has been made available to combat the disease and to provide life's necessities for the people.

This transfusion of new economic blood into the life veins of our economic structure has revived the patient and brought hope again to a despairing civilization.

However, more than emergency treatments are necessary.

It is essential to treat the disease and remove its cause in order to save the life of the patient and restore him to normal health again.

Great strides have been made in this direction.

LAWS ENACTED RESTORING INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

Permanent remedies have been worked out by skilled physicians.

Legislative bodies have readily cooperated and have enacted the remedies into law.

New experiments in legislation dealing with the industrial and financial affairs of the country have been undertaken in an effort to replace emergency treatment with permanent recovery.

Great financial institutions have been saved through Government aid.

Industry has been rehabilitated.

Bank depositors have been given protection.

Social legislation guaranteeing living wages, economic security, and social benefits for the industrial workers of the land have been adopted.

Other similar measures of equal importance have been passed.

NO PERMANENT RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURE

In one great field, however, only temporary treatment has been given.

In the field of agriculture the crisis which confronts the farmer is equally as acute as that which has confronted industry and finance.

Those in authority have readily extended a sympathetic hand to the destitute farmers of the Nation.

Millions of dollars have been added to their income and untold benefits have been granted.

The farm remedies so far, however, have been for the most part temporary, with no program of permanent rehabilitation yet considered. And before there can be a permanent recovery from our economic crisis the farmers of the Nation must be restored to a healthy condition of normal prosperity.

Our civilization is based upon agriculture.

The life of our Nation is dependent upon the soil.

There is no new wealth except that produced through the application of human energies to the natural resources.

Unless the disease which has brought agriculture down prostrate, "sick unto death", is cured, all other remedies applied in other fields will prove futile.

FARM HOMES FREE OF DEBT ESSENTIAL TO LIFE OF OUR GOVERNMENT

In order to revive agriculture, our Government must first restore to the farmers their homes free of debt and protect them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

At the time our Government was established, other than Negro slavery, there was no tenant system or farm mortgages in this country.

This condition wherein the producers of the raw products had free access to the soil and unrestricted use of their new wealth was an essential factor in the building of our Government.

It is a fundamental and essential factor of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Today such economic independence does not prevail. Over two-thirds of the farmers are either tenants or have heavy mortgages over their farms which can never be repaid. And this percentage grows daily.

FARM TENANTRY THREATENS DESTRUCTION OF FREE INSTITUTIONS

An unfair and unjust economic system has produced this condition. It has forced the farmers from their homes, deprived them of the fruits of their labor, and robbed them of their freedom and happiness.

It now challenges the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy and threatens our Christian civilization.

Under such conditions it is impossible to long maintain free government.

It is foolish to talk of freedom and liberty when over two-thirds of those who really support the Government are denied their freedom and liberty. Yet that is the condition existing in this Nation today.

Within the last few days three different farmers have come to my office begging for help in an honest effort to save their farm homes, which are their only means of a living for themselves and their families, from foreclosure.

One of these farmers owned 300 acres. Twelve years ago he borrowed $4,500. Since that time he has paid out over $3,000 charges on the loan, yet he still owes $4,400.

The three farmers borrowed a total sum of $8,600 on their farms and the loans have run for an average period of 12 years.

They have paid out over $7,000 charges and still owe $8,000 of the original loans.

During these 12 years these three good men, together with their wives and children, have given the best part of their lives toward creating new wealth with which to pay interest.

The major portion of the purchasing power of their raw products has been paid out in charges on the farm mortgage.

They have produced plenty, but the purchasing power of their new wealth has been loss to them, thus driving them deeper and deeper into want and destitution.

Today these three good American families are in far worse condition than they were 12 years ago.

Multiply these three farm families by 1,000,000 and you have a true picture of the condition existing in American agriculture.

Their problem is the same as that confronting 3,000,000 farm families in America today.

INTEREST CHARGES CONSUME AMOUNT EQUAL TO COTTON CROP

Did you ever stop to consider that the interest charges alone on all farm mortgages of the Nation total approximately $600,000,000 annually?

It will take the entire cotton crop of the Nation, which amounts to approximately $600,000,000 this year, to pay the annual interest alone on farm mortgages without reducing the principal of the debts one penny.

The average assessment for interest against the average farm over which there is a mortgage equals to over 16 percent of the gross value of the products of that farm, or over $200 per farm.

This tribute of 16 percent, which is demanded by the money changers of our Nation of the farmers for the privilege of living on this earth, is almost double the Biblical tithe which is assessed as a fair tribute for the benefits so graciously bestowed by our Divine Creator.

The total rents, royalties, and interest charges against the farm products raised by two-third of the farm families of the Nation are approximately $1,000,000,000 annually, or over 10 percent of the total gross value of the farm products raised by all the farmers of the Nation.

Certainly such tremendous assessments are not justified by the Christian principles which underlie our civilization.

FARM CHARGES GIVEN AS BASIC CAUSE OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Herein, my fellow Democrats, lies the basic reason for the present economic crisis. It is the simple fact that the purchasing power of the raw products is lost to the farmers who produce them. These farmers, under present economic conditions, are unable to exchange the full value of their new wealth for the finished products.

The vast amount of raw products which has been forced into the markets of the Nation annually in order to pay this stupendous sum of $1,000,000,000 without the producers receiving any benefits in exchange, has resulted in the accumulation of tremendous surpluses of both raw and finished products.

At the same time it has created a condition of starvation in the midst of plenty, such as we have witnessed during the last few years.

This unfair economic condition has driven the farmers to despair, and they can never possibly recover their rightful position without the aid of the Government.

Unless they are restored to their proper place in the economic structure of our Nation there can be no hope for the continuation of our free institutions.

And our Government, as based upon the ideals of Jeffersonian Democracy, shall perish from the earth.

FARM HOMESTEAD BILL PRESENTED AS REMEDY

Recognizing these facts, and in a sincere effort as your Congressman to eliminate this unwholesome condition, I have introduced in Congress a measure which embodies the principle upon which this problem can and shall be solved.

This bill, H. R. 8286, is known as "An act to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families."

In this measure I have presented to the American people the framework around which can be built the only permanent solution for our farm problem that is in complete harmony with the ideals of Jeffersonian Democracy.

I propose that the Federal Government shall liquidate the farm debts of the Nation and give back to deserving farm families adequate homesteads free of debt, protecting them from again being mortgaged or encumbered.

I propose that this Government, which so liberally gave $20,000,000,000 toward protecting and rehabilitating the people of Europe, and which so readily gave $10,000,000,000 to meet the crisis through which we now pass, now proceed to invest sufficient sums to permanently restore the mudsills of free government by lifting the farm mortgages of the Nation and making the farmers again a group of free and independent people earning their honest living by the sweat of their brow.

Let us return to the sound principles of the old Mosaic laws, which point to a program of land redemption as a true solution of this national economic problem.

Return to our farmers their homes free of debt and again we shall become a healthy and prosperous Nation.

PROVISIONS OF BILL EMBODY PRINCIPLE OF JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

There is nothing new in this proposal.

It is the simple application of pure Jeffersonian Democracy to a vital public problem which threatens the life of the Nation.

I do not ask special privileges for the farm families, but only an opportunity to earn an honest living. Not special favors, but the God-given right to live in equality with all men.

All the other members of the American economic family, save agriculture, the most important of them all, have received permanent treatments at the hands of the Democratic Party and are now well on the road to recovery.

It is our task, young Democrats of Georgia, to now apply the principles of true Jeffersonian Democracy as a sure and permanent cure for the present diseased condition of agriculture.

APPEALS TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO RALLY TO CAUSE OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM FOR FARMER

I am proud of an opportunity to fight with you in this just cause.

Here on the sacred soils of a great State founded upon the proposition that the shackles of debt shall never stifle the freedom nor destroy the liberty of humans born equal in the sight of God we have the opportunity to rededicate ourselves to this principle of human justice.

The opportunity to serve humanity which confronts us today is equal to that which faced the master minds who framed the Government which has made our liberties secure for over a century and a half.

The true pathway of the future lies not in the ways of communism, socialism, or despotism.

The true course lies in the ways of true Americanism, the intelligent application of the principles of true Jeffersonian Democracy to the problems before us.

Our task, young Democrats, is not destruction but perfection.

FARMERS TO NOT ENVY OTHER GROUPS

We do not envy these groups which have possibly made greater strides than the farmers in solving their problems and securing for themselves a greater degree of economic justice.

We rejoice in their progress and have always been loyal in support of their just demands.

However, the American people must recognize that the industrial forces of the Nation cannot continue to grow and expand at the expense of agriculture.

All groups must move along on an equal plane in a condition of normal prosperity if we would see our institutions grow stronger and our people maintain their freedom.

The problem of the farmer is the Nation's problem. And it is the sacred duty of our great Democratic Party to devote its energies toward a solution of this problem.

FREE INSTITUTIONS BUILT AROUND HOMES FREE OF DEBT

The home is the unit of our Christian civilization.

Our free institutions are of necessity built around free homes occupied by free citizens.

The way which I am pointing out to you today, my fellow Jeffersonian Democrats, is right. It is just. It is the American way. And it is in harmony with the eternal laws of nature and the divine laws of God.

The young Democrats of the great First Congressional District of Georgia are capable of leading to victory in this fight for the

freedom of 6,000,000 farm families and the safety of our free institutions.

It is our privilege here today to lead in the fight to restore to free American citizens their homes free of debt, and to join hands with our forefathers who have bequeathed to us our Christian institutions in striving toward the fulfillment of the day prophesied by the saints of old "when then shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid."

NATURE AND EXTENT OF LEGISLATION THAT WILL PROBABLY BE CONSIDERED BY THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address delivered by the Speaker the other day.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of the Honorable JOSEPH W. BYRNS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, speaking in the National Radio Forum and broadcast on a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Co. on December 30, 1935.

The Speaker outlined his ideas concerning the nature and extent of the legislation that will probably be considered during this second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. He made a conservative and statesmanlike address that I am sure the country will appreciate and will deem worthy of preservation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The text of the Speaker's address is as follows:

The second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress will convene January 3. A number of important measures are now awaiting consideration, and future development may make it essential to consider others before the session adjourns. Those who are familiar with the course of legislation do not feel that any of these measures will justify long-drawn-out discussion. Certainly, there will be no excuse for such delay in their consideration as will unduly prolong the session. I wish to emphasize now that any such delay will be influenced by political reasons and will not serve the best interests of the country. The administration has already expressed its hope for an early adjournment, and I feel sure that this will coincide with the wishes of Congress.

Had not the Constitution been changed with respect to the convening of the Congress, all legislation which it might be necessary to consider at this session would have had to be passed on during a 3-month period. I can see no reason, therefore, why all essential legislation cannot be fully, fairly, and deliberately considered within that time limit. Certainly, it seems to me that Congress should be able to adjourn during the month of April or the first part of May at the latest. I have no reason to anticipate that Members will permit political considerations to prevent an early adjournment. There is no doubt that this will meet with the hearty approval of business throughout the country and of the people generally.

First and foremost in the legislation which must be considered are the regular annual supply bills. There are nine of these appropriation or supply bills plus the customary deficiency bills, and including the deficiency bill which failed of passage at the last session because of the filibuster in the Senate. Until the President forwards his Budget message, which will be done as soon as Congress assembles, it will not be possible to indicate the amount of the Budget recommendations. Under the direction of the able and efficient Chairman BUCHANAN, members of the important Appropriations Committee have been in Washington during the month of December conducting hearings, and my understanding is that several of these bills will be ready for consideration when Congress convenes.

SEES CUT IN APPROPRIATIONS

Despite the fact that there is some criticism of the growth of expenditures in recent years, I have no hesitation in prophesying that at the close of the coming session it will be found that there has been a reduction in appropriations for the next fiscal year, considerably below those which were made for the present fiscal year, and which, in my opinion, represents the peak of the administration's financial efforts to restore normal prosperity to the Nation. The fact of the business is that those who criticize expenditures strangely fail to make a distinction between expenditures for the current or ordinary operations of the Government, such as were made before the period of the depression and unemployment, and those made necessary by the depression to take care of the needy unemployed and their families, restore agriculture, increase the purchasing power of the people, and bring business and industry back to normalcy. It should be further said in defense of the Congress which voted these sums (and they were supported by both political parties) that critics seldom call attention to the fact that a great part of these appropriations are self-liquidating. They consist of large loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to faltering banks. Many of them needed help to prevent threatened utter collapse of the entire banking system, and they got it. The result is that banks are now on a sound and stable basis with a restoration of the old-time confidence of the people in their soundness.

Then there were loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads threatened with bankruptcy, insurance companies, and other industries scattered over the country. There were increases in loans made to farmers by the Federal land bank to enable them to save their farms and to home owners for the same purpose. Advances have been made for rural resettlement, slum clearance, and to other agencies which provide work for the unemployed, and have brought about desirable improvements in various parts of the country. With returning prosperity—which is now at hand—practically all of these sums will be repaid with interest within the period fixed and will eventually be applied to the retirement of the bonds issued to provide the necessary funds.

The other expenditures—and they have been considerable—represent money which had to be advanced to feed the starving and clothe the naked during the days when it was impossible for millions of deserving citizens to secure work in order to provide for themselves and families. These are certainly not to be classed as expenditures for current, ordinary, and necessary operations of the Government. I venture to say that an investigation will show that the appropriations for current and ordinary operations of the Government, as they were known before the period of the depression, have been considerably decreased rather than increased.

OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENT

Heretofore those who are unfortunate and who have needed help have been taken care of by local agencies and institutions supported by the local communities and by private charities. But the demands increased to such an extent during the depression and were of such Nation-wide scope, due to unemployment, that the Federal Government was confronted with this plain Christian duty which it had to assume. Enormous sums of money have been and are still being required to meet this obligation. With the return to normal conditions, the States and local communities should resume this obligation, which distinctly belongs to them, and care for those in their midst who actually deserve and need help. This cannot be regarded as a Federal function except in case of a national emergency.

I have referred to all of this in some detail simply to show that we may expect a continually reducing Budget and that business can have no reason to fear increased expenditures in the future. Certainly if there is proper cooperation on the part of capital and industry. The first legislative bill of major importance to come before the Congress will be the bill providing for the payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates, commonly known as the "bonus" bill. I think some measure of this kind will be passed by the Senate and the House during the month of January. There is an overwhelming sentiment in its favor in both Houses. It will be remembered that the so-called Patman bill finally passed the House and Senate by large majorities at the last session. It was vetoed by the President. The House voted to override the veto by a large majority, but the veto was sustained in the Senate by nine votes. Many leaders in both parties have declared that a bonus-payment bill will be enacted into law at the coming session. There is no doubt about this, if the contending forces in favor of the different bills get together and agree upon a measure. No one, of course, is qualified or authorized to speak on the subject of veto. That is a matter for the President alone, and I do not presume that he would permit himself to reach any conclusion as to the action he may take in the event such a bill is again passed by the Congress until it has been actually passed and the President has an opportunity to examine its provisions. No one can say what the result will be. Speculation, therefore, appears to me to be not only of no value but improper under the circumstances. It is very certain that the payment of the bonus bill will be an issue and a more or less disturbing factor in legislation until it is paid. As one who has unhesitatingly followed the President on the subject, I hope it may be possible to agree upon some bill which will at least in a measure reconcile the different lines of thought.

Another measure which will undoubtedly come forward early in the session will be a bill to extend the present neutrality law, which expires the latter part of February. This law was passed to preserve our peace with the world and to prevent our Nation becoming involved in conflicts which may arise among other nations, and in which we have neither voice nor personal concern. The chief issue which it appears will be involved and which will doubtless provoke discussion is whether the President will be vested with discretionary powers, or whether the terms of the law shall be made mandatory in the placement of embargoes on the shipment of materials which may be regarded as an aid to warring nations. It is not my intention in these remarks to discuss controversial matters of legislation, but I trust I may be permitted to say that, speaking, of course, for myself alone, I believe it will be a grave mistake to pass a mandatory law on the subject specially as to commodities. I believe the discretion should be left to the President to determine what shall be the subject of embargo and when and where it should be applied. To do otherwise, it seems to me, would be a grave mistake, and I say this as one who favors keeping the country at peace and one who would do anything short of surrendering our national honor or the loss of our own self-respect as a Nation to insure peace. There are several reasons which cause me to feel this way. It will be impossible for me to present them here. Let me say, however, that I can foresee the possibility of serious injustice being done our own trade in many products and materials which are of vital concern to our people, without in any way helping to restore peace among warring nations. The embargo might have to

be applied when Congress was not in session or immediately if Congress is in session. I think it important that discretion should be vested in someone to act in the light of what other nations are doing, and what is the best interest of our Nation, and not to bring about a situation whereby, under mandatory provisions, our trade may be put at a disadvantage and we would fail to receive trade benefits all other nations are enjoying. The only real objection made to the vesting of this discretionary power in the Chief Executive, other than the old one of "too much power in one man", is that it would afford an opportunity to a President to involve us in foreign conflicts and possibly war. This is ridiculous in the extreme. Why should anyone be so much alarmed over merely giving to the President discretionary power over embargoes to belligerent nations when, under our Constitution, he has by far greater powers as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and could involve us in war any time if he so desired?

STRONGER NATIONAL DEFENSE

There will undoubtedly be some discussion and possibly action will be taken toward strengthening our national defense. The disturbed conditions in various parts of the world make it very certain that this subject will be brought to the front in some very definite way, perhaps in the War and Navy appropriation bills. One powerful nation has its armies now on the soil of another less powerful, and frankly avows its intention of taking over control of all or a portion of the smaller nation's territory for its own purposes. Another powerful nation in the Far East, by force of arms and intrigue, is gradually dismembering the extensive empire of one of the most peacefully inclined of all the people of the world, and there are disturbing rumors of other complications which threaten the peace of the entire world.

The horrors of the World War seem to have been already forgotten by some of the nations of the world. What should be the disposition of our country in view of the turmoil and warlike demonstrations to the east and the west of us? Happily it has determined to steer clear of these foreign quarrels and entanglements. I do not subscribe to the sentiments recently expressed to the effect that war is probable between our country and one of these nations. Even if, as was alleged, that nation were so disposed, it has troubles nearer its own border which must first be looked after. I do not believe that there is any immediate danger of our country becoming involved in any of these or other foreign complications. Our people are opposed to war and will not look with tolerance upon anyone who seeks to involve our Nation in the conflicts of other countries. There is a very strong feeling, however, that this country should be prepared for any unexpected eventuality and that it should be second to none in its defenses; that the surest way to guarantee our peace is to be ready for any contingency. I am frank to say that I am in sympathy with this view.

We have an extended coast line both on the East and the West, and are open to attack either from the sea or the air on all sides. I am perfectly well aware that there are a good many loyal citizens who do not agree with this view, and who feel that we should really decrease rather than increase our armaments for defense, but I have always believed that reasonable preparedness, so long as other nations are increasing their armaments, is the best and surest guaranty of peace. Certainly so long as the present unrest and warlike conditions prevail, it seems to me that we should keep our land, air, and naval forces up to the proper standard and be unsurpassed in our ability to protect ourselves in the event of attack. We all hope, of course, that the time to advocate such action is when other nations for one reason or another are increasing their fighting strength.

