

VIRGINIA.

Stith Bolling to be postmaster at Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie and State of Virginia, in place of Stith Bolling. Incumbent's commission expires April 26, 1906.

Charles T. Holtzman to be postmaster at Luray, in the county of Page and State of Virginia, in place of Charles T. Holtzman. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1906.

John O. Jackson to be postmaster at Blackstone, in the county of Nottoway and State of Virginia, in place of John O. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1906.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Richard A. Hall to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Lewis and State of West Virginia, in place of Richard A. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1906.

Alonzo E. Linch to be postmaster at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, in place of Alonzo E. Linch. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1903.

WISCONSIN.

Edith E. Baker to be postmaster at Shell Lake, in the county of Washburn and State of Wisconsin, in place of James P. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1906.

Frank J. Boyle to be postmaster at South Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of John C. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1906.

Matthew J. Connors to be postmaster at Hurley, in the county of Iron and State of Wisconsin, in place of Matthew J. Connors. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1906.

D. B. Gorham to be postmaster at Shawano, in the county of Shawano and State of Wisconsin, in place of D. B. Gorham. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1906.

Frank E. Riley to be postmaster at Two Rivers, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin, in place of Frank E. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1906.

Joel L. Stewart to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in place of Joel L. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1906.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 19, 1906.

INDIAN AGENTS.

John P. Blackmon, of Oklahoma, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency in Oklahoma.

William L. Belden, of Steele, N. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency, in North Dakota.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be brigadier-general from March 9, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, to be brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, deputy surgeon-general, to be brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, deputy quartermaster-general, to be brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Powell, Corps of Engineers, to be brigadier-general.

Col. John W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, to be brigadier-general.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Col. William Stanton, United States Army, retired, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from March 7, 1906.

Maj. William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from February 24, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be colonel from March 7, 1906.

Maj. Francis H. Hardie, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 7, 1906.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, to be major from March 7, 1906.

First Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, detailed in Signal Corps, to be captain of cavalry from March 7, 1906.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Richard M. Hughes to be a commander in the Navy from the 28th day of February, 1906.

Boatswains Frank Carall and William Johnson to be chief boatswains in the Navy from the 1st day of March, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Carpenter William H. Squire to be a chief carpenter in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Carpenters Jacob Jacobson and Lewis S. Warford to be chief carpenters in the Navy from the 20th day of February, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn March 19, 1906.

John Hiller, jr., to be postmaster at Kenilworth (late New Orange), in the State of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 19, 1906.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. A. B. CHURCH, president of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The SPEAKER. There comes up from Friday, as unfinished business, the bill of which the Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 15744) to abolish the office of Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend. in line 5 of the amendment, after the word "when," by inserting the words "after October 12, 1906."

The SPEAKER. Upon this amendment the House was dividing; the yeas and nays had been ordered upon the amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk has by unanimous consent reported. Those in favor of the amendment to the amendment will, as their names are called, answer "yea," those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, there is so much confusion we did not hear what the question is; and I ask that the amendment be reported again.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 138, nays 103, answered "present" 20, not voting 122, as follows:

YEAS—138.

Acheson	Dalzell	Hoar	Overstreet
Adams, Pa.	Davidson	Hogg	Parsons
Alexander	Dawes	Howell, Utah	Payne
Allen, Me.	Dawson	Hughes	Pollard
Babcock	Deemer	Humphrey, Wash.	Richardson, Ala.
Bannon	Denby	Jenkins	Rives
Bates	Dickson, Ill.	Keifer	Shartel
Bede	Draper	Kennedy, Ohio	Sherman
Bennet, N. Y.	Driscoll	Ketcham	Sibley
Bingham	Dunwell	Klepper	Small
Birdsall	Dwight	Knapp	Smith, Cal.
Bishop	Ellis	Knopf	Smith, Ill.
Bonyng	Esch	Lacey	Smith, Iowa
Boutell	Fassett	Landis, Chas. B.	Smith, Samuel W.
Brick	Flack	Littauer	Smyser
Brooks, Colo.	French	Littlefield	Southard
Brownlow	Fulkerson	Longworth	Southwick
Burke, Pa.	Fuller	Lorimer	Sperry
Burke, S. Dak.	Gardner, N. J.	Loud	Sterling
Burleigh	Gilbert, Ind.	Loudenslager	Sulloway
Burton, Del.	Gillett, Mass.	McCleary, Minn.	Tawney
Burton, Ohio	Graff	McGavin	Taylor, Ohio
Calderhead	Graham	McKinlay, Cal.	Tirrell
Campbell, Kans.	Greene	McKinley, Ill.	Tyndall
Campbell, Ohio	Grosvenor	McKinney	Volstead
Capron	Hale	McMorran	Vreeland
Cassel	Hamilton	Mahon	Watson
Chapman	Haskins	Miller	Webber
Cole	Hedge	Mondell	Weems
Conner	Henry, Tex.	Mouser	Welborn
Cousins	Hepburn	Mudd	Wiley, Ala.
Crumpacker	Hermann	Murdock	Wilson
Currier	Higgins	Nedham	Woodyard
Curtis	Hill, Conn.	Olmsted	
Cushman	Hinshaw	Otjen	

NAYS—103.