One question which is agitating the public mind at the present time is the Townsend old-age-pension plan. Undoubtedly this movement has gained strength in certain portions of our country and efforts will be made in the coming session to bring it to the front. The proposal to pay $200 per month to a person when he reaches the age of 60 years is an attractive one and enlists many supporters who do not stop to consider the difficulty and the impossibility of financing. Its supporters have proposed a 2-percent tax upon all transactions which would greatly increase the cost of living for the masses of people, and at the same time would, so the experts tell us, fall far short of raising revenue necessary to take care of the tremendous obligation which would be imposed by the passage of the Townsend plan. It is said that the passage of such a law would cost $24,000,000,000 annually, or about one-third of our total national income, which is to be paid to only 7 percent of our population. It hasn't any chance of passage. The Congress, at the last session, passed an old-age-pension bill. It is to be administered in cooperation with the States, which should properly share in the responsibility of caring for those who in their old age find it impossible to get along without help.

LAUDS A. A. A. RESULTS

There will be legislation on other subjects to which I have not alluded. Other measures may be made necessary by future developments. Several of the so-called New Deal measures are now being tested in the Supreme Court. Among these is the A. A. A., which has rendered such signal and outstanding service to the agricultural interests. It is to be hoped and is expected that this act will be sustained. If not, Congress will undoubtedly feel the necessity of passing an amended act because of great good accomplished for agriculture in restoring fair prices to the farmer. It has been one of the most helpful of all the so-called New Deal legislation. Conditions prevailing at the present time are quite different from those prevailing a year ago when Congress met for its first session. At that time there was a hope that amounted to a certainty upon the part of a great many that recovery was at hand. Everything pointed to the return of prosperity, but it was not actually in sight. Today there can be no mistake. To show that the New Deal has not been the failure as pictured by some, let us read from an editorial which recently appeared in an important newspaper as to business this year: "General Motors cuts a holiday bonus of $5,000,000 for 200,000 employees, and many other corporations do likewise in ratio to their increased earnings." "Farmers' cash income has increased 86 percent, and rural retail sales have advanced 95 percent since the spring of 1933." "United States exports in November were 22 percent larger than in October and 38 percent larger than in November of last year." "In New England business volume was from 10 to 15 percent above last fall." "December retail sales are running nearly a half billion dollars above sales of December 1934 and nearly a billion above sales of December 1933." "November building construction was 89 percent better than the same month last year, and residential construction was up 129 percent." "The number of jobs filled by workers rose in the year from 38,700,000 to 40,000,000. Wages and salaries rose correspondingly. Stock dividends increased about $250,000,000, and the value of stocks held by investors rose 11 billions." "People with savings deposits possess about a billion dollars more than last year."

It might have been added that there was hardly a class of business which did not show a greater output than during any year since 1929 and that reports from all over the country show that the sales during the present Christmas have been greater than at any time during the past 7 years. Yes; recovery is here. It has come so quickly since it first started that many who are now enjoying its benefits seem to have entirely forgotten the manner in which it was accomplished.

THE SO-CALLED "BONUS"

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio speech to be made this evening at 7 o'clock.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, permission having been granted, I insert herewith a speech I delivered over the National Broadcasting Co.'s radio hook-up Friday evening, January 3, 1936, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, on the question of paying the adjusted-service certificates, as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, I desire to thank the National Broadcasting Co. for the generous use of its facilities.

The second Monday after the meeting of this Congress, which is January 13, it will be in order for a motion to be made that the House of Representatives immediately consider H. R. 1, the Patman bill, to pay three and a half million World War veterans the remainder due on their adjusted-service certificates, or so-called "bonus." It will require about $2,000,000,000 to make this payment after deducting the principal of prior loans. Under the rules of the House of Representatives, the Speaker will recognize me at that time, in view of the fact that a majority of the Members of the House have heretofore signed a motion for that purpose.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOUSE MEMBERS JOINT AUTHORS

It is a matter of small concern to me or to the veterans whether I am the author of the particular bill that pays the debt. It is not pride of authorship that we are interested in. At least 150 Members of the House of Representatives are just as much entitled to be known as joint authors of the Patman bill as myself. For many years we have all worked together on this proposal. For several years in the House I have been aided and assisted by a steering committee. This committee is composed of the following Members:

ABE MURDOCK, of Utah, secretary; ADOLPH J. SABATH, Illinois; JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, Nevada; ARTHUR H. GREENWOOD, Indiana; WILLIAM M. COLMER, Mississippi; JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri; WILLIAM P. CONNERY, Jr., Massachusetts; WILLIAM M. BERLIN, Pennsylvania; FRANK HANCOCK, North Carolina; JED JOHNSON, Oklahoma; JAMES P. RICHARDS, South Carolina; GERALD J. BOILEAU, Wisconsin; ANDREW J. MAY, Kentucky; FRED H. HILDEBRANDT, South Dakota; MARTIN F. SMITH, Washington; MARTIN DIES, Texas; JOHN E. MILLER, Arkansas; GEORGE A. DONDERO, Michigan; PAUL J. KVALE, Minnesota; ROY E. AYERS, Montana; and myself, chairman.

I am personally greatly indebted to the members of this committee for their very able, loyal, and effective support in this cause. Without this good steering committee, success would not have been possible. Our committee will refuse to be involved in a fight over authorship.

DEBT PAST DUE

It is my belief that any fair-minded American citizen can be convinced that this debt should be paid now. During the last 6 years I have gone into every State in the Union and visited all the principal cities in support of this legislation. There has been an increasing tide of public sentiment in its favor. In 1931 our strength was sufficient to enable the veterans to obtain a 50-percent loan. In 1932 our bill to pay in new money received 211 votes of the 435 in the House. In 1934 it received 295 of the 435 votes. In 1935 it received 318 votes of the 435 votes in the House. In the Senate its strength has also increased, our bill having received only 18 votes in that body in 1932 out of 96

Members. It received 31 votes in 1934 of the 96, and 55 votes—or 9 short of a two-thirds majority—in 1935. Remember that during this time except in 1935 there has been only one bill that has been insisted upon before Congress and before the country. That was a bill to pay the debt in new money, based upon an adequate gold reserve, without inflation and without issuing bonds or levying taxes. Although our bill received 75 percent of the combined votes of the two Houses of Congress during the last session, it lacked nine votes of receiving a two-thirds majority—sufficient to override a Presidential veto—in the Senate. This year I predict that any bill that does not levy new taxes will receive more than a two-thirds majority, whether it is our proposal to pay in new money or any other proposal. The bill that passes Congress will become a law.

THREE MAJOR VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS AGREE

The national commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans have been in conference here the last few days. They have agreed to support a bill which was introduced today by Congressman VINSON in the House, which proposes to authorize an appropriation to be made to pay the balance due on these certificates. It will allow the ones who desire to keep their certificates to receive 3-percent interest on what is due from the time the bill is enacted. In other words, the Government will issue bonds to them instead of paying their money. The bill is substantially like the Vinson bill of last year except this change.

OUR GROUP WANTS METHOD CONSIDERED

The Steering Committee for H. R. 1, the Patman bill, had a meeting and agreed that we should like to go along with this proposal if we could get consideration of our method of payment when the appropriation is considered after this bill becomes a law, if it should become a law. The rules of the House, however, are against us and we cannot support the legislation without foregoing the only opportunity we have of getting our method of payment considered. Therefore, the supporters of the Patman bill had a meeting in the caucus room this morning and decided that we would make every effort to get consideration of our plan of payment on any bill that is presented to Congress, although we did not go on record against any other bill. In other words, we are all agreed on the first objective—full and immediate cash payment without reduction of interest on loans. Our group has a secondary objective, that is, the payment in Government currency without the issuance of more bonds or the levying of more taxes. The Vinson bill will require $2,000,000,000 in bonds to be issued.

AUTHORSHIP NOT MATERIAL

It is my understanding that an effort is being made by the Vinson bill supporters to get it considered in the House before our bill is considered on January 13. If the effort, which I shall not oppose, is successful, I will be deprived of the authorship of the measure. This will not meet with disapproval from me. I do not object to any other Member of Congress having authorship of this measure and I shall continue to fight just as hard for full and immediate cash payment regardless of who is the author of the bill.

SOLDIERS RECEIVED FEW CENTS A DAY

When we entered the World War in 1917 a Selective Service Act was passed which required young men to serve their country. Their pay was fixed at $1 a day for home service and 10 cents more each day for service overseas. The soldier did not actually receive the amount promised him—$30 a month. If he had dependents, he was usually forced to allot $15 a month of his pay to his dependents. This caused a deduction of one-half of his pay at the end of the month. He was also forced to pay for insurance, averaging $6.60 a month, which was likewise deducted from his pay. He paid for altering and mending his clothing and shoes; barber bills; laundry bills; and other incidental bills. When these deductions were made the average soldier received a very small sum, if anything, at the end of the month. It is true that the Government paid for his maintenance. Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, testified before the House Appropriations Committee in 1918 that it cost the Government $154 a year for maintenance for each soldier, including food and clothing. This was less than 50 cents a day. Without further argument one is convinced, in view of these facts, that the soldier received but a few cents a day for his services.

In 1924 Congress passed a law to adjust the pay of the World War veterans. It was agreed in this law that each veteran should receive another $1 a day for each day he served in this country and $1.25 a day extra for each day he served overseas. Add this amount to the amount a soldier has already received, including his maintenance, and it will make approximately $2.50 a day, including food and clothing, that the Government is paying each soldier for his services. Contrast this with the $8 to $20 a day received by civilians.

INTEREST FOR 7 YEARS IGNORED

The 1924 law which confessed the $1 a day extra to each veteran contained one serious mistake. It omitted 7 years' interest. Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on January 28, 1931, when testifying before the Committee on Finance in the United States Senate, stated that, in computing the amount which was due each veteran, 7 years' interest was entirely ignored. This testimony may be found on page 62 of the hearings. I was present and heard the testimony. The 1924 act, instead of paying the veterans in cash the small, measley amount that was promised them as of the time they rendered the service, caused each veteran to be permitted to accept an adjusted-service certificate payable on January 1, 1945. Although the debt is payable in 1945, it is really past due as a matter of right and justice, because the 7 years' interest was ignored and the Government failed to allow 6-percent interest as it allows all others under similar circumstances, instead of 4-percent interest. After the war, income-tax payers had $3,000,000,000 refunded them on flimsy showings that they were entitled to it for depreciation in the value of properties, etc. On each refund, 6-percent interest was allowed, which is customary for the Government to pay. The soldiers are entitled to as much. They are not asking for more.

BABY BONDS

The United States Treasury is now selling baby bonds. The face amount of the bond is due in 1945 if purchased in 1935. Suppose the holder of one of those baby bonds should in 1945 discover that 7 years' interest had been omitted in computing his bond, and according to its terms he would not receive the full amount until 7 years later, or 1952. In such a case he would be entitled to ask for a revision of the terms of his bond in order that he may not be deprived of the 7 years' interest. This is exactly what the veterans are doing today. In calculating the amount due these veterans, 7 years' interest was ignored.

DEBT DUE IN 1931

If we will now correct the mistake that was made in 1924 and adjust the interest for the veterans so as to give them the same consideration—and no more—that all others received as interest on contracts growing out of the World War, each veteran is entitled to an amount equal to the full face of his certificate on October 1, 1931. In other words, we are merely asking for the $1 a day that Congress confessed, with a reasonable rate of interest from the time the services were rendered.

BANKERS GREATLY BENEFITED

No group in America has been helped more since March 4, 1933, than the big banking group, yet they demonstrated monumental gall and gross ingratitude at the recent New Orleans Convention of the American Bankers' Association and are now trying to chisel in on the payment of this debt. Let me tell you the benefits the banking group has received during this period:

(1) All the banks were closed on March 4, 1933. They owed the people $40,000,000,000, and had in their vaults only $1.75 for every $100 owed. Congress passed a law allowing the bankers to put up any sort of paper, collateral or no collateral, even their own demand notes, and get money printed on them in order that their doors might be opened. The credit of the Nation was being used absolutely free by the bankers, and they only paid 27 cents per thousand dollars for printing the money.

(2) All deposits of $5,000 or less have been guaranteed by an agency of the Government, the Government paying $300,000,000 of what can be termed the initial premium and the banks only $39,000,000 of the premium.

(3) The Government purchased half the stock in practically all the banks. This stock is tax-exempt. This has enabled the banks to get a 50-percent tax reduction during the depression, which no other group received.

(4) A law was passed relieving the banks of the obligation to pay interest on demand deposits, thereby saving them more than $250,000,000 a year.

(5) The Government has delivered to them Government bonds, tax-exempt, interest-bearing, for a bank's credit, which enables them to collect three-fourths of a billion dollars a year in interest from the Government, representing a pure bonus, subsidy, or gratuity.

BANKERS' DOLE

Therefore, the banks of the Nation during this depression have received a 50-percent tax reduction, a saving of $250,000,000 a year interest on demand deposits, collecting $750,000,000 a year interest on Government bonds that they are holding, enjoying a guaranty of their deposits practically at Government expense, and using the credit of the Nation absolutely free. The bankers have been and are now enjoying a Government dole equal to more than millions of poor and unfortunate people receive annually.

Considering all these benefits, the banking group has been well taken care of, and I see no reason why Congress should give them an additional "rake-off" or "grab" of $2,000,000,000 in order to pay a just and honest debt of $2,000,000,000 to the veterans of the World War.

HOUSE BILL 1 FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

Our bill, H. R. 1, provides that each veteran who holds a certificate will get the remainder due him in cash immediately. Prior loans received on his certificate will be deducted, but no interest to be deducted on loans after October 1, 1931.

Government currency will be issued to pay the debt, and, as this form of Government currency is paid to the veterans, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if he desires, to retire from circulation another form of Government currency—Federal Reserve notes—equal to the amount paid the veterans. This provision removes any chance of inflation, because as one form of money is paid to the veterans another form of money is retired. Therefore, the circulating medium will not necessarily be increased by one dollar. Anyone who charges that the bill is inflationary is either misinformed, uninformed, or is deliberately misrepresenting the facts. A bond bill that the bankers want will be inflationary.

MAY BE PAID IN GOLD

The daily statement of the United States Treasury today discloses that the Government has on hand more than $10,000,000,000 in pure gold and more than $1,000,000,000 in silver. According to existing law, the title to all gold is in the Government of the United States. Therefore, the Government possesses enough gold to set aside a 100-percent reserve to take care of all outstanding money and to then set aside $2,000,000,000 to pay the remainder due the veterans 100 cents on the dollar in gold, and still have more than $3,000,000,000 in idle gold and $1,000,000,000 in idle silver. In view of these undisputed facts, how can one contend that it would not be idiotic and imbecilic for the Government to issue more tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds to pay the debt owed to the soldiers? If the debt is not paid in the manner we propose, it will take more bonds and more taxes to pay it. Practically all the $4,800,000,000 appropriated for public works has been allocated; only a very small sum remains in this fund. Therefore, the debt cannot be paid from this fund. A question remains: Will we pay the debt in Government currency, based upon a 100-percent gold reserve, or will we issue more nontaxable, interest-bearing bonds to pay it? Notice has been served on us by the administration that the bill providing for the payment must provide for the means of payment. Our plan is a sensible, sane, and reasonable plan. It will require neither bonds nor taxes to make the payment. If there is objection to printing the money based upon the gold, as Congressman RANKIN, of Mississippi, has pointed out, the payment can conveniently and safely be made in pure gold.

WEALTHY ESCAPE TAXATION

There are outstanding today tax-exempt obligations issued by the Federal, State, county, and city governments amounting to more than $50,000,000,000. The people who hold these obligations do not pay taxes on them. We are rapidly going in the direction of permitting the people who own the wealth of this Nation to go scot free of any sort of a tax and compelling others to pay taxes on what they owe and what they consume, in order to support our different governments. The issuance of nontaxable, interest-bearing bonds must be stopped. The time is opportune—it is now! The big bankers will object. They want their "drag" or "rake-off" on every debt or they will oppose the payment of the debt. Now is the time to start in the direction of the Government's issuing its own credit within limited bounds and reasonable limitations, according to the Constitution of the United States, instead of the Government's paying the bankers for the use of the Government's credit.

No longer should we permit the credit of this Nation to be farmed out for the use and abuse of a few big bankers.

PAYMENT NOW WILL HELP ENTIRE COUNTRY

In conclusion, may I repeat that the debt to the veterans is past due because 7 years' interest was ignored in computing the so-called "bonus" certificates; that the full amount should be paid now without deducting interest on loans since 1931? This will require the payment of $2,000,000,000 to the veterans, which will go into every nook and corner of the Nation. It will be new and added purchasing power that will quickly flow into the channels of trade and production and not only help the veterans, but help everybody. The payment can safely be made without bonds or taxes. It can even be made in pure gold, and the Treasury will still have sufficient gold to redeem all outstanding money and have on hand $4,000,000,000 in idle gold and silver. I hope those of you who are interested in this subject will let your Congressman and your Senator know whether you prefer this payment to be made in nontaxable bonds which will require taxes to be levied to pay the bonds and will permit the bankers to get a $2,000,000,000 bonus while the veterans are getting paid a $2,000,000,000 debt or whether you desire the payment to be made in Government currency based upon an adequate gold reserve and cause to be placed in circulation $2,000,000,000 which no one will be paying interest on while it is in circulation. Our first consideration is full and immediate cash payment. That is our first objective. We are secondarily interested in the method of payment. We believe that we can serve our country best by suggesting a method of payment that will not cause the imposition of more taxes or the issuance of more nontaxable interest-bearing bonds.

BEWARE

Beware of a contemplated bill that will substantially reduce the amount due and cause the payment to be made in dribs.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask unanimous consent to make a remark or two, probably only a sentence or two, and to have the Clerk read a letter written the other day by my secretary, in my absence, to Dr. Townsend. I think it is a very good letter and I feel that the House is entitled to hear it.

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

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. CITRON], who was taken ill a few weeks ago while visiting in Moscow. He is still confined to a hospital there, but I am informed by his office that he is rapidly recovering and it is expected he will resume his duties here by the middle of January. I ask that this leave of absence may stand until further notice.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE HUEY P. LONG

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 378

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. HUEY P. LONG, a Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HENRY M. KIMBALL

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 379

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. HENRY M. KIMBALL, a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE THOMAS D. SCHALL

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 377

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THOMAS D. SCHALL, a Senator of the United States from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a telegram from my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MCKEOUGH], who is today celebrating his silver wedding anniversary. He requests that I ask unanimous consent to have the wire sent me read, which gives the reasons why he cannot be here.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the telegram, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., *January 2, 1936*.

Hon. A. J. SABATH,

New House Office Building:

Press reports indicate Republican National Committee, with its usual unbecoming conduct exposing its woeful lack of understanding of the Constitution, despite its constancy of claim to the contrary, will attempt to deny the President of the United States the courtesy to deliver his message on the state of the Union at an hour which will better insure his being heard by the largest possible number of citizens to whom it was intended under the Constitution such annual reports should be made by attempting through those Members of the House of Representatives the National Republican Committee controls to defeat rule which may be submitted to the Membership of the House of Representatives to grant the President of the United States the courtesy of convening at such time as he may request. Will you be good enough to pair me in favor of such?