Aiken	Chaney	Gaines, Tenn.	Hopkins
Bartlett	Clark, Fla.	Garner	Houston
Beall, Tex.	Clark, Mo.	Garrett	Howard
Bell, Ga.	Clayton	Gillespie	Humphreys, Miss.
Bennett, Ky.	Davis, W. Va.	Goebel	James
Bowersock	De Armond	Granger	Kellher
Broocks, Tex.	Dixon, Ind.	Gregg	Kitchin, Claude
Broussard	Edwards	Gronna	Kitchin, Wm. W.
Brown	Ellerbe	Gudger	Lamb
Burgess	Field	Hardwick	Lawrence
Burless	Finley	Haugen	Lee
Burnett	Flood	Hay	Lewis
Butler, Pa.	Floyd	Hayes	Livingston
Byrd	Foster, Ind.	Heflin	Lloyd
Candler	Foster, Vt.	Hill, Miss.	McLachlan

McLain	Prince	Sims	Thomas, N. C.
Macon	Rainey	Slayden	Underwood
Madden	Randell, Tex.	Smith, Ky.	Waldo
Mann	Reeder	Smith, Tex.	Wallace
Marshall	Rhodes	Snapp	Watkins
Minor	Richardson, Ky.	Southall	Webb
Moon, Pa.	Rixey	Spight	Weisse
Moon, Tenn.	Rucker	Stafford	Wiley, N. J.
Moore	Ruppert	Stafford	Williams
Page	Russell	Talbot	Young
Patterson, S. C.	Sherley	Taylor, Ala.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—20.

Bradley	Foss	Johnson	Pujo
Cooper, Pa.	Gaines, W. Va.	Jones, Wash.	Robertson, La.
Dale	Goldfogle	Lilley, Pa.	Shackelford
Davey, La.	Henry, Conn.	Meyer	Sheppard
Dovener	Hunt	Patterson, N. C.	Wanger

NOT VOTING—122.

Adams, Wis.	Gardner, Mich.	Lovering	Samuel
Adamson	Gilbert, Ky.	McCall	Schneebeil
Allen, N. J.	Gill	McCarthy	Scott
Ames	Gillett, Cal.	McCreary, Pa.	Scroggy
Andrus	Glass	McDermott	Slemp
Bankhead	Goulden	McNary	Smith, Md.
Barchfeld	Griggs	Martin	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bartholdt	Hearst	Maynard	Smith, Pa.
Beidler	Hitt	Michalek	Sparkman
Blackburn	Holliday	Morrell	Stanley
Bowers	Howell, N. J.	Murphy	Steenerson
Bowie	Hubbard	Nevin	Stevens, Minn.
Brantley	Huff	Norris	Sullivan, Mass.
Brundidge	Hull	Olcott	Sullivan, N. Y.
Buckman	Jones, Va.	Padgett	Sulzer
Butler, Tenn.	Kahn	Palmer	Thomas, Ohio
Calder	Kennedy, Nebr.	Parker	Towne
Cockran	Kinkaid	Patterson, Pa.	Townsend
Cocks	Kline	Patterson, Tenn.	Trimble
Cooper, Wis.	Knowland	Pearre	Van Duzer
Cromer	Lafean	Perkins	Van Winkle
Darragh	Lamar	Pou	Wachter
Davis, Minn.	Landis, Frederick	Powers	Wadsworth
Dixon, Mont.	Law	Ransdell, La.	Weeks
Dresser	Le Fevre	Reid	Wharton
Fitzgerald	Legare	Reynolds	Williamson
Fletcher	Lester	Rhinock	Wood, Mo.
Fordney	Lever	Roberts	Wood, N. J.
Fowler	Lilley, Conn.	Robinson, Ark.	Zenor
Garber	Lindsay	Rodenberg	
Gardner, Mass.	Little	Ryan	

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania with Mr. PATTERSON of North Carolina.

Mr. MORRELL with Mr. SULLIVAN of New York.

Mr. WANGER with Mr. ADAMSON.

Mr. BRADLEY with Mr. GOULDEN.

On this vote:

Mr. POWERS with Mr. PUJO.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia with Mr. WACHTER.

Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana with Mr. COCKRAN.