Rule in order that the record of roll call which may be required under the rules of the House will show that in my absence, due to my silver wedding anniversary in Chicago, I desire to avail myself of the best possible substitute to show my protest as a Member of the House of Representatives and a citizen of the disgusting partisanship which the Republican National Committee is exhibiting. If possible for you to accomplish, would appreciate your incorporating this telegram in the proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 3.

Thank you. R. S. MCKEOUGH, M. C.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Illinois make a unanimous-consent request with regard to a silver wedding anniversary? I think he secured permission under false pretenses.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STEWART (at the request of Mr. HILL of Alabama), indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. THOMASON, for 2 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. DUFFY, of New York, for 2 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. MONTET, for 10 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. CITRON, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. CARMICHAEL (at the request of Mr. HILL of Alabama), on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. HOBBS (at the request of Mr. HILL of Alabama), on account of important business.

AMERICAN MATERIALS FOR USE ON WORKS PROJECTS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein correspondence between myself, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, in the Federal works program which is now under way in the United States it is important that American manufactured materials be used. I desire to include the following correspondence between myself and Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes and officials of the Bureau of Public Roads on this subject:

NOVEMBER 13, 1935.

Hon. HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has been brought to my attention that German manufactured steel is proposed for use in the construction of Public Works Administration bridges in New York and North Carolina.

Although it is my understanding that the contracts for this steel are being handled through private contractors, it is my opinion that the Federal Administration should be able to execute an order or, at least, a request which would be heeded whereby American steel would be used in the construction of projects where Federal funds are being expended.

As a member of the Labor Committee of the House, I am most deeply interested in the further reemployment of American workmen.

Sincerely yours,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, November 23, 1935.

Hon. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RANDOLPH: I have your letter of November 13 protesting against the purchase of German steel piling for use in constructing the Triborough Bridge.

It is not the intention, nor has it ever been the intention, of P. W. A. to permit the use of money voted by Congress for relief purposes to be used for the purchase of foreign materials on project construction. The order issued by this Administration relating to the use of domestic materials on P. W. A. projects requires the purchase of American materials in all cases except where the price of the American materials is unreasonable, as determined after comparison with the bids submitted on foreign materials. In an effort to fix a standard of reasonableness, certain differentials, by way of percentages, were established in favor of American materials. It was thought that these differentials, which are in addition to the tariffs, would preclude all foreign materials except in those cases in which the price of the American materials was exorbitant. On the other hand, in no circumstance does the order prescribed by this Administration require a contractor under a lump-sum contract to purchase foreign materials.

Nevertheless, you may be assured that this Administration has not and will not compel the Triborough Bridge Authority to approve or require the purchase of German steel for use in the construction of the Triborough Bridge. Furthermore, I am changing the order so as to provide that no foreign materials may be purchased on any P. W. A. non-Federal project without my express approval. That approval will be given only if the American bids are collusive or the prices are so unreasonably high as to justify the belief that advantage is being taken of the Government in administering its relief funds.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES,
Administrator.

NOVEMBER 27, 1935.

Hon. THOMAS H. MACDONALD,
Bureau of Public Roads, Willard Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MACDONALD: I have heard it rumored that foreign-manufactured asphalt and cement are being used in the construction of Federal roads under the works-relief funds.

I trust that no such condition exists; but if there is any indication of such practice, I believe a thorough investigation should be made immediately. I am certain it is the intention of the Congress and this administration to use American-made products in the works program.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

DECEMBER 20, 1935.

Hon. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. RANDOLPH: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 27, relative to the use of foreign-manufactured asphalt and cement in the construction of highway projects and grade-crossing projects financed with Federal funds apportioned to the States and administered by this Bureau under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Rules and regulations to govern the expenditure of the above funds were approved by the Secretary and by the Works Progress Administrator on July 8, 1935, and by the President on July 12, 1935, one set of rules and regulations being approved for the grade-crossing projects and another set for the highway projects. Section 17 in each of these rules and regulations relates to the use of domestic materials and reads as follows:

"All contracts for projects shall provide that in the performance of the work the contractor, subcontractors, material producers or suppliers shall use only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States, unless articles, materials, or supplies of the class or kind to be used, or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured are not mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality: *Provided, however,* That if the Bureau of Public Roads shall find that in respect to some particular articles, materials, or supplies, it is impracticable to make such requirement, or that it would unreasonably increase the cost, an exception shall be noted in the specifications as to those particular articles, materials, or supplies, and a public record shall be made of the findings which justified the exception."

The required special provisions which are a part of the specifications for each and every project submitted make an exception to the provisions of section 17 as follows:

"The contractor hereby warrants that all unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies offered herewith have been mined or produced in the United States, and that all manufactured articles, materials, and supplies offered have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States, unless articles, materials, or supplies of the class or kind to be used, or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured are not mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality. It has been determined with respect to asphaltic materials for highway purposes manufactured in the United States, that it is impracticable to apply the above requirements."

You will note that cement is not exempted from the quoted provisions of the regulations and the exemption as to asphaltic materials applies only to such materials as are "manufactured in the United States" from imported crudes.

Asphaltic materials, whether produced from domestic or imported crude, constitute the product of the second manufacturing process. In other words, crude oil which has been imported, as well as domestic oil, goes through the first manufacturing process by which the so-called primary products are taken off, such as gasoline, kerosene, and benzine, and the residue from which asphaltic materials are made is run into vats or storage tanks where it is held until orders are received for asphaltic materials, and it is then withdrawn and put through another manufacturing process, complete in itself, by which the asphaltic materials are produced. We do not consider that the exemption of asphaltic materials for highway purposes manufactured in the United States is in conflict with any legislative requirements on this subject.

The Bureau will give prompt and careful consideration to any specific instances of departure from the above regulations and special provisions which may be brought to its attention.

Very truly yours,

P. ST. J. WILSON,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain excerpts.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what are these excerpts?

Mr. McFARLANE. They are certain excerpts in regard to matters that have occurred in my own district.

Mr. RICH. Are they newspaper articles?

Mr. McFARLANE. No; they are not newspaper articles.

Mr. RICH. What are they?

Mr. McFARLANE. They have reference to certain matters that have occurred in my own district with respect to a municipal lighting plant that we are trying to build at Wichita Falls, Tex.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman expect the Government to build a plant somewhere in Texas?

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a very brief excerpt from a statement in the Boston Post by Mr. Kellogg, of Kellogg Corn Flakes, explaining the virtues of the 30-hour week in his concern.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, by reason of the unavoidable absence of my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERGUSON], I ask unanimous consent that he may be granted a leave of absence.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for leave of absence for my colleague the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] on account of his unavoidable absence due to automobile trouble in driving across the country.

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

There was no objection.

WOODROW WILSON

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a brief eulogy by me on Woodrow Wilson commemorating his last speech, which was made in my home city, Pueblo, Colo.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted by the House, I insert in the RECORD a eulogy on Woodrow Wilson delivered by me recently in the City Auditorium at Pueblo, Colo. The occasion of this eulogy was the installation in the building of a memorial tablet reciting the fact that in this building Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, in September 1919 delivered his last speech. The tablet was the work of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Pueblo, under the leadership of Mrs. Emma Hammond.

The eulogy is as follows:

It is with me always a solemn thought that in this building and on this platform Woodrow Wilson made his last speech. Here a great President of the United States appeared before his people for the last time. It marks this building as not only an historic but a sacred spot. It is highly fitting that a memorial tablet should be installed to publish to the world and to remind us of this dramatic national event, and the Woodrow Wilson Club of Pueblo is to be congratulated for this patriotic service.

I recall three of the outstanding events in the life of Woodrow Wilson which I was permitted to witness: His nomination for President at Baltimore; his inauguration as President in the Senate Chamber at Washington; and his last speech delivered from this platform in September 1919.

As he stood here he seemed to be in the full vigor and command of his mental and physical powers, but within an hour the physical man which supported his indomitable will had broken and the work of Woodrow Wilson was finished. The blade which could not be bent was broken. He paid with his life for one of the greatest ideals that ever stirred the mind and enthused the soul of a statesman, and he paid as truly as the soldier who falls on the field of battle.

I sat within a few feet of President Wilson and heard his last fervent and eloquent plea for the establishment of a world agency of peace between the peoples of the world. I have said that when he left this platform the work of Woodrow Wilson was finished, but it will never be finished so long as the great ideal to which he gave his life is unrealized among men. He was the prophet of a new order of relationships among the peoples and the nations of the world. It was not a new hope in the hearts of mankind, but it was given to him to be the voice of that hope in words still ringing round the world and which will ring down the generations so long as mass murder in the name of war between the nations finds a place among the activities of men. Woodrow Wilson has been in his grave for 14 years and today the great instrumentality of his wonderful mind is stirring the heart of the world with the hope that it may accomplish the end for which he designed it. Today it is not the scoff of cynics, but the hope of humanity, and if it fails, it will be the failure of humanity.

Woodrow Wilson was well fitted for the great role which fate thrust upon him. He was one of the two most scholarly men who ever reached the Presidency, the other being Thomas Jefferson. He was a profound student of history. He had a deep insight into causes and the relationships of the societies of the world. He had a mind unsurpassed in clearness and logic. After Secretary of State Robert Lansing left the Cabinet he wrote a series of four articles on Woodrow Wilson, and while the relationship between these two men had suffered under the stresses of those trying times, he did his former Chief justice. In one article he dealt with the part played by Wilson in the councils of what was known at Versailles as the "Big Four", representing the United States, England, France, and Italy.

These were the men who came to grips to make the final decisions in the settlement of the World War. Mr. Lansing said that after a discussion at the round table had disclosed the trend of thought of the "Big Four", Woodrow Wilson seized his pad and pencil and in scriptlike characters and with seldom the change of a word, put in final form in clear and simple English the composite thought of the group. His mind functioned with unerring precision, the result of an original endowment of brain, of will, and of character, brought to full fruition by a life of study, thought, and preparation.

Every man must have within him the intimations of natural religion and of faith in an overruling Providence. Mine is that when the hour strikes the man appears. I believe, as firmly as I believe anything, that George Washington was providential. The history of the Revolutionary War shows that at crucial times he carried the entire load on his shoulders, that Washington had only to lay down his sword and the Revolution was ended. I believe that Lincoln was providential, that that great mind and heart came forth from the processes that mold our destinies to save this great Nation in its supreme test. And I believe that Woodrow Wilson was a response to the age-long hope of mankind that war should give place to agencies of peace as the arbiter between the nations and the peoples of the earth.

Woodrow Wilson has been criticized for going to Paris. The wisdom and propriety of his venture is still a matter of controversy. But it is clear now that if he had not gone 60 nations would not be standing together today to avert another world cataclysm. It is claimed that he made too great concessions to get the Covenant of the League to those who were primarily interested in the spoils of war and that that was the price of the Covenant. But if the instrumentality which he created prevents another war, the price paid will not be too great. And if the League does not prevent another war, the war will come, not because of it, but in spite of it. Universal peace awaits the will, not of all men, but of enough men. They will tie up the dogs of war.

Woodrow Wilson has another side than that of the international relationships of nations He was one of three social-minded Presidents. Theodore Roosevelt was the first, and the man now in the White House is the third. I have heard it stated more than once that had not the World War intervened, Woodrow Wilson would have completed a program of social justice and reform which might have averted, at least in large measure, the disaster from which this country has not yet fully emerged. There is no difference in philosophy and principle between the Square Deal of Theodore Roosevelt, the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson, and the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Any apparent differences are merely due to the growth of the evil which brought these philosophies to the fore. Woodrow Wilson's work for social justice and reform as Governor of New Jersey made him President. It was his ambition to transcribe his statutes of New Jersey upon the statute books of the Nation. The present Congress has just strengthened the great instrumentality of finance he created, the Federal Reserve System. The seed he planted lives. It is growing nationally and internationally. It will continue to spread and the people will find greater shelter and security under its growth.

The first session of the Seventy-third Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President to cause the United States to be represented in the International Labor Organization, an agency to collect and disseminate information on labor conditions throughout the world. This Congress passed a small appropriation for the expense of the representation of this country in that Organization. It provoked a violent attack from Members of Congress who deal in international hate. This attack stirred me to a brief defense

of Woodrow Wilson. I can think of no more fitting conclusion to this eulogy than to quote the closing paragraphs of my remarks.

"Woodrow Wilson was eternally right and, as sure as the rising of the morning sun, time will vindicate him. He said he was playing for the verdict of mankind, and the verdict of mankind will be for him.

"Woodrow Wilson ranks with Thomas Jefferson as among those world statesmen who belong to the future of all peoples. Only America could give two such men to the world. Thomas Jefferson stated in final form the true relationship between man and government. Woodrow Wilson stated in form as final the true relationship between nation and nation. His enunciation of the right of the self-determination of peoples has already given the world new nations. His 14 points have given the world a charter of international relationships which will be studied and followed by statesmen centuries after the critics of Woodrow Wilson have all been forgotten. His is the one enduring name that came out of the World War. He lighted a new torch to guide the feet of mankind toward the goal of universal brotherhood, toward the day envisioned by the poet:

" 'Til the war drum throbbed no longer
And the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world."

THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT ELECTION AT WICHITA FALLS, FEBRUARY 8, 1936—SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE OR WILL THEY BE RULED BY THE POWER TRUST?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. McFARLANE], as I understand they are his own remarks.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Wichita Falls, like those of many other cities throughout the Nation, have throughout the history of the city been paying exorbitant and unreasonable electric-light rates.

For years the city has been trying to secure a fair rate for electricity from the power company without success. So powerful are the utilities and other special-interest groups in Texas that no regulatory commission has ever been allowed to be created with proper authority to really regulate the rates of the utilities. Realizing the hopelessness of any relief from Austin, as soon as this administration came into power, and realizing that our great leader in the White House, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, favored adequate regulation for the utilities, and in the absence of same, municipal ownership, as being the only other alternative to secure lower rates, the citizens of Wichita Falls made an earnest fight in the city election of 1933 and again in 1935, when they were successful in electing a city council whole-heartedly pledged to secure the erection of a municipal light plant.

MAYOR YOUNG'S ATTITUDE THEN

On January 12, 1935, I received the following telegram from Mayor Young:

Our city is very desirous of building a municipal light plant and securing Government loan for same. Please write us particulars regarding the proper steps for us to take immediately to try to secure these funds.

(Signed) JOHN T. YOUNG, *Mayor.*

To which I immediately replied that day, forwarding P. W. A. Circular No. 2, giving complete information concerning the necessary steps to be taken for filing application for a municipal light plant.

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUS FOR MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT THEN

The mayor and the city council immediately employed well-qualified engineers and began the preparation of the city's application to be filed with the Federal authorities to construct a municipal light plant at Wichita Falls.

On February 2, 1935, the city council unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Whereas the City Council of Wichita Falls for months has been endeavoring to secure fair and reasonable light and power rates for the city of Wichita Falls from the Texas Electric Service Co. without any material success; and

Whereas the existing light rates charged the people of this city by such company are excessive and entirely out of line with the cost of production of such electrical energy, and it now appears that competition is the most effective weapon for securing adequate relief for the citizens and firms of Wichita Falls; and

Whereas Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, has asked all American cities which are desirious of building municipal light plants as a means for producing and supplying the citizens of such cities with fair and reasonable light rates, to apply to the Federal Government for financial help and assistance in promoting such municipal light plants: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of Wichita Falls, That we go on record as favoring the construction of a municipal light plant for Wichita Falls; that we secure the help and cooperation of the Federal Government in the construction and building of the same; and that we feel the people of this city have expressed by an election duly held for this proposition, an overwhelming endorsement of such a plan, and we call upon the citizens of Wichita Falls for their full help and cooperation in this matter.

CITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY PASS ORDINANCE, AND MAYOR APPROVES SAME, FOR MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT

On the same day, ordinance no. 1193 was unanimously passed and approved by the city council and signed by the mayor, authorizing the city to issue its certificates of indebtedness to the Federal Government and pledge the income arising from said plant to pay for same. This ordinance, as shown from the application on file and the records in the city clerk's office at Wichita Falls, clearly shows that the application submitted by the city authorities is identically the same proposition that I have finally been able to get approved for the citizens of Wichita Falls, which they will be called to vote upon February 8, with these exceptions:

The original application was for a loan of $1,620,000, and a grant of $600,000, totaling $2,220,000. After a careful study the Federal authorities finally approved a loan of $1,260,000 at 4 percent, with an outright gift of $490,000. You will note the original application lacked $66,600 of requesting the 30-percent grant from the Federal authorities.

The next big difference between the application filed and as finally approved is the difference in the payments provided in the application as filed and the loan and grant as finally approved, which difference in payments is as follows:

Year	Application as filed	Application as finally approved
1936	$64,800	None
1937	64,800	None
1938	114,800	$5,000
1939	112,800	5,000
1940	120,800	5,000
1941	118,400	10,000
1942	131,000	10,000
1943	128,000	10,000
1944	125,000	16,667
1945	122,000	16,667
1946	144,000	16,667
1947	140,000	18,750
1948	136,000	18,750
1949	132,000	18,750
1950	128,000	18,750
Total payments for next 15 years	1,782,400	170,001

Thus it will be seen that competent engineers for the city of Wichita Falls, based on known electric consumption there, agreed that the city was able to pay $1,782,400 within the next 15 years. The application as finally approved by the Government requires that only $170,001 be paid within this same period of time.

After the passage of the resolutions, ordinances, and all other matters contained in the municipal light plant application as above mentioned, the city council sent the chairman of the light-plant committee and the counsel for utility matters to Washington to formally file same, which application was filed here in Washington on February 5 with Secretary Ickes. Upon returning to Wichita Falls the city council passed the following resolution:

Whereas Alderman Mack Taylor and Judge B. D. Sartin have just returned from Washington, D. C., where they successfully presented the application of the city of Wichita Falls, Tex., for a P. W. A. loan for building a municipal light plant; and

Whereas their visit to Washington was greatly expedited by the great help and friendly courtesy of Hon. John N. Garner, Vice President of the United States, Senator Morris Sheppard, Senator Tom Conally, Congressman James P. Buchanan, and Congressman W. D. McFarlane, and largely through the efforts of these men, together with the great help and assistance of our own fellow citizen, the Honorable James V. Allred, Governor of Texas, the foregoing application for a loan of $2,220,000 was received by Hon. Harold L. Ickes and filed for immediate action: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Board of Aldermen of Wichita Falls, Tex., That we go on record expressing our thanks to the city representatives, Judge B. D. Sartin and Hon. Mack Taylor, for their fine work in behalf of the city, and that a special letter of thanks and appreciation be written to Texas Senators, Congressmen, and to Vice President Garner and Gov. James V. Allred, expressing our deep appreciation for their fine cooperation and help in successfully presenting the city's application for the above-mentioned P. W. A. project; and that our city secretary be instructed to write such letters to each of said parties, enclosing a copy of this resolution. Passed and approved this 4th day of February, A. D. 1935.

BASED ON ELECTION, THE COUNCIL PLEAD FOR PLANT

On April 3, 1935, the city council wrote me as follows:

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *April 3, 1935.*

Representative W. D. MCFARLANE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MCFARLANE: We thought you might be interested in knowing that yesterday in the city election of Wichita Falls our three aldermen up for reelection who have vigorously supported municipal ownership of our city light plant, and who have heartily endorsed the national administration, were reelected by an overwhelming majority, receiving approximately 80 percent of the entire vote cast.

We are enclosing a clipping from the local daily paper showing the results of the election.