Until further notice:

Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. SHACKLEFORD.

Mr. DALE with Mr. BOWIE.

Mr. LILLEY of Connecticut with Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. MCCALL with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.

Mr. LILLEY of Pennsylvania with Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky.

Mr. RODENBERG with Mr. REID.

Mr. ANDRUS with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. CROMER with Mr. ZENOR.

Mr. JONES of Washington with Mr. RANSDALL of Louisiana.

Mr. FREDERICK LANDIS with Mr. BRUNDIDGE.

Mr. HITT with Mr. LITTLE.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan with Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. DOVENER with Mr. SPARKMAN.

For this day:

Mr. SCOTT with Mr. WOOD of Missouri.

Mr. ROBERTS with Mr. VAN DUZER.

Mr. REYNOLDS with Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. MCCREARY of Pennsylvania with Mr. TOWNE.

Mr. LE FEVRE with Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts.

Mr. LAFEAN with Mr. GLASS.

Mr. KINKAID with Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas.

Mr. KAHN with Mr. RHINOCK.

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey with Mr. POU.

Mr. HOLLIDAY with Mr. PADGETT.

Mr. DRESSER with Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. WOOD of New Jersey with Mr. McNARY.

Mr. VAN WINKLE with Mr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. THOMAS of Ohio with Mr. LINDSAY.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota with Mr. LEVER.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. MEYER.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. CALDER with Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. BUCKMAN with Mr. BOWERS.

Mr. BARCHFELD with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin with Mr. BRANTLEY.

Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania with Mr. RYAN.

Mr. HUFF with Mr. FITZGERALD.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. TOWNSEND with Mr. LEGARE.

Mr. BEIDLER with Mr. BUTLER of Tennessee.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. SMITH of Maryland.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. KLINE.

Mr. HUBBARD with Mr. GILL.

Mr. LOVERING with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

Mr. DARRAGH with Mr. LAMAR.

Mr. WEEKS with Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. DOVENER. Mr. Speaker, I find that I am paired with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SPARKMAN]. I desire to withdraw my vote and to answer "present."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LOVERING] has been recorded.

The SPEAKER. He did not vote.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I am paired with the gentleman, and I desire to be recorded present.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to strike out the word "hereafter" and to insert the word "thereafter."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to make the following change, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 6 of the amendment change the word "hereafter" to "thereafter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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

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

JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. HOGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15848) authorizing the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which will be reported by the Clerk.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, let us have order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that this and several succeeding bills of importance will be brought to the attention of the House, this being suspension day, and the Chair will ask Members not to indulge in conversation on the floor, and to be seated. The Clerk will proceed.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico, whether allotted or unallotted; if allotted, with the consent of the allottee, the proceeds to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of stock for the benefit of all of said Indians, or for such other purpose as in his judgment will tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 8 strike out the word "used" and insert instead thereof the words "deposited in the United States Treasury to be expended."

In line 9 strike out the words "in the purchase of stock" after the word "interior" and strike out the words "of all" after the word "benefit."

In line 10 strike out the words "or for such other purpose" and insert instead thereof the words "in such manner," and as so amended the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

On motion of Mr. Hogg, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1345) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, and amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there a substitute or amendments?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to suspend the rules and pass the following Senate bill, with amendments, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill as amended, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consular system of the United States be reorganized in the manner hereinafter provided in this act.

SEC. 2. That the consuls-general and the consuls of the United States shall hereafter be classified and graded as hereinafter specified, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

- Class 1, \$12,000.—London, Paris.
 Class 2, \$8,000.—Berlin, Habana, Hongkong, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, Shanghai.
 Class 3, \$6,000.—Calcutta, Cape Town, Constantinople, Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Ottawa, Vienna, Yokohama.
 Class 4, \$5,500.—Antwerp, Barcelona, Brussels, Canton, Frankfurt, Marseille, Melbourne, Panama, St. Petersburg, Seoul, Tientsin.
 Class 5, \$4,500.—Auckland, Beirut, Buenos Ayres, Callao, Chefoo, Coburg, Dresden, Guayaquil, Halifax, Hankau, Mukden, Munich, Niuchwang, Rome, Rotterdam, St. Gall, Singapore.
 Class 6, \$3,500.—Adis Ababa, Bogota, Budapest, Guatemala, Lisbon, Monterey, San Salvador, Stockholm, Teheran, Tangier.
 Class 7, \$3,000.—Athens, Christiania, Copenhagen.

CONSULS.