The strongest part of the New Deal administration at Washington has been the stand of the President on utilities. We believe that President Roosevelt's attitude on municipal ownership and on the outlawing of holding companies will be his main fort for reelection in 1936.

We feel that we are near the pulse of the people of Texas when we advocate the building of a municipal light plant and other municipally owned utilities out of the public-works funds.

We wish that you would see that a large part of this money is earmarked and set aside for municipally owned projects. These projects will be self-liquidating and will take most of the men from the relief rolls from Wichita Falls and other large cities of Texas. This will do more for promoting national recovery than any other way this money can be spent.

As you know, we have had on file our application for P. W. A. funds to erect a municipal light plant at Wichita Falls, and we trust that you will do all in your power to speed up the granting of this loan.

Appreciating your courtesy and consideration of this matter, we are,

Yours very truly,

MACK TAYLOR,
L. C. ROGERS,
CLAUDE MILLER,
J. B. STOKES,
MARK D. WALKER,
VIC STAMPFLI,
Aldermen.
B. D. SARTIN,
Special Counsel on Utility Matters.

WHY THE CHANGE OF HEART?

I could proceed through a very voluminous file and quote many letters and telegrams to show that the city council and the special counsel on utility matters were wholeheartedly for this municipal light plant program until after the adjournment of the last session of Congress. I was requested on October 28 by the city council to make a report of the status of the light, gas, and water applications of the city on file with the Government and their prospect of approval. After making this report the city council passed a resolution authorizing me to pledge a sufficient amount of the water revenues and see if the Government would reconsider and approve their application for a municipal light plant on that basis.

I drove my car to Washington at my own expense and personally presented this new proposition to the Federal authorities, and finally secured the approval of their application, not for $2,220,000, which included $111,000 engineers' fees and $33,000 attorneys' fees, with other unnecessary expenses, and after eliminating $470,000 unnecessary expenses, I finally secured the approval of their application for a loan of $1,260,000 and an outright gift or grant of $490,000.

STABBED IN THE BACK

While I was in Washington presenting this matter I found Mr. Sartin was giving the following statement to the Wichita Falls Record News:

SARTIN SKEPTICAL OF P. W. A. APPLICATION

B. D. Sartin, special attorney for the city in utility matters, appeared not greatly impressed Tuesday when he read the above dispatch of the activities of Representative W. D. MCFARLANE in behalf of a $2,220,000 loan for the city of Wichita Falls.

"Mr. MCFARLANE's trip is largely political", said Judge Sartin.

"I should be greatly surprised if he secured as much as $2.20 * * *."

When I finally secured the approval of this project, as above stated, for $1,750,000, of which $490,000 is an outright gift from the Government, Mr. Sartin and the so-called "little three", Young, Stampfli, and Walker, assisted and abetted by the so-called taxpayers committee, composed of Shields Heyser, J. L. Jackson, Jr., and A. W. King, began to bitterly oppose the election which was set for December 11, 1935. The principal reason given by all these parties was the pledge of a small part of the water revenue to insure the payment.

AFTER WATER REVENUES REMOVED POWER TRUST FIGHTS ON

Now that any pledge of the water revenues has been completely eliminated and the citizens have the opportunity of voting on the identical proposition they originally wanted, only on much more liberal terms, stripped of any extra graft, why do you suppose they are all apparently well financed and reorganized to fight this coming election? Do you suppose it is the voice of Jacob—the Texas Electric Service Co.—through the hand of Esau that is trying to deceive you again, and thus rob the citizens of Wichita Falls of perhaps the last opportunity they will have to vote to secure for themselves their own light plant, which will guarantee lower light rates?

THE PROPOSITION IS SOUND; THE PEOPLE NEED THE WORK

In their application to the Government the city authorities made this statement:

"Financially the proposition is sound. After making a considerable reduction in electric-service rates, the most conservative assumptions show a large margin of income above operating, maintenance, and sinking fund."

In answer to their statements being made that the plant is an unnecessary experiment, we find their application to the Government contains this statement:

"At present the city of Wichita Falls obtains electric service from the Texas Electric Service Co. Although there is a generating plant in Wichita Falls, which is kept ready as a stand-by, electric energy is brought to the city over transmission lines from generating stations located more than 100 miles away. Interruption of service is frequent and annoying; and at one time during the past year the city's water service was completely interrupted for a considerable time, due to transmission-line trouble, which stopped the electrically driven pumps, constituting a tremendous fire hazard.

"Lower electric rates than those now in effect are desired to reduce the necessary cost of living. A publicly owned utility is operated with rates as low as possible, and profits are used to defray expenses that would otherwise have to be met with taxation. A privately owned utility is operated with rates as high as possible, without losing customers, and profits are used for dividends to stockholders and extra dividends under the guise of management fees to holding companies; and excess profits are used for economically unsound extensions and improvements on which to claim a reasonable profit when criticized by commissions and legal authorities.

"From an employment standpoint, this project will afford a great amount of labor on the construction of a useful and permanent employment. After the project is completed it will furnish employment for many skilled men operating engines and maintaining the system."

NATIONALLY KNOWN—SARTIN AND HOWARD

As to the statements being made by the special city attorney that the city's bonds could easily be sold to private investors, we find that the light-plant application on file, under section (p) of his legal data, he submitted the following statement:

It is my opinion the proposed bonds cannot be negotiated.

Under section (Y) we find that the special utilities' attorney admits he is of "national standing."

Some time ago we find Mr. Ed Howard, president of Wichita Falls' two daily newspapers, frequently referred to as "nationally known." So it seems that now these two distinguished citizens have finally laid down in the same political bed together and each pledged to help the other to further help protect and guard the interests of the Power Trust.

AMONG HIGHEST LIGHT RATES IN TEXAS

According to the application on file, we have the power company charging among the highest light rates of any city of its size in Texas. The city council's resolutions of February 2 were adopted unanimously, as follows:

The charges made by the Texas Electric Service Co. for power and light service are entirely too high; * * * for the last several years the city of Wichita Falls has persistently tried to get

the said Texas Electric Service Co. to reduce the said rates in keeping with other reductions in price, but to no avail.

According to the last report of the Federal Power Commission, Wichita Falls has the highest electric-light rates in the State for a city of its size. According to the information on file, the last 3 years the citizens of Wichita Falls have consumed more than an average of 20,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually, upon which the Texas Electric Service Co.'s gross collections have been considerably more than $2,000,000.

THE ELECTION FEBRUARY 8

The election held December 11 requiring the pledging of a small part of the water revenues has been eliminated. The question to be voted on February 8 is the identical question submitted under the original municipal light plant application agreed to and filed by the entire city council, and others, which is that the Federal Government under the city's application offers to loan the city $1,260,000 at 4 percent, and to give the city $490,000, all of which is to be used to construct a municipal light plant, the city to pledge only a sufficient amount of revenues from the light plant to meet the payments required, as stated above; this will amount to $170,001 for the next 15 years, it being clearly understood and as provided in the city's ordinances and the State statutes that in no event shall any taxes ever be levied to pay for any of this light-plant indebtedness. The light plant must pay for itself out of its own earnings, otherwise it belongs to the Government.

THE RECENT REDUCTION IN LIGHT RATES

Since the citizens of Wichita Falls have been fighting to erect their own municipal light plant, as has been done by 37 other cities in Texas and in more than 3,500 cities in the United States, the Texas Electric Service Co. has come forth with a slight reduction in their light rates, as follows:

Comparison of typical net monthly bills for Jan. 1, 1935, and Jan. 1, 1936, of Texas Electric Service Co., Wichita Falls, Tex. (residential service)

	Minimum bill	Monthly kilowatt-hour consumptions						
		15	25	40	100	150	250	500
Jan. 1, 1935	[1] $1.00	$1.30	$1.90	$2.80	$5.80	$7.70	$9.95	$17.45
Jan. 1, 1936	[1] 1.00	1.35	1.85	2.60	5.40	6.90	9.40	14.40
Difference		+.05	−.05	−.20	−.40	−.80	−.55	−3.05
Percent difference		+3.8	−2.6	−3.6	−6.9	−10.4	−5.5	−17.4

[1] Including 10 kilowatt-hours.

New rate: Minimum bill $1 per month; 2 cents per day, and 5 cents per kilowatt-hour, first 90 kilowatt-hours per month; 3 cents per kilowatt-hour, next 110 kilowatt-hours per month; 2 cents per kilowatt-hour all additional kilowatt-hours per month.

NOTE.—All bills calculated under specifications used by the electric-rate survey of the Federal Power Commission. Bills for Jan. 1, 1936, calculated under rate schedule above.

The above rate comparison has been carefully checked and is correct. Thus, it will be seen that the rates on the small consumers have been increased, while the rates on large consumers have been slightly reduced.

Assuming that there are 10,000 light meters in the city of Wichita Falls under the 2-cents-per-day ready-to-serve charge, the light companies would receive more than $72,000 per year for furnishing no electricity whatever to the citizens. Add to this the new high rate schedule, as above stated, and it is costing the average citizen of Wichita Falls more than 7 cents per kilowatt for his current.

RATE COMPARISONS

On June 29, when the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, S. 2796, was before us, I spoke in favor of that measure, and called to the attention of the Congress the facts that the consumers of the Nation were being charged annually about $1,000,000,000 for electric current beyond what is the fair price for the current consumed. In speaking of the overcharge for Texas, I pointed out that, based on current consumed, we were paying more than $25,000,000 per year for electric light and power over what is considered a reasonable rate for the power consumed.

Assuming that my district consumes its pro-rata part of the power consumed in the State, this would mean that the consumers of electricity in the Thirteenth Congressional District are being forced to pay annually over $1,000,000 for electric current over what is considered a fair rate.

I further pointed out then, as well as at other times, the activities of the Power Trust lobby and how they have preyed upon all legislatures, State and National, and so far have been able to thwart the will of the people in securing reasonable utility rates.

In the speech of June 29 I compared the rates of each and every town in my district with the Tennessee Valley Authority rates, and showed the exact percentage of overcharges being forced upon the people by the power companies because of their control of all legislative branches of the Government.

I pointed out that this lobby control of the Power Trust is costing the consumers of electricity from two to four times as much as this service should cost them. Since the Power Trust in Wichita Falls has increased the rates on the small consumers and slightly reduced the rates on the large consumers, let us compare their present rates with those of cities of similar size in Texas:

Amarillo, 15 kilowatt-hours for $1.
Austin, 15 kilowatt-hours for $1.12.
Beaumont, 15 kilowatt-hours for $1.28.
Galveston, 15 kilowatt-hours for 90 cents.
Port Arthur, 15 kilowatt-hours for $1.28.
Wichita Falls, 15 kilowatt-hours for $1.35.

Thus showing that Wichita Falls still has the highest rate of any of the above cities for the services rendered.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT CITIES IN TEXAS

It should be very gratifying to the 37 cities in Texas owning their own municipal light plants that each and every one has been operating its plant year after year at handsome profit, many of them against keen competition from the private companies, and none of them operating at a loss. The Brownsville plant, a city of 22,021, operating against keen competition the past 10 years, has shown a net profit of $1,582,020. The Bryan plant, population 7,814, last year showed a net profit of $73,565. The Georgetown plant, population 3,583, last year showed a net profit of $13,640. The Greenville plant, population 12,407, last year showed a net profit of $37,168. The Lubbock plant, population 25,520, last year showed a profit of $88,665. The Vernon plant, population 9,137, last year showed a net profit of $20,872. The Denton plant, population 9,587, last year showed a net profit of $73,397.08. The city of Austin, population 53,120, in 1933 showed the following operating statement for their municipal light plant:

Austin, Tex., municipal electric utility

I. OPERATING STATEMENT, 1933

Operating revenue		$853,776
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation		252,125
Net operating revenue		601,651
Depreciation	$168,200	
Taxes	58,752	
		226,952
Net operating income		374,699
Nonoperating income		6,780
Gross income		381,479
Interest paid		25,321
Net income		356,158

In addition to the taxes and cash transfers to the city, the plant lighted the streets and municipal buildings without charge to the city.

The Austin plant has also been a self-financing project, in that all costs of original construction and subsequent expansion have been financed from plant revenues.

You will note from the above statement that the city of Austin, of similar size to Wichita Falls, made a net profit of $356,158, after all operating expenses, depreciation, allowances for taxes—$58,752, which is nearly $20,000 more than paid by the private company to the city of Wichita Falls, plus interest—still leaving a net income for the municipal light plant of $356,158; and this net income, as I understand, has been increased in 1934 and 1935.

Let us compare the rates for the city of Austin with those of Wichita Falls:

	Minimum bill	Kilowatt-hours included	Kilowatt-hours						
			15	25	40	100	150	250	500
Wichita Falls	$1.00	10	$1.35	$1.85	$2.60	$5.40	$6.90	$9.40	$14.40
Austin	.50	6	1.12	1 87	3.00	4.40	5.40	7.40	11.30

These municipal light plant cities, while giving the citizens the benefit of much lower rates than received by citizens of cities of similar size served by private power companies, as shown by their operating records, have created large surpluses, as above indicated, these surpluses are used to make needed city improvements or to reduce the city tax rates; for example, the city of Vernon had a much lower rate than Wichita Falls and shows a profit of $20,000, and makes no charge for street lighting, parks, football and baseball grounds, municipal buildings, and library. They give annually about 125,000 kilowatts per day to charity. Practically all mercantile establishments, filling stations, and so forth, using display window lights and signs, are furnished lights on a flat charge per month not to exceed 1 cent per kilowatt for this service. The Denton municipal light plant, constructed without cost to the citizens, has paid for itself and has built for the city a plant for which they have been offered over $1,000,000.

In addition to enjoying lower utility rates than charged by cities of similar size by private companies they have reduced their city- and school-tax rates from $2.09 to $1.75. They have the best lighted streets of any city of its size in Texas without cost. These services alone would cost the city $40,000 per year, the price charged by similar private companies for similar services. There is no sewerage charge in Denton.

SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Municipal light plants for many years throughout the Nation have proved highly successful, and great money makers for cities owning their own light plants. Because of controlled legislation, State and National, adequate regulation of rates has been impossible. The facts stand out that the private power companies because of the inability of the legislatures to enact legislation for the protection of the people, the people are being forced to pay from two to four times as much as should be paid for services rendered. The only way any city can break through this natural monopoly and have reasonable assurance of securing reasonable power rates is to build its own municipal light plant. After the plant is constructed, the records of the municipal light plant operations, Nation-wide, clearly show that they easily pay for themselves and pay their cities a good profit, while at the same time rendering dependable service at much lower rates than charged by private companies.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has now been operating 18 months, and has entered into contracts with seven small cities to sell them current which on the average cost these cities in the neighborhood of 6½ mills for the power consumed, and these little cities have transmitted and sold this power to their citizens for a little less than 2 cents per kilowatt-hour. The basic rates for residential and farm use in T. V. A. contracts are as follows:

Three cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 50 kilowatt-hours per month.

Two cents per kilowatt-hour for the next 150 kilowatt-hours per month.

One cent per kilowatt-hour for the next 200 kilowatt-hours per month.

Four mills per kilowatt-hour for the next 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month.

Seven and one-half mills per kilowatt-hour for all over 1,400 kilowatt-hours per month.

The financial results of the electric operations under T. V. A. rates for these seven cities are as follows:

Financial results of electric operations under T. V. A. rates

Contractor	Months of operation to June 30, 1935	Gross operating revenue	Operating expenses	Percent of gross revenue	Net income	Percent of gross revenue
Tupelo	17	$99,613.72	$49,507.97	49.70	$31,237.13	31.36
Alcorn County	13	78,106.40	36,293.94	46.47	28,288.36	36.22
Athens	13	37,628.45	20,300.67	53.95	7,412.14	19.70
New Albany	7	16,853.94	7,998.78	47.46	2,233.71	13.26
Pulaski	6	15,489.03	7,321.80	47.27	4,274.81	27.60
Dayton	5	8,870.28	5,050.92	58.94	1,136.39	12.81
Pontotoc County	4	5,404.52	3,291.60	60.91	235.01	4.35

If the private power companies complain that the low rates of T. V. A. are due to water power, then let me refer to the report of the Byllesby Engineering & Management Co., Chicago, Ill., and their testimony as one of the large private utilities of the country, who testified that the cost of producing electricity by steam is now less than producing same by water power.

TAX-FREE TOWNS

Eighty-nine cities, towns, and villages in the United States have no local city taxes because of revenues received from municipally owned utilities. According to the latest information available, these towns and their population are as follows:

1. Altus, Okla	8,439
2. Augusta, Kans	4,033
3. Avilla, Ind	559
4. Beggs, Okla	1,531
5. Bellville, Kans	2,383
6. Beloit, Kans	3,502
7. Blackwell, Okla	9,521
8. Braman, Okla	507
9. Carmen, Okla	904
10. Cass City, Mich	1,152
11. Chanute, Kans	10,277
12. Cherokee, Okla	2,236
13. Claremore, Okla	3,678
14. Clinton, Mich	1,026
15. Colby, Kans	2,153
16. Cushing, Okla	9,310
17. Duncan, Okla	8,363
18. Earlsboro, Okla	1,950
19. Edmond, Okla	3,576
20. Eldorado, Okla	1,183
21. Fairburn, Ga	1,372
22. Fairfax, Okla	2,134
23. Fort Towson, Okla	486
24. Frankton, Ind	750
25. Frederick, Okla	3,822
26. Garber, Okla	1,356
27. Gould, Okla	367
28. Grandfield, Okla	1,416
29. Granite, Okla	1,341
30. Hartshorne, Okla	3,587
31. Hawarden, Iowa	2,459
32. Hominy, Okla	2,875
33. Kaw City, Okla	1,001
34. Lamont, Okla	554
35. Laverne, Okla	903
36. Lindsay, Okla	1,713
37. Loco, Okla	333
38. Lubbock, Tex	20,520
39. Luverne, Minn	2,644
40. Manchester, Okla	281
41. Mangum, Okla	4,806
42. Manitou, Okla	323
43. Middletown, Ind	1,273
44. Mooreland, Okla	706
45. Morris, Okla	1,706
46. New Glarus, Wis	1,010
47. Newkirk, Okla	2,135
48. Norman, Okla	9,603
49. Norton, Kans	2,767
50. Olustee, Okla	651
51. Orleans, Vt	1,301
52. Pailo, Okla	394
53. Pawhuska, Okla	5,931
54. Pawnee, Okla	2,562
55. Perry, Okla	4,206
56. Ponca City, Okla	16,136
57. Pond Creek, Okla	857
58. Randlett, Okla	257
59. Red Cloud, Nebr	1,519
60. Richfield, Minn	3,344
61. Roff, Okla	772

62. Roosevelt, Okla	721
63. Rupert, Idaho	2,250
64. Russell, Minn	358
65. Sallisaw, Okla	1,785
66. Seminole, Okla	11,459
67. Skaneateles, N. Y	1,876
68. South River, N. J	10,759
69. Spooner, Wis	2,426
70. Stillwell, Okla	1,366
71. Stroud, Okla	1,894
72. Tahlequah, Okla	2,495
73. Tecumseh, Okla	2,419
74. Three Rivers, Mich	6,863
75. Torrington, Wyo	1,800
76. Trenton, Nebr	865
77. Vici, Okla	593
78. Waynoka, Okla	1,840
79. Weleetka, Okla	2,042
80. West Liberty, Iowa	1,679
81. Wetunka, Okla	2,153
82. Wilton, Iowa	1,104
83. Winfield, Kans	9,398
84. Wynne Wood, Okla	1,820
85. Yale, Okla	1,734
86. Anadarko, Okla	5,036
87. Logansport, Ind	23,000
88. Providence, Ky	4,742
89. Wilson, Okla	2,517

If these cities can so efficiently operate their municipally owned plants as to take care of the operating expenses of their cities from the revenues resulting therefrom without requiring any city tax rate, why should not Wichita Falls do likewise?

THE WICHITA FALLS LIGHT PLANT

Shortly before the World War the Kell interests at Wichita Falls owned both the light and water plants at Wichita Falls. These two plants were sold to the Texas Power & Light Co. for $750,000. Shortly after this sale the Texas Power & Light sold the water plant to the city of Wichita Falls for $696,000; in addition thereto the city paid $122,000 for Lake Wichita and certain water rights in the lake, making a total of $818,000 paid by the city to the Texas Power & Light Co. for the water department alone, which left the Texas Power & Light Co., or the Texas Electric Service Co., its twin brother—both of them being owned by the Electric Bond & Share Co.—left them the light plant without cost to them, with a profit of $68,000 beside.

COST OF STREET LIGHTS, ETC.

For the past 7 years it has cost the city of Wichita Falls more than $32,000 per year for street lighting, pumping water, sewerage, park and building lights, and so forth. Assuming that they will pay the same amount the next 7 years, it would save the city $189,000—$224,000 less $35,000 leaves $189,000—to vote to accept this proposition, because the Government is only requiring $35,000 to be paid on this plant in the next 7 years.

It is admitted by those who know that the light plant will be more than self-supporting from the beginning of its operation, as shown by careful analysis shown in the application on file, which survey shows that the municipal light plant should have a minimum income the first year of operation of $300,000 on the basis of at least a 25-percent reduction over existing light rates.

THE CITY'S LARGEST TAXPAYER

The Texas Electric Service Co. is now propagandizing the people that they are the city's largest taxpayer. This is a frequent statement made by the Power Trust in trying to defeat municipal ownership. The facts are no public utility pays any taxes. The people pay the taxes in increased rates charged by the utility, and the utility includes its taxes, as it does its high-powered advertising, lawyer, entertainment, and all other kinds of lobby expenses as a part of their expenses upon which they base their exorbitant rates. It is true that when such a utility is taken over by the people the taxes which it pays will no longer go to the government, and in that sense will be lost, but the cost of producing the service, eliminating all above-mentioned, unnecessary charges will be that much reduced and the people will receive the total amount of taxes paid in lower costs of their public-utility service. There is no excuse for power costing less than 1 cent per kilowatt to generate being sold to the public for from 5 cents to 10 cents per kilowatt. For instance, take the municipal light plant at Austin, Tex. This plant year after year has earned a net income for the city of more than $300,000 per year. The plant is valued at four and one-quarter million dollars, with no outstanding indebtedness. The plant has been in operation 30 years. The total savings to the consumers of electricity in Austin covering that period of time is conservatively estimated to be four and one-half million dollars, which is more than 20 times the amount of taxes which it would have paid as a privately owned plant.

Again, take the last statement rendered—1933—by the Texas Electric Service Co., as required by 1121 R. C. S. of Texas. It shows the total property valuation for rate-making purposes $3,491,442, and for taxpaying purposes their property was rendered at $1,157,690, paying $16,207.66 for city taxes. This same discrepancy will be found almost everywhere by utilities in rendering their property for taxation as compared in computing same for rate-making purposes.

PAY ROLL

Much propaganda has been spread about the large pay roll existing in the Texas Electric Service Co.'s office at Wichita Falls. According to the last annual report filed by the power company in the city clerk's office, in January 1934, the amount paid for salaries, labor, and so forth, was $166,407.82. Compare that sum with the salaries paid for the municipal light plant of the city of Austin, which is $252,125. The history of municipal light plant operation shows that they pay from 20 to 30 percent better wages than are paid under private ownership.

As to the number of employees to be furnished work on this project, the application on file says:

> It is estimated that 200 men will be employed for a period of 18 months on the construction of the electric system. Of this number 80 would be skilled or semiskilled workmen, or workmen classed at higher wages than common labor, and 120 would be common laborers. Of the 80 receiving higher wages than common labor, 20 percent, or 16, would be recruited from the relief rolls. These would include truck drivers, concrete workers, subforemen, and assistants to carpenters, bricklayers, and electric linemen. Of the 120 common laborers, 80 percent, or 96, would be recruited from relief rolls.
>
> Of the estimated 200 men to be employed, 88 would not be from the relief rolls; however, three-fourths, or 66, would be residents of Wichita Falls and the immediate vicinity.

The permanent staff of employees for the municipal plant will compare favorably with the private plant, and they will receive a living wage.

THE NEGRO IN THE WOOD PILE

The trouble the citizens at Wichita Falls are having seems to be the same trouble we are having Nation-wide. The American Liberty Leaguers, Manufacturers' Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and so forth, are trying to dictate, as they always have, the policy of government for their own particular benefit. The citizens of Wichita Falls in the April election of 1935 elected a complete set of city councilmen pledged to fight for the rights of the common people, and, among other things, they pledged the people to try to readjust the tax burden and, in truth and in fact, make it as really equal and uniform as possible, as provided in the Constitution, article I, section 8, which provides:

> Taxation shall be equal and uniform.

The Wichita Falls City Council last year found taxes for 1934 rendered as follows:

For the year 1934:	
Real estate	$17,423,940
Personal	8,379,260
Total valuation	25,803,200

An equalization board was appointed, who, after carefully going over the roll, certified the same as follows:

Real estate	$14,952,180
Personal	14,902,000
Total	29,854,180

Among the changes made on some of the principal property holders in the city are the following:

Name	Classification	Rendered	Equalization board value
Brannon, R.	Personal	None	$75,000
City National Bank in Wichita Falls	Real and personal	$228,800	302,900
Fain & McGaha	Personal	None	50,000
First National Bank	Real and personal	461,860	793,540
First National Co.	do	75,000	150,000
Howard, Ed.	Personal	1,500	34,000
Huff, R. E.	do	None	52,000
Kell, Frank	do	10,400	1,450,400
Municipal Gas Co.	do	547,023	913,000
North Texas Building & Loan	do	5,000	100,000
State Trust Co.	do	None	25,000
Southwest Dairy Products	do	None	50,000
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.	do	875,000	1,055,920
Times Publishing Co.	do	22,750	392,000
Wallace, Mrs. Hulda B.	do	10,738	50,000
Wichita Falls Building & Loan Association.	do	1,000	100,000
Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.	do	176,200	456,200
Wichita Falls Window Glass Co.	do	15,000	25,000
Wichita Falls Motor Co.	do	5,000	40,000
Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Co.	do	24,600	50,000
Wichita Falls Bus Co.	do	4,740	25,000
Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Works	do	16,080	75,000
Wooten, H. O., Grocery Co.	do	None	40,000

The city council further, in carrying out their campaign pledges, filed applications with the Federal Government for P. W. A. loans and grants to build a municipal light and gas plant and to make improvements for the city water system. When the self-appointed former leaders of the city could not force the city council to back down on the above-mentioned program upon which they were elected, they began a campaign of destruction, vilification, and abuse to discredit and destroy them in any and every way possible.

For example, the Times Publishing Co. claims their rendition entirely too high and they really turned the heat on the council. Their largest stockholder, Newspapers, Inc., a holding company of Waco, Tex., claims their Times Publishing Co. stock is worth $209 per share—and it probably is, based on recent earnings of more than $10 per share. On this basis the 8,000 shares of stock of the Times Publishing Co. is worth $1,672,000; so it seems that the Times Publishing Co. should not complain upon having their tax valuation increased from $22,750 to $392,000; for, in truth and in fact, their plant, based on recent earnings of their stock, is worth $1,672,000.

THE SO-CALLED TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

The Power Trust, through their paid hirelings, brought in from New York, California, and Fort Worth, who have maintained expensive headquarters in the Kemp Hotel and offices in the Staley Building, are already carefully organized, no doubt, to conduct a similar campaign to that which was conducted during the previous campaign last November and December. They have an unlimited expense account from the power company, and whatever sums they spend it is known will be charged as a part of the operating expense of the Texas Electric Service Co. and paid for by the citizens of Wichita Falls in exorbitant light rates. They have already hired their streetwalkers and telephone workers, and, no doubt, the so-called taxpayers' committee, as well as as many as possible of their preferred-stock holders are organized to fight in every way possible the municipal light plant project.

The Texas Electric Service Co.'s slick stock salesmen have bragged that they sold more stock in Wichita Falls than in any other city its size in the United States. These stock-selling schemes are carried on Nation-wide by the power companies to help bribe public opinion so that they may continue to charge unreasonable light rates for the services rendered, primarily for the benefit of the holding company, the Electric Bond & Share Co., of New Work. It may be of interest for the poor stockholders to know that according to information available in 1932 the Texas Electric Service Co. made a net profit of about $1,740,000, and of this amount sent about $1,350,000 to the Electric Bond & Share Co. and its intermediate holding companies for so-called useless contractional services rendered. Thus the poor preferred-stock holders, the real owners of the operating company, received less than $300,000.

It must be remembered that the Electric Bond & Share Co. owns 5,998,000 shares of the 6,000,000 common stock of Texas Electric Service Co., which stock is all that participates in the profits. The preferred stock and bonds merely receive 5-percent or 6-percent interest if the company, after the above-outlined milking process is finished, makes that much.

The Texas Electric Service Co. was purchased about 13 years ago by the American Power & Light Co., which is owned by the Electric Bond & Share Co., for less than $3,000,000, and the Texas Electric Service Co. is now valued at over $68,000,000. The American Power & Light Co., one of the holding companies under Electric Bond & Share Co., also owns the Texas Power & Light Co. This property was purchased about 13 years ago by the Southwestern Utilities Co. for less than $4,000,000, and both of these properties were purchased from the Southwestern Utilities Corporation, thus both of these properties cost the Electric Bond & Share less than $7,000,000, and the Texas Electric Service Co. and the Texas Power & Light Co. are now valued and the people paying rates based on a valuation of more than $150,000,000.

THE POWER TRUST "WRITE UP" AND "SHAKE DOWN"

On July 13, 1932, Senator GEORGE NORRIS, of Nebraska, gave a summary of the total write-ups or inflations which had been disclosed to that time, showing findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which showed a grand total write-up or shake-down by the Power Trust of the American people of $925,985,795.26, of which sum we find the write-up and shake-down of the Electric Bond & Share Co., $399,201,827.39. (See vols. 23 and 24 of the Federal Trade Commission report for complete information on the "gold dust twins" of Texas.)

No doubt the so-called taxpayers' committee that functions so well for its master will come forward with all possible misguided preferred stockholders of the Power Trust and urge the people of Wichita Falls to vote to continue the high electric rates now in force.

I have received from the city tax collector of Wichita Falls the following statements of the other so-called taxpayers' committee and other apparently faithful representatives of the Texas Electric Service Co. which should throw some light on the real interest they may now have in protecting this company:

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *December 6, 1935.*

I, W. S. Starnes, city tax collector, hereby certify that Shields Heyser is delinquent in city taxes on various pieces of real property for the years 1930 to 1934, inclusive, according to the records in the city tax office.

W. S. STARNES.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *December 6, 1935.*

I, W. S. Starnes, city tax collector, hereby certify that A. W. King rendered no property of any kind or character to the city of Wichita Falls for the year 1935.

W. S. STARNES.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *December 6, 1935.*

I, W. S. Barnes, city tax collector, hereby certify that J. L. Jackson, Jr., rendered lot 6, block 23, Southerland addition to Wichita Falls, with a total tax of $18.76, which he is exempt under homestead ordinance no. 1167, and further that he rendered $400 worth of personal property and taxable value of which is $5.60 for the year 1935.

W. S. STARNES.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *December 6, 1935.*

I, W. S. Starnes, city tax collector, hereby certify that M. D. Walker rendered no property of any kind or character to the city of Wichita Falls for the year 1935.

W. S. STARNES.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., *December 6, 1935.*

I, W. S. Starnes, city tax collector, hereby certify that B. D. Sartin rendered no property of any kind or character to the city of Wichita Falls for the year 1935.

W. S. STARNES, *Tax Collector.*

DISREGARD LAST-MINUTE STATEMENTS

The day before the last election the so-called taxpayers' committee, in attempting to mislead the people, allowed their

name to be used to an ad in the Power Trust Dailies entitled "Debunking Tax Free Town Talk", which ad states:

* * * Here are some taxless-town examples: Colby, Kans., and Ponca City, Okla., are claimed "taxless." In Colby nearly 500 pieces of real estate were advertised for sale for delinquent taxes. The same has been true several times in Ponca City.

I wired the mayor of Colby, Kans., as follows:

Please wire me collect whether or not your municipal light plant pays the entire costs of city government. Also whether or not 500 pieces of real estate advertised for sale delinquent city taxes.

To which he replied:

Revenue from our plant pays entire cost city government. No city tax levied. No property being advertised for sale for delinquent city taxes. May be some being sold for nonpayment special improvement county or State tax.

E. F. BECKNER, *Mayor, Colby, Kans.*

I also wired the superintendent of the municipal light plant, Ponca City, Okla., to which he replied:

Our city is tax-free through the operation of our municipal light plant. No tax for city purposes of any nature being assessed. Our utilities pay all city taxes regardless of nature. Net profit earned annually from light department, $160,000.

PAT SCHLESINGER,
Superintendent, Light Department.

Thus you see how the tools of the Power Trust are ever willing to intentionally misrepresent the facts, when they know it is too late to get this information to the public, in order to win an election for the Power Trust. I feel sure the so-called taxpayers' committee had no knowledge on the two towns above mentioned. No doubt the information was furnished by the Power Trust, who have been proved to resort time and again to any and all means to win a point in order to continue their program of robbery.

The citizens of Wichita Falls may expect the so-called taxpayers' committee and the Judases on the city council, who have betrayed the people and are now supporting the Power Trust and their friends, to bring forward any and all kinds of last-minute arguments trying to deceive the people on the issues involved in the election February 8.

MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW RESPOND

Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Backus, Mr. Gossett, and Mr. Sartin were all invited by Mr. Mack Taylor, chairman of the light-plant committee, to speak on behalf of the municipal light plant during the election held December 11. Each and all of these candidates failed and refused to help, and I understand they have maintained that attitude in this election. The Power Trust must be obeyed.

CONCLUSIONS

Bear in mind these facts: The Federal Government, having faith in Wichita Falls, has agreed to loan you $1,260,000 at 4 percent and an outright grant of $490,000 with which to build a municipal light plant. In return the Government takes a mortgage on the plant only and out of the plant's earnings alone asks repayment, it being distinctly understood that in no event shall taxes of any kind ever be levied against the citizens of Wichita Falls to pay any of this indebtedness.

The Government only requires that $35,000 be paid from the revenues of the plant the next 7 years. The city now pays more than that amount annually to the Texas Electric Service Co. for pumping the city's water, sewage, light, and so forth. The history of municipal light plant operation Nation-wide shows that it costs less than 1 cent per kilowatt-hour to generate and distribute the electric current; whatever is charged beyond that will go to retiring the indebtedness of the plant and then toward retiring the indebtedness of the city.

Since Texas has no adequate regulatory commission and little prospects of securing one, the only way the citizens of Wichita Falls can hope to secure lower electric-light rates is to vote for this bond election February 8 and build their own light plant.

The Texas Electric Service Co. is now collecting and taking out of the city of Wichita Falls more than $1,000,000 annually on excessive rates charged, most of which go to New York never to return, and the 1933 statement on file in the city clerk's office shows their cost for power delivered from the central system—1933—was $87,910.18.

If you want to increase employment in Wichita Falls and keep Wichita Falls' money at home to help build Wichita Falls, then each and every citizen of Wichita Falls should appoint himself a committee of one to get out and help win this bond election to insure lower electric-light rates for the future, and then the city will have this additional incentive to offer any prospective business that desires to locate there—the lowest light rate of any city its size in Texas rather than the highest rates.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker——

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

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the unanimous-consent request that was asked by me a moment ago and objected to was that I may be permitted to make a few brief remarks and have the clerk read a letter I sent to Dr. Townsend, and I renew the request at this time.

Mr. DUFFEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WAGE EARNERS AND THE NEW DEAL

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address delivered by me on Saturday, December 23, 1935:

I want to speak this evening to the American wage earners, laborers, farmers, clerks, and all those of small incomes, and present political and economic facts to them in order that they may decide for themselves what is for their own best interests and that of their families and their country.

I believe it is a waste of time to speak to business or professional men, for if they are not already back in the Republican Party they need their heads examined.

The American wage earner is interested primarily in knowing which party can restore business confidence and provide a steady and permanent job for him at an American standard of wages and of living in order that he may properly support his family—feed, clothe, and house them adequately and give them the opportunities in life to which American people are entitled. Confidence and employment are one and inseparable. The Republican Party, to win, must prove that through sound American principles of government it can restore business confidence, start the factory wheels turning, and put labor to work.

According to the American Federation of Labor, there are eleven and one-half million unemployed this evening, which is more than in July 1933, in spite of the expenditure of $15,000,000,000 in the last 2½ years. This alone is proof of the failure and break-down of the New Deal. The facts are gradually seeping through the mass barrage of propaganda emanating from hundreds of publicity agents paid out of the Treasury of the United States to defend the New Deal. Even the honey-worded and sugar-coated phrases of the President in his fireside chats are unable to befog the issues any longer or cover up the facts. The American Federation of Labor goes on to say that there are 50 percent more unemployed in the United States than in England, Germany, France, and Italy combined with a much greater population. What is wrong? Why has recovery been retarded and the depression prolonged in a country with the greatest natural resources and wealth in the world and with the most loyal, efficient, and industrious labor? Why do we still have 11,500,000 unemployed and 22,000,000 on relief?

The answer is clear and irrefutable—because President Roosevelt has repudiated practically all the sound planks of the party platform upon which he was elected and, likewise, the very principles of the Democratic Party. The people elected Franklin D. Roosevelt by an overwhelming vote in 1932 because in a depression they always seek a change. That is natural and is simply political history repeating itself. No man has had a greater opportunity than did President Roosevelt at the beginning of his term of office, and for the first 4 months he gave an admirable administration, trying to put into effect the sound planks of his platform, practicing economy, balancing the Budget, and thereby restoring confidence and putting people to work. At the end of May 1933 probably 80 percent of the American people regarded President Roosevelt as being almost divinely sent to lead us out of the economic wilderness. Then, almost overnight, he did an about-face, trampled in the mud his promises and pledges to the American people, and called to Washington a host of young radicals, Socialists, and near-Communists never before affiliated or identified with the Democratic Party.

The President put these visionaries and inexperienced theorists to work to formulate and jam through a supine and rubber-stamp Congress a whole series of unsound, unworkable, un-American, unconstitutional socialistic experiments that have all but destroyed business confidence, retarded recovery, consumed our resources,

and increased unemployment. Business was placed in a straightjacket, scarcely able to breathe or move in any direction. Uncertainty, fear, dread, and almost a state of terror existed as a result of a government by Executive orders, edicts, governmental agencies, and bureaucracies. The legislative and constitutional powers of Congress were usurped with impunity by the President, including the control of the purse strings, the making of tariff schedules, the valuation of money, and the actual control of industry, banking, and agriculture, leaving Congress without any more legislative clothing than Ghandi. This actually amounts to a change in our representative and constitutional form of government without the consent of the governed.

Hitherto we have had three separate and independent branches of government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The President has usurped the legislative functions, undermined the sovereignty of the States, and has sneered at the judicial branch when it acted in accordance with its functions under the Constitution. Every historian or writer on government points out that whenever the legislative and executive powers are combined it results in tyranny. A rose by another name smells as sweet. A dictatorship, likewise, by another name smells as rotten.

The improvement in business conditions dates from the time the Supreme Court held the N. R. A. unconstitutional. This decision lifted the fear, dread, and almost state of terror of Government control and economic dictatorship off the minds of American businessmen and partially restored confidence throughout the country in spite of the unsound and socialistic New Deal measures that have hampered and harassed business, consumed our resources, increased unemployment, and prolonged the depression.

The Republican National Committee showed good sense in appealing to deceived, disgusted, and misrepresented Jeffersonian Democrats to cross over to help elect a Republican President in defense of their party principles. The "brain trust" have trampled Democratic principles in the mud and have taken the New Deal administration as far away from Jeffersonian principles as they possibly could into crushing bureaucracy, regimentation, collectivism, and State socialism. The Republican Party has always stood for a centralized government, but the "brain trusters" have gone far beyond any previously conceived ideas of a centralized government and established State socialism in the United States.

The American wage earners are primarily interested in permanent jobs, and these can only be assured by sound American principles and the election of a Republican President, which will in itself restore confidence. The workingman is vitally interested in maintaining the American standard of wages and of living under the American protective principle which has made for the wealth and prosperity of the country in the past. This established protective system is rapidly being undermined and destroyed by the free-trade program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the unconditional most-favored-nation clause in his reciprocal treaties, bringing American labor into direct competition with labor paid 20 cents a day in Japan or $3 a week in the mines of Hungary. Secretary Hull, a most estimable gentleman, with whom I served in Congress for many years, has a free-trade obsession; and even the Democratic Party discarded free trade many years ago. By the time his long-distance economic policies are put into effect American mills will be closed down and millions of industrious Americans will be driven out to join the army of the unemployed.

The American wage earner is seriously concerned with the high cost of living and with the skyrocketing of prices for meat, pork, potatoes, and bread—the very necessities of life. The housewife, the wage earner's wife, can no longer buy meat and pork and balance her family budget. The processing taxes placed by the New Deal on clothing and foodstuffs are nothing but tariffs within the 48 States, where free trade has hitherto existed, levied on 125,000,000 American consumers. The tariff against goods imported from foreign lands is to protect American labor against the pauperized labor of Europe and Asia, and not against our own labor and consumers as is done by the New Deal processing taxes.

The farmer in the North and East receives few benefits and many increased burdens from the A. A. A. program. I do not blame the western and southern farmers for taking bounties and hand-outs from the Government for destruction of crops and birth control of pigs. But every cotton and wheat farmer must know that these temporary benefits cannot last forever, and that we have already lost half of our cotton export trade and all of our foreign wheat market. The South is committing economic suicide for temporary profit. A million people in the South—sharecroppers, tenant farmers, those who plant, pick, gin, compress, transport, and ship—have lost their jobs due to the A. A. A. program of restriction and are now on the relief rolls, along with another million in the wheat-corn-hog section of the country. Think of the United States—formerly the greatest wheat exporting nation—importing 34,000,000 bushels of wheat to December 1, and exporting less than a million. In addition we imported 41,000,000 bushels of corn, 22,000,000 pounds of butter, 10,000,000 bushels each of oats and rye, 105,000,000 pounds of meat products, 46,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 65,000,000 pounds of tomatoes in the last 11 months in a nation once the granary of the world.

The Republican Party will have a sound and workable agricultural program for the benefit of the American farmers which will restore the foreign markets for our exportable farm surplus and protect our own domestic markets for the American farmer.

All wage earners and farmers are vitally interested in the problem of rapidly mounting taxes, as it means a lower standard of wages and living for them and impoverishment of the so-called middle class. Who will have to pay for the squander mania and the $15,000,000,000 deficit piled up by the New Deal? Why, the wage earners, small businessmen, farmers, and people of moderate and small incomes, through increased consumer's and income taxes and probably a Federal sales tax will be imposed out of necessity. I quote without comment, as none is necessary, from an able speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt, made at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 19, 1932, when he was a candidate for President:

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors, because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production. If excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, tax-sold farms, and hence in hordes of the hungry tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in deductions from wages, in increased cost of what they buy. * * * There is not an unemployed man—there is not a struggling farmer—whose interest in this subject is not direct and vital. * * * If, like a spendthrift, the Government throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay, and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy."

The American people listening in on the President's Atlanta speech were almost lulled to sleep in a cradle of debt. The President is no longer afraid of the big, bad wolf—of debts, deficits, taxes, or unbalanced budgets. Perhaps the change in the President's viewpoint may be attributed to the desire to continue the hand-outs of all kinds to help keep the New Deal administration in power for another 4 years, in which case the words of Louis XIV—"after me the deluge"—have a significant meaning at this time.

I have only discussed a few problems affecting the pocketbooks of the wage earners, the farmers, and the people of small means. I propose to use the remainder of my time to present my views as to what the Republican Party should do in 1936 in order to win.

I am in favor of the nomination of Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH for President on the Republican ticket, because he can win easily and carry with him a Republican House of Representatives and restore the Republican Party to power in the Western and Eastern States. He is a liberal and wears no collar of any special interest. He has devoted his life to obtaining a square deal for all the American people. Every liberal Republican should be for him and most of the conservatives, because he stands firmly for constitutional and representative government as against economic and political dictatorship.

I predict that most of the Republican candidates for the United States Senate and for Congress who will be up for election in 1936 will be for his nomination, in order to help get elected themselves, if for no other reason.

Let me conclude by admonishing Republicans in all the States of the Union not to be deceived by the carefully planned propaganda of some of the Old Guard reactionary politicians who seek to send uninstructed delegates to the Cleveland convention for so-called trading purposes. I propose at every opportunity to point out the folly of selecting favorite sons and to expose the dangers resulting from such a policy. It merely plays into the hands of a few political manipulators who will select a candidate satisfactory to themselves in a back room, which will mean the doom of the candidate and the party. Political conditions in 1936 will be far different from 1920, 1924, and 1928, when any Republican reactionary, conservative, liberal, or radical could have been elected.

Unfortunately, some of the Old Guard leaders of the Republican Party are hopelessly reactionary and blind to the conditions ahead and will attempt to revive the dead past, which spells ruin for the country and will eventuate in a disastrous radical reaction. Let us follow the advice of that great and courageous American, Theodore Roosevelt, who said: "I propose to do everything I can to make the Republican Party stand for sane and constructive liberalism, just as it was under Lincoln."

The policy of the Republican Party should clearly be neither to compromise with the socialism of the New Deal or to go back to the old order of alleged domination by special interests, wealth, and reaction, but to go forward on a sound and sane liberal platform of a square deal for labor, the farmer, the businessmen, the consumers, and for private property within the confines and compass of the Constitution of the United States.

I take this opportunity to ask all New York State Republicans who are interested in electing delegates in the April primaries favorable to the nomination of Senator BORAH or a liberal candidate for President to communicate with me at the House of Representatives at Washington, as I have been authorized by him to organize the entire State for that specific purpose.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement to the House.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, some inquiry, I think, was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] with reference to the program for the next few days of the Congress.

It is our hope we will not have any session of the House tomorrow, but responsible authorities here in the House are very anxious to proceed as soon as possible to the expedition of our business, and it has been arranged that on Monday

we will take up the Consent Calendar, after the Budget message has been disposed of; and on Tuesday next it is our expectation to take up for consideration the House Private Calendar.

I give this information so that those gentlemen who are concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

RECESS

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Speaker.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House (at 8 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) was called to order by the Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a unanimous-consent request. I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tonight it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute further with reference to the program for next week. I am authorized by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to announce that that committee will be ready on Wednesday next to take up the independent offices appropriation bill.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE

At 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

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

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] as a committee on the part of the Senate to conduct the President into the Chamber.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] as a like committee on the part of the House.

At 8:55 o'clock p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk amidst prolonged applause.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Members of the joint session of Congress, I have the privilege and honor to present to you the President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, we are about to enter upon another year of the responsibility which the electorate of the United States has placed in our hands. Having come thus far, it is fitting that we should pause to survey the ground which we have covered and the path which lies ahead.

On the 4th day of March 1933, on the occasion of taking the oath of office as President of the United States, I addressed the people of our country. Need I recall either the scene or the national circumstances attending the occasion? The crisis of that moment was almost exclusively a national one. In recognition of that fact, so obvious to the millions in the streets and in the homes of America, I devoted by far the greater part of that address to what I called, and the Nation called, critical days within our own borders.

You will remember on that 4th of March 1933 the world picture was an image of substantial peace. International consultation and widespread hope for the bettering of relations between the nations gave to all of us a reasonable expectation that the barriers to mutual confidence, to increased trade, and to the peaceful settlement of disputes could be progressively removed. In fact, my only reference to the field of world policy in that address was in these words: "I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—a neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

In the years that have followed that sentiment has remained the dedication of this Nation. Among the nations of the great Western Hemisphere the policy of the good neighbor has happily prevailed. At no time in the four and a half centuries of modern civilization in the Americas has there existed—in any year, any decade, or any generation in all that time—a greater spirit of mutual understanding, of common helpfulness, and of devotion to the ideals of self-government than exists today in the 21 American Republics and their neighbor, the Dominion of Canada. This policy of the good neighbor among the Americas is no longer a hope—no longer an objective remaining to be accomplished—it is a fact, active, present, pertinent, and effective. In this achievement every American nation takes an understanding part. There is neither war, nor rumor of war, nor desire for war. The inhabitants of this vast area, 250,000,000 strong, spreading more than 8,000 miles from the Arctic to the Antarctic, believe in, and propose to follow, the policy of the good neighbor; and they wish with all their heart that the rest of the world might do likewise.

The rest of the world—ah! there is the rub.

Were I today to deliver an inaugural address to the people of the United States, I could not limit my comments on world affairs to one paragraph. With much regret I should be compelled to devote the greater part to world affairs. Since the summer of that same year of 1933 the temper and the purposes of the rulers of many of the great populations in Europe and Asia have not pointed the way either to peace or to good will among men. Not only have peace and good will among men grown more remote in those areas of the earth during this period, but a point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of growing ill will, of marked trends toward aggression, of increasing armaments, of shortening tempers—a situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war.

On those other continents many nations, principally the smaller peoples, if left to themselves, would be content with their boundaries and willing to solve within themselves and in cooperation with their neighbors their individual problems, both economic and social. The rulers of those nations, deep in their hearts, follow these peaceful and reasonable aspirations of their peoples. These rulers must remain ever vigilant against the possibility today or tomorrow of invasion or attack by the rulers of other peoples who fail to subscribe to the principles of bettering the human race by peaceful means.

And within those other nations—those which today must bear the primary, definite responsibility for jeopardizing world peace—what hope lies? To say the least, there are grounds for pessimism. It is idle for us or for others to preach that the masses of the people who constitute those nations which are dominated by the twin spirits of autocracy and aggression are out of sympathy with their rulers,

that they are allowed no opportunity to express themselves, that they would change things if they could.

That, unfortunately, is not so clear. It might be true that the masses of the people in those nations would change the policies of their governments if they could be allowed full freedom, full access to the processes of democratic government as we understand them. But they do not have that access; lacking it, they follow blindly and fervently the lead of those who seek autocratic power.

Nations seeking expansion, seeking the rectification of injustice springing from former wars, or seeking outlets for trade, for population, or even for their own peaceful contributions to the progress of civilization, fail to demonstrate that patience necessary to attain reasonable and legitimate objectives by peaceful negotiation or by an appeal to the finer instincts of world justice.

They have therefore impatiently reverted to the old belief in the law of the sword or to the fantastic conception that they, and they alone, are chosen to fulfill a mission and that all the others among the billion and a half of human beings in the world must and shall learn from and be subject to them.

I recognize—and you will recognize—that these words which I have chosen with deliberation will not prove popular in any nation that chooses to fit this shoe to its foot. Such sentiments, however, will find sympathy and understanding in those nations where the people themselves are honestly desirous of peace, but must constantly aline themselves on one side or the other in the kaleidoscopic jockeying for position that is characteristic of European and Asiatic relations today. For the peace-loving nations—and there are many of them—find that their very identity depends on their moving and moving again on the chessboard of international politics.

I suggested in the spring of 1933 that 85 or 90 percent of all the people in the world were content with the territorial limits of their respective nations and were willing further to reduce their armed forces if every other nation in the world would agree to do likewise.

That is equally true today, and it is even more true today that world peace and world good will are blocked by only 10 or 15 percent of the world's population. That is why efforts to reduce armies have thus far not only failed but have been met by vastly increased armaments on land and in the air, and that is why even efforts to continue the existing limits on naval armaments into the years to come show such little current success.

But the policy of the United States has been clear and consistent. We have sought with earnestness in every possible way to limit world armaments and to attain the peaceful solution of disputes among all nations.

We have sought by every legitimate means to exert our moral influence against repression, against discrimination, against intolerance and autocracy, and in favor of freedom of expression, equality before the law, religious tolerance, and popular rule.

In the field of commerce we have undertaken to encourage a more reasonable interchange of the world's goods. In the field of international finance we have, so far as we are concerned, put an end to dollar diplomacy, to money grabbing, to speculation for the benefit of the powerful and rich, at the expense of the small and the poor.

As a consistent part of a clear policy, the United States is following a twofold neutrality toward any and all nations which engage in wars that are not of immediate concern to the Americas. First, we decline to encourage the prosecution of war by permitting belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States; second, we seek to discourage the use by belligerent nations of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of a war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in time of peace.

I trust that these clear objectives thus unequivocally stated will be carried forward by cooperation between this Congress and the President.

I realize that I have emphasized to you the gravity of the situation which confronts the people of the world. This emphasis is justified because of its importance to civilization and therefore to the United States. Peace is jeopardized by the few and not by the many. Peace is threatened by those who seek selfish power. The world has witnessed similar eras—as in the days when petty kings and feudal barons were changing the map of Europe every fortnight, or when great emperors and great kings were engaged in a mad scramble for colonial empire.

We hope that we are not again at the threshold of such an era. But if face it we must, then the United States and the rest of the Americas can play but one role: through a well-ordered neutrality to do naught to encourage the contest, through adequate defense to save ourselves from embroilment and attack, and through example and all legitimate encouragement and assistance to persuade other nations to return to the days of peace and good will.

The evidence before us clearly proves that autocracy in world affairs endangers peace and that such threats do not spring from those nations devoted to the democratic ideal. If this be true in world affairs, it should have the greatest weight in the determination of domestic policies.

Within democratic nations the chief concern of the people is to prevent the continuation or the rise of autocratic institutions that beget slavery at home and aggression abroad. Within our borders, as in the world at large, popular opinion is at war with a power-seeking minority.

That is no new thing. It was fought out in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. From time to time since then the battle has been continued, under Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

In these later years we have witnessed the domination of Government by financial and industrial groups, numerically small but politically dominant in the 12 years that succeeded the World War. The present group of which I speak is indeed numerically small and, while it exercises a large influence and has much to say in the world of business, it does not, I am confident, speak the true sentiments of the less articulate but more important elements that constitute real American business.

I go back once more. In March 1933 I appealed to the Congress of the United States and to the people in a new effort to restore power to those to whom it rightfully belonged. The response to that appeal resulted in the writing of a new chapter in the history of popular government. You, the Members of the legislative branch, and I, the Executive, contended for and established a new relationship between Government and people.

What were the terms of that new relationship? They were an appeal from the clamor of many private and selfish interests; yes, an appeal from the clamor of partisan interest, to the ideal of the public interest. Government became the representative and the trustee of the public interest. Our aim was to build upon essentially democratic institutions, seeking all the while the adjustment of burdens, the help of the needy, the protection of the weak, the liberation of the exploited, and the genuine protection of the people's property.

It goes without saying that to create such an economic constitutional order more than a single legislative enactment was called for. We had to build, you in the Congress and I, as the Executive, upon a broad base. Now, after 34 months of work, we contemplate a fairly rounded whole. We have returned the control of the Federal Government to the city of Washington.

To be sure, in so doing, we have invited battle. We have earned the hatred of entrenched greed. The very nature of the problem that we faced made it necessary to drive some people from power and strictly to regulate others. I made that plain when I took the oath of office in March 1933. I spoke of the practices of the unscrupulous money changers who stood indicted in the court of public opinion. I spoke of the rulers of the exchanges of mankind's goods, who failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence. I said that they had admitted their failure and had abdicated.

Abdicated? Yes, in 1933; but now with the passing of danger they forget their damaging admissions and withdraw their abdication.

They offer, they seek—let us put it that way—the restoration of their selfish power. They offer to lead us back round the same old corner into the same old dreary street.

Yet there are still determined groups that are intent upon that very thing. Rigorously held up to popular examination, their true character presents itself. They steal the livery of great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests. As guardians and trustees for great groups of individual stockholders, they wrongfully seek to carry the property and the interests entrusted to them into the arena of partisan politics. They seek—this minority in business and industry—to control and often do control and use for their own purposes legitimate and highly honored business associations; they engage in vast propaganda to spread fear and discord among the people—they would "gang up" against the people's liberties.

The principle that they would instill into government if they succeed in seizing power is well shown by the principles which many of them have instilled into their own affairs: autocracy toward labor, toward stockholders, toward consumers, toward sentiment. Autocrats in smaller things, they seek autocracy in bigger things. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

If these gentlemen believe, as they say they believe, that the measures adopted by this Congress and its predecessor, and carried out by this administration, have hindered rather than promoted recovery, let them be consistent. Let them propose to this Congress the complete repeal of these measures. The way is open to such a proposal.

In other words, let action be positive and not negative. The way is open in the Congress of the United States for an expression of opinion by yeas and nays. Shall we say that values are restored and that the Congress will, therefore, repeal the laws under which we have been bringing them back? Shall we say that because national income has grown with rising prosperity we shall repeal existing taxes and thereby put off the day of approaching a balanced Budget and of starting to reduce the national debt? Shall we abandon the reasonable support and regulation of banking? Shall we restore the dollar to its former gold content? Shall we say to the farmer, "The prices for your products are, in part, restored, now go and hoe your own row"? Shall we say to the home owners, "We have reduced your rates of interest, we have no further concern with how you keep your home or what you pay for your money; that is your affair"? Shall we say to the several millions of unemployed citizens who face the very problem of existence—yes; of getting enough to eat—"We will withdraw from giving you work; we will turn you back to the charity of your communities and to those men of selfish power who tell you that perhaps they will employ you if the Government leaves them strictly alone"? Shall we say to the needy unemployed, "Your problem is a local one, except that perhaps the Federal Government, as an act of mere generosity, will be willing to pay to your city or to your county a few grudging dollars to help maintain your soup kitchens"? Shall we say to the children who have worked all day in the factory, "Child labor is a local issue and so are your starvation wages; something to be solved or left unsolved by the jurisdictions of 48 States"? Shall we say to the laborer, "Your right to organize, your relations with your employer have nothing to do with the public interest; if your employer will not even meet with you to discuss your problems and his, that is none of our affair"? Shall we say to the unemployed and the aged, "Social security lies not within the province of the Federal Government; you must seek relief elsewhere"? Shall we say to the men and women who live in conditions of squalor in country and in city, "The health and the happiness of you and your children are no concern of ours"? Shall we expose our population once more by the repeal of laws to protect them against the loss of their honest investments and against the manipulations of dishonest speculators? Shall we abandon the splendid efforts of the Federal Government to raise the health standards of the Nation and to give youth a decent opportunity through such means as the Civilian Conservation Corps?

Members of the Congress, let these challenges be met. If this is what these gentlemen want, let them say so to the Congress of the United States. Let them no longer hide their dissent in a cowardly cloak of generality. Let them define the issue. We have been specific in our affirmative action. Let them be specific in their negative attack.

But the challenge faced by this Congress is more menacing than merely a return to the past—bad as that would be. Our resplendent economic autocracy does not want to return to that individualism of which they prate, even though the advantages under that system went to the ruthless and the strong. They realize that in 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's government this power is wholesome and proper. But in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people. Give them their way and they will take the course of every autocracy of the past—power for themselves, enslavement for the public.

And their weapon is the weapon of fear. I have said: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." That is as true today as it was in 1933. But such fear as they instill today is not a natural fear, a normal fear; it is a synthetic, manufactured, poisonous fear that is being spread subtly, expensively, and cleverly by the same people who cried in those other days, "Save us, else we perish."

I am confident that the Congress of the United States well understands the facts and is ready to wage unceasing warfare against those who seek a continuation of that spirit of fear. The carrying out of the laws of the land as enacted by the Congress requires protection until final adjudication by the highest tribunal of the land. The Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives.

We are justified in our present confidence. Restoration of national income, which shows continuing gains for the third successive year, supports the normal and logical policies under which agriculture and industry are returning to full activity. Under these policies we approach a balance of the National Budget. National income increases: tax receipts, based on that income, increase without the levying of new taxes. That is why I am able to say to this, the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, that based on existing laws it is my belief that no new taxes, over and above the present taxes, are either advisable or necessary.

National income increases: employment increases. Therefore, we can look forward to a reduction in the number of those citizens who are in need. Therefore, also, we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for relief.

In the light of our substantial material progress, in the light of the increasing effectiveness of the restoration of popular rule, I recommend to the Congress that we advance, and that we do not retreat. I have confidence; confidence that you will not fail the people of the Nation whose mandate you have already so faithfully fulfilled.

I repeat, with the same faith and the same determination, my words of March 4, 1933: "We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with a clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with a clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life. We do not distrust the future of essential democracy."

I cannot better end this message on the state of the Union than by repeating the words of a wise philosopher at whose feet I sat many years ago:

"What great crises teach all men whom the example and counsel of the brave inspire is this lesson: Fear not, view all the tasks of life as sacred, have faith in the triumph of the ideal, give daily all that you have to give, be loyal and rejoice whenever you find yourselves part of a great

ideal enterprise. You, at this moment, have the honor to belong to a generation whose lips are touched by fire. You live in a land that now enjoys the blessings of peace. But let nothing human be wholly alien to you. The human race now passes through one of its great crises. New ideas, new issues—a new call for men to carry on the work of righteousness, of charity, of courage, of patience, and of loyalty. * * * However memory brings back this moment to your minds, let it be able to say to you: That was a great moment. It was the beginning of a new era. * * * This world in its crisis called for volunteers, for men of faith in life, of patience in service, of charity, and of insight. I responded to the call however I could. I volunteered to give myself to my Master—the cause of humane and brave living. I studied, I loved, I labored, unsparingly and hopefully, to be worthy of my generation."

Thereupon, at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the President retired from the Hall of the House.

At 9 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m., the Vice President announced that the joint session was dissolved.

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

REFERENCE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

491. A letter from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting its report covering its operation for the third quarter of 1935, and for the period from the organization of the corporation on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1935, inclusive (H. Doc. No. 379); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

492. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 14, 1935, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustration, on a preliminary examination of Green River, Wash., with a view to control of its floods, authorized by act of Congress approved June 14, 1934 (H. Doc. No. 377); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

493. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting pursuant to section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved January 21, 1927, section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, and the River and Harbor Acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1930, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 2, 1935, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, containing a general plan for the improvement of Red River, La., Ark., Okla., and Tex., for the purposes of navigation and efficient development of its water power, the control of floods, and the needs of irrigation (H. Doc. No. 378); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with 93 illustrations.

494. A letter from the quartermaster general of United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the stated convention of the Thirty-seventh National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans held at San Antonio, Tex., September 15–19, 1935 (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

495. A letter from the national legislative chairman of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, transmitting the minutes of the Fifteenth National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans held at New Haven, Conn., July 18 to 20, 1935 (H. Doc. No. 350); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

496. A letter from the chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a report covering the activities of the Authority during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1935 (H. Doc. No. 356); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

497. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting 647 reports of inspections of disbursements made by officers of the Army, which inspections were made by the Inspector General's Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

498. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the journal of the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1935; to the Committee on the Territories.

499. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the journal of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1935; to the Committee on the Territories.

500. A letter from the Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1935; to the Committee on the Territories.

501. A letter from the director of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, transmitting the report of the Seventeenth Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 23–26, 1935; proceedings of that convention and the financial statement; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

502. A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration, transmitting the first report of the Administration of the functions with which he has been charged as Administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

503. A letter from the Archivist, transmitting, in compliance with section 9 of the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934, lists of papers recommended for disposition, as provided by law, by the War Department, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

504. A letter from the secretary of the American National Theater and Academy, transmitting a report of the proceedings of said corporation for the preceding calendar year, viz, 1935, and including a full and complete report of its receipts and expenditures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

505. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report on the studies and investigations of beach conditions at Old Orchard, Maine; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

506. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Cuivre River, Mo., made under the provisions of section 10 of the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928; to the Committee on Flood Control.

507. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting an itemized report concerning the activities of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

508. A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

509. A letter from the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of its official proceedings for the year ended December

31, 1934, with other information relating to the regulation and operation of the public utilities in the District of Columbia coming under the jurisdiction of said Commission; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

510. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of designs, aircraft, aircraft parts, and aeronautical accessories purchased by the Navy Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

511. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of Dampskib Aktieselshap Roskva, of Oslo, Norway, owner of the steamship *Roskva*, for damages sustained by that vessel in a collision with the U. S. Army tug *Amackassin;* to the Committee on Claims.

512. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of claims arbitrated or settled between October 16, 1934, and October 15, 1935, by the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the United States Shipping Merchant Fleet Corporation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

513. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the War Minerals Relief Commission, covering the period December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, inclusive; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

514. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, from the working capital fund established in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the act approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 229), for the operation of the industrial activities at the United States Narcotic Farm, Lexington, Ky.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

515. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the circular of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament furnishing information with reference to proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 1936; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

516. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1936, and prior years, for the legislative establishment, certain executive departments and independent establishments, and the District of Columbia, amounting in all to $60,317,918.94, together with proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations and proposed authorizations for expenditures aggregating $29,000 from Indian tribal funds (H. Doc. No. 381); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

517. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Seventy-fourth Congress (H. Doc. No. 359); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

518. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his report and recommendation to the Congress concerning the claim of H. R. Heinicke, Inc., against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

519. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a report for the period from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, both inclusive, giving names of statutory and contingent-fund employees of the House and their respective compensations; to the Committee on Accounts.

520. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of expenditures from each of the appropriations involving expenditures for repairs or changes to a vessel of the Navy in excess of $450,000 for any 18 consecutive months; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

521. A letter from the president of the Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, transmitting its report showing the activities of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

522. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to remove restrictions against construction on certain parts of Governors Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

523. A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting an interim report of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the agricultural income inquiry (H. Doc. No. 380); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

524. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a copy of his annual report for the fiscal year 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

525. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report concerning the disposition of useless papers of the Bureau of Standards and the Patent Office; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

526. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting three tables representing the cost, cancelations, and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

527. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the fiscal affairs of all Indian tribes for whose benefit expenditures from public or tribal funds were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

528. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the Departments of Commerce, War, the Civil Service Commission, the Interior Department, and the General Accounting Office relative to money received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, which was not paid into the general fund of the United States Treasury; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

529. A letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of a report of the Tariff Commission in an investigation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 51 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to synthetic camphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

530. A letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of a report rendered today to the Senate in compliance with a resolution of that body with respect to "The importation into the United States of fresh and frozen tuna fish and its effect on the production of tuna fish by United States fishing vessels"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

531. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his report and recommendation to the Congress concerning the claim of the Texas Pacific Terminal Railroad of New Orleans against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

532. A letter from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting a copy of the first annual report of the National Mediation Board, including the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, to Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

533. A letter from the Director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, transmitting the report of the work and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for the period from October 31, 1934, to November 1, 1935 (H. Doc. No. 355); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

534. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of rental collections on account of public buildings and sites, privileges, and ground rent, under the control of the Treasury Department, outside of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

535. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of the cost of manufacture at armory and arsenals; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

536. A letter from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended November 30, 1935, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims; to the Committee on Claims.

537. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report showing refunds of internal revenue in

excess of $500 approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue ing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

538. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report showing names of officers and employees who received payments during the calendar year 1934, in excess of $15,000 from corporations as salary, commission, bonus, or other compensation for personal services rendered; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

539. A letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a preliminary report by the Commission with reference to the work, activities, personnel, and functions of protective and reorganization committees in connection with the reorganization, readjustment, rehabilitation, liquidation, and consolidation of persons and properties; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

540. A letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the results of the Commission's investigation of trading in unlisted securities upon exchanges, together with its recommendations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

541. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of appropriations of the preceding fiscal year for the War Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

542. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the annual report of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9271) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at Menominee, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 9272) to provide that Federal court juries shall be drawn from boxes used by the State authorities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9273) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Weldon Spring, Mo.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 9274) authorizing the Legislature of Alaska to alter, amend, or repeal certain laws of Alaska imposing taxes for carrying on business and trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9275) to permit mining within the Glacier Bay National Monument; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KENNEY: A bill (H. R. 9276) to amend section 5 and section 33 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H. R. 9277) to repeal the Potato Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 9278) to regulate the manufacturing, dispensing, selling, and possession of narcotic drugs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9279) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9280) amending the act entitled "An act to regulate business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, corporations other than national banks, licensed brokers, trust companies, savings banks, building-and-loan associations, and real-estate brokers in the District of Columbia", approved February 4, 1913, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McLEOD: A resolution (H. Res. 380) providing for the appointment of a select committee of the House to investigate waste in relief expenditures and make a study of the relief policies employed to date, with the view of determining proper corrective procedure to insure maximum relief benefits from future relief expenditures; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BEITER: House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 409) making an appropriation for public-works projects to provide work relief and increase employment; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DIMOND: House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 410) authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Elfin Cove, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 411) authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Unga Harbor, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H. R. 9471) to insure domestic tranquillity and to promote the general welfare by regulating and promoting commerce with foreign nations and among the States in commodities and industrial articles, to regulate the flow of such commerce, to prescribe the conditions under which corporations may engage in such commerce, to provide for the formation of corporations to engage in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 9472) for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace April 11, 1899; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 9473) to protect the health of travelers by sea, to aid in the prevention of the international spread of disease, and to facilitate the movement of international commerce and communication; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 9474) to provide for the conservation of herring in the waters of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF: A bill (H. R. 9475) to prescribe a minimum pension for blind World War veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. EAGLE: A bill (H. R. 9476) to permit free mailing of periodicals and newspapers to or for the use of hospitalized veterans; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H. R. 9477) relating to the induction of registrants who applied and who were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved August 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROSS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9478) providing that in all cases filed in an inferior Federal court the court shall pass upon both questions of law and fact with the exception that no inferior court shall pass upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress; and further providing that the Supreme Court in deciding any case on appeal shall pass upon both questions of law and fact with the exception that it shall not pass in such cases upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9479) requiring the Capital Transit Co. to remove certain tracks and extend certain tracks in and about the Capitol Grounds; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9480) to provide for the establishment of a national park or monument in the township of Perry, Fayette County, Pa. (including George Washington grist mill and the property adjacent thereto); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAMSAY: A bill (H. R. 9481) to amend title 2, section 251, of the Code of Laws of the United States of America, in force January 3, 1935, also adding thereto sections 251-A and 251-B, relating to offenses in elections and providing penalties therefor; to the Committee on Elec-

tion of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H. R. 9482) to preserve the neutrality of the United States in armed conflicts occurring outside its territorial limits to which it is not a party, and to define the obligations of citizens and nationals of the United States in respect to such conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 9483) to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands, so that they may become part of the Umatilla and Whitman National Forests; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 9485) to convey certain lands to Clackamas County, Oreg., for public-park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 9486) for the relief of widows, children, and dependent parents of World War veterans who died as the result of the Florida hurricane at Windley Island and Matecumbe Keys, September 2, 1935; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H. R. 9487) limiting the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with respect to counsel in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 9488) to repeal the authority to enter into certain foreign trade agreements and to terminate agreements heretofore concluded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9489) to confer certain additional jurisdiction upon the United States Board of Tax Appeals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 9490) to repeal the Potato Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 9491) to provide for the construction of 12 vessels for the Coast Guard designed for ice-breaking and assistance work; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 9492) to establish the neutrality of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 9493) to provide for the payment of rewards to persons supplying to the United States information enabling it to recover lands and all other property or interests therein to which the United States may be entitled; creating a land fraud recovery fund; and making an appropriation for the payment of such rewards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOOK: A bill (H. R. 9494) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended by Public Act No. 320 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, by repealing the potato-control section of said act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DOBBINS: A bill (H. R. 9495) providing for the place of prosecution for the offense of depositing or causing to be deposited in the mails certain matter declared by law to be unmailable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) 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; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H. R. 9497) to adjust the rate of pension to soldiers of the Indian wars who served 90 days or more in active service against hostile Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 9498) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EDMISTON: A bill (H. R. 9499) to repeal the Potato Act of 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9500) to provide for the immediate payment of World War adjusted-service certificates, for the refund of interest paid, and the cancelation of unpaid interest accrued on loans secured by such certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 9501) for a survey and examination of Cedar Creek, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H. R. 9652) to aid the national defense by fostering shipbuilding on the Pacific coast in order to more perfectly provide the necessary shore support for the maintenance and operation of the Pacific Fleet by encouraging shipbuilding on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCORMACK: A bill (H. R. 9653) to provide for the construction of 10 vessels for the Coast Guard designed for ice-breaking and assistance work; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 9654) to authorize the purchase by the city of Scappoose, Oreg., of a certain tract of public land revested in the United States under the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DINGELL: A bill (H. R. 9664) to create the Kilauea Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE: Resolution (H. Res. 381) providing for the creation of a select committee of the House to investigate the conducting of polls purporting to measure public opinion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BEITER: Resolution (H. Res. 382) authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the purchase of Lang Field, Buffalo, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 383) creating a select committee to investigate the causes of the delay in evacuating veterans from veterans' camps on the Florida Keys during the September 1935 storm period; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Resolution (H. Res. 384) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information relating to the gold reserve of the United States; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HOOK: Resolution (H. Res. 385) providing for an investigation of the administration of relief moneys by the Michigan Emergency Welfare Relief Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 412) to authorize an investigation of the means of increasing capacity of the Panama Canal for future needs of interoceanic shipping, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 413) requesting the President to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erikson Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 414) to protect the artistic and earning opportunities in the United States of American actors and musicians, both instrumental and vocal, and orchestral conductors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KNUTSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 415) to carry out the intention of Congress with reference to the claims of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LESINSKI: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 416) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORITZ: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 417) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for

the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of New York: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 418) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REILLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 419) to investigate corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of agricultural implements and machinery; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 420) providing for the withdrawal by the United States from the so-called Kellogg-Briand Treaty, signed on August 27, 1928; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEMKE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 421) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the initiative of legislative measures by electors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 422) to maintain the neutrality of the United States in the event of war or threat of war between or among foreign nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 423) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a term of 6 years for a President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. KENNEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 424) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIERMANN: Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 425) to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a more effective agency in the relief of unemployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 426) to investigate the cause of delays in issuing payments to beneficiaries of the Works Progress Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOXEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) relating to the employment of persons on work-relief projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, regarding the treaty of Greenville memorial; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, regarding the treaty of Greenville memorial; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, regarding United States neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, endorsing House bill 8789; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, regarding the taxation of school districts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 9281) granting a pension to Francis Sipe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9282) granting a pension to Margaret E. Pryce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9283) granting a pension to Parmelia J. Woodward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9284) granting an increase of pension to Ida M. Stough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9285) granting a pension to Alice R. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9286) granting a pension to Agnes Metcalf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9287) granting an increase of pension to Margaret V. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9288) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hetler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9289) granting a pension to Lucretia Beer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9290) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Hankinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9291) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEITER: A bill (H. R. 9292) to correct the naval record of Paul Harold Erickson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9293) to correct the naval record of James Madison; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BERLIN: A bill (H. R. 9294) for the relief of Jacob King; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOEHNE: A bill (H. R. 9295) granting an increase of pension to Eudora Kightly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9296) granting an increase of pension to Kate Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9297) granting an increase of pension to Martha Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9298) granting an increase of pension to Eunice T. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9299) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Berry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9300) granting a pension to Josie Siessly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9301) granting a pension to Sallie Hutchens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9302) granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmina Tonnemacher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9303) granting an increase of pension to Amanda A. Sibrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9304) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYKIN: A bill (H. R. 9305) for the relief of R. E. Sutton, Lula G. Sutton, Grace Sutton, and Mary Lou Drinkard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9306) for the relief of Thaddeus Mlynarek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE of New York: A bill (H. R. 9307) granting an increase of pension to Huldah Pedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9308) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Paddock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9309) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 9310) granting a pension to Pearl Brentlinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9311) granting a pension to Orvilla Finton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9312) granting a pension to Eleanor R. Gage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 9313) for the relief of Anna Leak; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9314) for the relief of Carrie R. Samms; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9315) for the relief of Galen B. Fry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9316) for the relief of Sam Romack; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DUNCAN: A bill (H. R. 9317) granting a pension to Jane S. Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9318) granting a pension to Mary C. Wilkerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9319) granting a pension to Susan Harder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9320) granting a pension to Mary F. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9321) granting a pension to Louisa Wainscott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9322) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Redman; to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9323) granting an increase of pension to Nannie Blades; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9324) granting an increase of pension to Maria Berghoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9325) granting a pension to Joseph Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9326) granting an increase of pension to Matilda M. Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9327) granting a pension to Sarah C. Burnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9328) granting a pension to Edna A. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9329) granting a pension to Mary C. McKarin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9330) granting a pension to Daniel F. Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9331) granting a pension to Bertha E. Haroff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9332) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hindman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H. R. 9333) granting a pension to Anna Fletcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9334) granting a pension to Hattie McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9335) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9336) granting a pension to Charles W. Ringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9337) granting a pension to Albert Braun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9338) granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Kendall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9339) granting a pension to Harry C. B. Frets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9340) granting an increase of pension to James B. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9341) granting a pension to Edward Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9342) granting an increase of pension to Joanna E. Vickers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9343) granting an increase of pension to Clara Carnahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9344) granting a pension to Frank Burcham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9345) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Whitlock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9346) granting an increase of pension to Mary Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9347) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Vandiver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9348) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Harrah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9349) granting a pension to Edward Armel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9350) granting a pension to Belle Armel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9351) granting a pension to Amanda C. Bodenhamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9352) granting a pension to Albert Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9353) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Garrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9354) granting a pension to Luther Hudson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9355) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gwinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9356) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9357) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Bucher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9358) granting a pension to Katie Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9359) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Kinneman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9360) granting an increase of pension to Clementine Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9361) granting an increase of pension to Lucy E. Blevins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9362) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9363) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Swing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9364) granting a pension to Alice Chumbley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9365) granting a pension to Roberta Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRISWOLD: A bill (H. R. 9366) granting a pension to Margaret E. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HESS: A bill (H. R. 9367) granting an increase of pension to Elnora McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBBS: A bill (H. R. 9368) for the relief of Clifton W. Mizzell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland (by request): A bill (H. R. 9369) for the relief of John L. Summers, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, and Frank White, G. F. Allen, H. T. Tate, and W. O. Woods, former Treasurers of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request): A bill (H. R. 9370) for the relief of Frank Cordova; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9371) for the relief of L. E. Baumgarten; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9372) for the relief of Charles M. Perkins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9373) for the relief of H. L. J. B. McQueen, Inc., and John L. Summers, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9374) to provide for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Navy for the value of personal effects destroyed in a fire at the radio direction finder station, North Truro, Mass., on December 27, 1934; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9375) for the relief of certain disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the United States Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9376) for the relief of Thomas F. Gardiner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9377) for the relief of F. L. Forbes, John L. Abbot, and Ralph Sollitt & Sons Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9378) to provide for the adjustment and settlement of personal-injury and death cases arising in certain foreign countries; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9379) for the relief of Capt. J. H. Merriam, Supply Corps, United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9380) for the relief of Edgar M. Barber, special disbursing agent, Paris, France, and Leo Martinuzzi, former customs clerk; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINZER: A bill (H. R. 9381) granting a pension to John W. Lutz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9382) granting an increase of pension to Emma Barnholt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9383) granting a pension to Maude Isabel Schuler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9384) granting an increase of pension to Helen Gallagher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9385) granting an increase of pension to Kate C. George; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9386) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9387) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Lafferty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9388) granting an increase of pension to Catharine E. Hinkle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9389) granting a pension to George Newton Groff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H. R. 9390) for the relief of Walter T. Karshner, Katherine Karshner, Anne M. Karshner, and Mrs. James E. McShane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9391) for the relief of Zora E. Gray; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9392) granting an increase of pension to Anna W. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9393) granting an increase of pension to Annie I. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9394) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Moody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9395) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pocock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9396) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Reichard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9397) granting an increase of pension to Kate Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9398) granting an increase of pension to L. Belle Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9399) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Lines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9400) granting an increase of pension to Miami Leeper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9401) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9402) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9403) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9404) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Blair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9405) granting an increase of pension to Susan Buckingham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9406) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Cooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9407) granting an increase of pension to Decimay Ely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9408) granting a pension to Alfrettia Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9409) granting a pension to Della Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9410) granting a pension to Alice M. Stites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 9411) granting an increase of pension to Deborah Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 9412) for the relief of Vincent Chicco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 9413) for the relief of Harry R. Howard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9414) for the relief of Robert Roy Shelton; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MILLARD: A bill (H. R. 9415) granting an increase of pension to Miranda C. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9416) granting a pension to Fannie J. Mann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9417) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9418) for the relief of Edward L. Gockeler; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9419) for the relief of Mrs. Stephen Toth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9420) for the relief of the estate of Cornelius P. Young; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9421) for the relief of the estate of Alexis Romm; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H. R. 9422) granting a pension to Hester A. Bradford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9423) granting a pension to Levi Copas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9424) granting a pension to Ivy Pitzer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9425) granting a pension to Bertha T. Hastings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9426) granting an increase of pension to Ruth P. Shivers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9427) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9428) granting an increase of pension to Mary Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9429) granting an increase of pension to Carrie F. Bloom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9430) granting an increase of pension to Eva A. Holter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9431) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Coburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9432) granting a pension to Ennie Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICH: A bill (H. R. 9433) granting a pension to Lulu Maude Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9434) granting a pension to Anna L. Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9435) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Grange; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9436) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth L. Crist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9437) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Sturm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9438) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9439) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Catlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9440) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Poust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9441) granting a pension to John Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9442) granting a pension to John H. Botner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9443) granting a pension to Sarah Nantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9444) granting a pension to John C. Camden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9445) granting a pension to Lucy Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9446) granting a pension to Joshua S. Mullins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9447) granting a pension to Mollie Sigmon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9448) granting a pension to Mumzell Wooldridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9449) granting a pension to Ada Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9450) granting an increase of pension to Malisa Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9451) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF: A bill (H. R. 9452) granting a pension to Lorania M. Blackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9453) granting a pension to Hallie V. Weeks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9454) for the relief of Eugene McDonnell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9455) for the relief of Robert J. Mann; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORT: A bill (H. R. 9456) granting a pension to Stillman Garrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9457) granting a pension to Marietta Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9458) granting a pension to E. Jane Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9459) granting a pension to Jesse Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9460) granting a pension to Angeline Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9461) granting a pension to Frank A. Boster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9462) granting a pension to Agnes P. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9463) granting a pension to Cathrine Orender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9464) granting a pension to Mary B. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9465) granting a pension to Katie A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9466) granting an increase of pension to Christina M. Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9467) granting an increase of pension to Lydia E. Laton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9468) granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Teague; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9469) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOLAN: A bill (H. R. 9470) to authorize the presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Nathan P. Sanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCK: A bill (H. R. 9502) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of W. J. Nolan, L. Jacobson, J. A. Higuera, C. H. Damsted, R. Galleguillo, F. G. Grisby, K. H. Johnson, R. Dupouy, C. J. Degen, W. L. Nolan, R. C. Jensen, M. J. Roderick, L. K. Moore, C. Lederer, M. Kelley, R. Dinkel, A. J. Mouchou, C. R. Taylor, M. Knull, S. W. Ligon, C. C. Johnson, W. P. Brennan, C. F. Siebert, and J. T. Weeks; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9503) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a gold medal of honor of such design as he may approve upon Emile Genereux; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHURCH: A bill (H. R. 9504) for the relief of Rosalie Piar Sprecher (nee Rosa Piar); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COLDEN: A bill (H. R. 9505) for the relief of William H. Small; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9506) granting an increase of pension to Nettie I. Moffatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9507) granting a pension to Melissa P. Seneker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9508) granting a pension to Ida A. Borthwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 9509) granting an increase of pension to Eunice A. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9510) granting an increase of pension to Addie M. Eggleston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9511) granting an increase of pension to Alwilda E. Seymour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9512) granting an increase of pension to Erzelia A. Lackey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9513) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Grunert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9514) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Ackley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9515) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Pickard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9516) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wilder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9517) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9518) granting an increase of pension to Emogene Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9519) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Fish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9520) granting an increase of pension to Laura Joles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9521) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Van Dresar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9522) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Everett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9523) granting an increase of pension to Alice W. Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9524) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9525) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hennessey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9526) granting a pension to Katie Roch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9527) granting an increase of pension to Etta A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9528) granting an increase of pension to Ida Bloss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9529) granting a pension to Agnes Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9530) for the relief of Genevieve E. Daley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9531) granting a pension to Cora Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9532) granting a pension to Cora B. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9533) granting a pension to Ella Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9534) granting a pension to Mary P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNCAN: A bill (H. R. 9535) granting an increase of pension to Rose A. Pettigrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSON: A bill (H. R. 9536) for the relief of T. T. Reno; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 9537) granting a pension to Mary Sacks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 9538) for the relief of Lawrence E. Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 9539) granting a pension to Emma Zane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9540) granting a pension to Ruth P. Kerns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9541) granting a pension to Willanna Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9542) granting a pension to Isadorah Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9543) granting a pension to Laura E. Rowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9544) granting a pension to Mary E. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9545) granting a pension to Margaret Ann Canatsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9546) granting a pension to Nettie B. Protzman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9547) granting a pension to Alice L. Calderhead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9548) granting a pension to Elmer B. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9549) granting a pension to Milton McNabb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9550) granting a pension to Isabelle Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9551) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Gould; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9552) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McAlearney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 9553) granting a pension to Alfarata Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9554) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Beckwith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9555) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cahoone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9556) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Chappell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9557) granting an increase of pension to Augusta E. Cutler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9558) granting an increase of pension to Phebe E. Goldsmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9559) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Tryon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOEPPEL: A bill (H. R. 9560) granting a pension to Eleanor A. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9561) granting a pension to Charles Younger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9562) granting a pension to Michael Thomas Tippie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9563) granting a pension to Samuel Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9564) granting a pension to Lucy C. Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9565) granting a pension to Jennie Jackson Tewksbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9566) granting a pension to Harriett A. Litten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9567) granting a pension to Mary Ann Melvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9568) granting a pension to Everett Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9569) granting a pension to Minnie B. Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9570) granting a pension to Leslie D. Hood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9571) granting a pension to Jennie Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9572) granting a pension to Ella Carl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9573) granting a pension to Lewis Congrove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9574) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9575) granting an increase of pension to Violet S. Woodward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9576) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9577) granting an increase of pension to Sophie M. Swigert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9578) granting an increase of pension to Nancy South; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9579) granting a pension to Mary Virginia Salisbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9580) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Rupe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9581) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9582) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pickens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9583) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Ribel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9584) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9585) granting an increase of pension to Dorinda Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9586) granting an increase of pension to Effie C. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9587) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Keneff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9588) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9589) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gramm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9590) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta H. Eator; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9591) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Endicott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9592) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Derry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9593) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. DeWitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9594) granting an increase of pension to Julina Crabtree; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9595) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Daugherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9596) granting an increase of pension to Jane Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9597) granting an increase of pension to Mary Conaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9598) granting an increase of pension to Maria S. Carsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9599) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9600) granting an increase of pension to Adabelle Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9601) granting an increase of pension to Amy F. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9602) granting an increase of pension to Agnes Bentley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9603) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Board; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9604) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Arthur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9605) granting an increase of pension to Eva Barlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 9606) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Barden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9607) granting an increase of pension to Cora A. Pattison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9608) granting a pension to Josephine Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9609) granting a pension to Mary E. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9610) granting a pension to Jeanette Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9611) granting a pension to Rose Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9612) granting a pension to Carrie Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESINSKI: A bill (H. R. 9613) for the relief of Wayne M. Cotner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9614) for the relief of James Aird; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS: A bill (H. R. 9615) granting a pension to Bettie L. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUCKEY: A bill (H. R. 9616) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9617) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Perky; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 9618) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Parrott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9619) for the relief of Katherine Glispy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 9620) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 9621) for the relief of Kenneth P. Mikesell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 9622) granting a pension to Nora Dunlavy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9623) granting a pension to Maude DeLay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9624) granting a pension to Ella Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9625) granting a pension to Alberta Belle Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9626) granting a pension to Mary J. Waltenbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9627) granting a pension to H. Emma Streepy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9628) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Abrams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9629) for the relief of Albert Wheeler; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9630) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9631) granting an increase of pension to Lillie A. Athey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9632) granting an increase of pension to Clarence W. Failor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9633) granting an increase of pension to Eliza C. Dunlap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9634) granting an increase of pension to Clara Herr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9635) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Gaskill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9636) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe A. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9637) granting an increase of pension to Cordelia Hiatt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9638) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Pitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9639) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9640) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9641) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9642) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Wick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9643) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Teague; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9644) for the relief of William Foster Whitlow; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUDD: A bill (H. R. 9645) granting a pension to Elizabeth Petty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 9646) granting a pension to Albert E. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9647) for the relief of Rosa F. Wood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9648) for the relief of James A. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 9649) granting a pension to Agnes M. Jackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9650) granting a pension to Anna E. Eldridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9651) granting a pension to Mary A. C. Scales; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIERMANN: A bill (H. R. 9655) granting a pension to Mary C. Learned; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAINES: A bill (H. R. 9656) granting a pension to Mary Jane McGaulghlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9657) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. C. Bigham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9658) granting a pension to Hattie R. Weirman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9659) granting a pension to Charles W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9660) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9661) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9662) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Eberly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9663) granting an increase of pension to Drusilla Barnhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

9363. By Mr. CULKIN: Petition favoring the Townsend plan signed by 104 residents of Lowville and vicinity, Lewis County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9364. Also, petition from the Orwell Grange, Orwell, Oswego County, N. Y., favoring a compensatory tax upon oleomargarine equal at least to the amount of taxes borne now by the butterfat content of milk; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9365. Also, petition of the Thousand Island Council, No. 350, Knights of Columbus, urging that 50 percent of wavelengths and frequencies be allotted to educational, religious, agricultural, labor, and similar non-profiting-making, human-welfare associations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9366. Also, petition signed by 32 residents of Munnsville, Madison County, N. Y., favoring the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9367. Also, petition signed by 29 residents of Bridgeport and vicinity, Madison County, N. Y., favoring the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9368. By Mr. DELANEY: Petition of the order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of the State of New York, calling for a strict adherence to the policy of noninterference in European affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9369. Also, petition of Loggia Margherita, No. 790, of Brooklyn, N. Y., calling for an independent foreign policy on the part of the United States more in harmony with the dignity of an independent nation as relates to the neutrality situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9370. By Mr. DOBBINS: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, advocating construction of permanent buildings for housing the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and the designation thereof as the permanent location of such school; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9371. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, advocating construction of permanent buildings for housing the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and the designation thereof as the permanent location of such school; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9372. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, advocating passage and approval of resolution introduced by Representative KLOEB, of Ohio, appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a memorial at Greenville, Ohio, commemorating Indian Treaty of Greenville and memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne; to the Committee on the Library.

9373. By Mr. FORD of California: Resolution of the calavo growers of California, asking all Senators and Representatives from California to support the cooperative-marketing movement with the full strength of the law, as the cooperative marketing of agricultural products of California have been greatly helped thereby; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9374. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of 46 residents of the city of Kingston, N. Y., and vicinity, protesting against the liquor situation in the District of Columbia, and urging the restoration of prohibition in that District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9375. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of the Women's Missionary Society and pastors of the several churches of the Corsicana district, zone 3, of the Texas Central Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, favoring passage of House bill 8739, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9376. By Mr. KRAMER: Resolution of the rivers, harbors, and piers committee of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, relative to the necessity for the modernization

and revision of charts covering the harbors, bays, sounds, and connection waterways of the American seaboard in the interest of safeguarding navigation, etc.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

9377. Also, petition of the National Restaurant Association, relative to Government competition with private enterprise in the operation of restaurants, etc.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

9378. By Mr. LAMNECK: Petition of J. Harry Cotton, minister, and 1,743 members of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, urging the Government to take active measures to prevent the shipment of war munitions, war supplies, and war materials, and especially oil and the products of oil, to either of the belligerents in the unjustifiable war of Italy upon Ethiopia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9379. Also, petition of the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, representing 15,234 members, 54 churches, and 72 ministers, urging the Government to take active measures to prevent the shipment of war munitions, war supplies, and war materials, and especially oil and products of oil, to either of the belligerents in the unjustifiable war of Italy upon Abyssinia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9380. By Mr. MERRITT of New York: Resolutions adopted November 8, 1935, by St. Anne's Council, No. 2429, Knights of Columbus, Far Rockaway, Queens County, N. Y., and by Maris Stella Council, No. 378, Knights of Columbus, on November 12, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9381. By Mr. SHANLEY: Petition of the Workmen's Circle of New Haven, Conn.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9382. Also, petition of Dr. Simeon Cohen, president Associated Jewish Organizations of Meriden, Conn.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9383. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city of Toledo, Ohio; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9384. Also, petition of the Tenth Annual Convention of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9385. Also, petition of the Anti-Taxation League, 1165 Broadway, New York City; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9386. Also, petition of the municipal government of Balingasag, P. I.; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

9387. Also, petition of Price County, Wis.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

9388. Also, petition of the municipal government of Salay, P. I.; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

9389. Also, petition of the Rantoul Chamber of Commerce, Rantoul, Ill.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9390. Also, petition of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

9391. Also, petition of the Los Angeles Bar Association; to the Committee on the Library.

9392. Also, petition of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers; to the Committee on Labor.

9393. Also, petition of the county of Manitowoc, Wis.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

9394. Also, petition of the National Stationers Association; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

9395. Also, petition of the United Spanish War Veterans, Camp No. 4, Department of Alabama; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

9396. Also, petition of the flowage-rights committee, Fort Adams, Miss.; to the Committee on Flood Control.

9397. Also, petition of the National Restaurant Association; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

9398. Also, petition of the Young Democrat Clubs of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9399. Also, petition of the American Prison Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9400. Also, petition of the Louisiana Bar Association; to the Committee on the Library.

9401. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of Loggia Gabriele D'Annunzio Oltre l'Oceano, No. 321, protesting against American participation in League of Nations sanctions activities against Italy, against cooperation with British Government as to sanctions of embargoes indicated by statement made by members of the present national administration, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9402. Also, petition of Elizabeth A. Simps and others for the enactment of the Guyer bill (H. R. 8739), restoring prohibition to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9403. Also, petition of Mrs. Lillian Northrup and others for the enactment of the Guyer bill (H. R. 8739), restoring prohibition to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936

The Senate met at 12 m.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Christ of God, who in the olden time wast revealed to wise men by the guiding of a star: Son of God, made man that we, the sons of men might be the sons of God: Beam on us now with that Light whose smile kindles the universe, with that Beauty in which all things work and move, and with that sustaining love which consumes each cloud of cold mortality.

Grant that we may follow duty's call without one backward look, yielding ourselves, our life, our all, to the service of our country.

Help us to live in deeds, not years; to measure time by thoughts and heartthrobs, that life's eternal splendor may be revealed in us as we become interpreters of God to men. All of which we ask in Thy dear name and for Thy sake. Amen.

WARREN R. AUSTIN, a Senator from the State of Vermont; FRED H. BROWN, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire; TOM CONNALLY, a Senator from the State of Texas; PETER G. GERRY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island; FREDERICK HALE, a Senator from the State of Maine; DANIEL O. HASTINGS, a Senator from the State of Delaware; and A. HARRY MOORE, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, appeared in their seats today.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 3, 1936, when, on request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Carey	Harrison	Norbeck
Ashurst	Chavez	Hastings	Norris
Austin	Clark	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Bachman	Connally	Hayden	Overton
Bailey	Coolidge	Holt	Pittman
Bankhead	Copeland	Johnson	Pope
Barbour	Costigan	Keyes	Radcliffe
Barkley	Couzens	King	Robinson
Benson	Davis	Lewis	Russell
Bilbo	Dieterich	Logan	Schwellenbach
Black	Donahey	Lonergan	Sheppard
Borah	Duffy	McAdoo	Steiwer
Brown	Fletcher	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bulkley	Frazier	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Bulow	George	McNary	Townsend
Burke	Gerry	Maloney	Trammell
Byrd	Gibson	Minton	Truman
Byrnes	Glass	Moore	Vandenberg
Capper	Gore	Murray	Van Nuys
Caraway	Hale	Neely	White