- Class 1, \$8,000.—Liverpool.
 Class 2, \$5,000.—Bremen, Dawson, Belfast, Havre, Kobe, Lourenço Marquez, Lyon, Pretoria.
 Class 3, \$4,500.—Amoy, Amsterdam, Birmingham, Cienfuegos, Fuchau, Glasgow, Kingston (Jamaica), Nottingham, Santiago, Southampton, Veracruz, Valparaiso.
 Class 4, \$4,000.—Bahia, Bombay, Bordeaux, Colon, Dublin, Dundee, Harbin, Leipzig, Nanking, Naples, Nuremberg, Para, Pernambuco, Plauen, Reichenberg, Santos, Stuttgart, Toronto, Tsingtau, Vancouver, Victoria.
 Class 5, \$3,500.—Aplia, Barmen, Barranquilla, Basel, Berne, Bradford, Chemnitz, Chungking, Cologne, Dalny, Durban, Edinburgh, Geneva, Genoa, Georgetown, Lucerne, Mannheim, Montevideo, Nagasaki, Odessa, Palermo, Port Elizabeth, Prague, Quebec, Rimouski, San Juan del Norte, Sherbrooke, Smyrna, Three Rivers (Quebec), Vladivostok, Winnipeg, Zurich.
 Class 6, \$3,000.—Aix la Chapelle, Annaberg, Barbados, Batavia, Burslem, Calais, Carlsbad, Colombo, Dunfermline, Dusseldorf, Florence, Freiburg, Ghent, Hamilton (Ontario), Hanover, Huddersfield, Iquitos, Jerusalem, Kehl, La Guaira, Leghorn, Liege, Mainz, Malaga, Managua, Nantes, Nassau, Newcastle (New South Wales), Newcastle (England), Port Antonio, Port au Prince, Sandakan, St. John (New Brunswick), St. Michaels, St. Thomas (West Indies), San Jose, Sheffield, Swansea, Sydney (Nova Scotia), Sydney (New South Wales), Tabriz, Tampico, Tamsui, Trieste, Trinidad.
 Class 7, \$2,500.—Acapulco, Aden, Algiers, Alexandretta, Bamberg, Batum, Belize, Bergen, Breslau, Brunswick, Cardiff, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Collinwood, Cork, Crefeld, Curacao, Elfenstock, Gothenburg, Hamilton (Bermuda), Harput, Hull, Jerez de la Frontera, La Rochelle, Leeds, Madrid, Magdeburg, Malta, Maracaibo, Martinique, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Milan, Moscow, Nice, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, Orillia, Plymouth, Port Hope, Port Limon, Prescott, Puerto Cortez, Rheims, Rosario, Roubaix, St. Johns (Newfoundland), St. Etienne, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seville, Stettin, Tamatave, Tegucigalpa, Teneriffe, Trebizond, Valencia, Weimar, Windsor (Ontario), Yarmouth, Zanzibar, Zittau.
 Class 8, \$2,000.—Aguascalientes, Antigua, Asuncion, Bagdad, Belleville, Belgrade, Bristol, Campbellton, Cape Gracias, Cape Haitien, Cartagena, Castellamare di Stabia, Catania, Ceiba, Charlottetown, Coaticook, Cornwall, Durango, Ensenada, Fort Erie, Funchal, Gaspe, Gibraltar, Glauchau, Goree-Dakar, Grenoble, Guadeloupe, Hermosillo, Hobart, Iquique, Jalapa, Jamestown, Kingston (Ontario), La Paz, Limoges, Manzanillo, Maskat, Messina, Moncton, Niagara Falls, Patras, Port Louis, Port Rowan, Port Stanley, Progreso, Puerto Cabello, Puerto Plata, Riga, Rouen, Saigon, St. Christopher, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns (Quebec), St. Pierre, St. Stephen, Saitillo, Sierra Leone, Sivas, Stavanger, Suva, Tahiti, Turin, Turks Island, Tuxpam, Utila, Venice, Warsaw, Windsor (Nova Scotia), Woodstock.

SEC. 3. That the offices of vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls shall be filled by appointment, as heretofore, except that whenever, in his judgment, the good of the service requires it, consuls may be designated by the President without thereby changing their classification to act for a period not to exceed six months as vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls; and when so acting they shall not be deemed to have vacated their offices as consuls. Consular agents may be appointed, when necessary, as heretofore. The grade of commercial agent is abolished.

SEC. 4. That there shall be five inspectors of consulates, to be designated and commissioned as consuls-general at large, who shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each, and shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while traveling and inspecting under instructions from the Secretary of State. They shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the members of the consular force possessing the requisite qualifications of experience and ability. They shall make such inspections of consular offices as the Secretary of State shall direct, and shall report to him. Each consular office shall be inspected at least once in every two years. Whenever the President has reason to believe that the business of a consulate or a consulate-general is not being properly conducted and that it is necessary for the public interest, he may authorize any consul-general at large to suspend the consul or consul-general and administer the office in his stead for a period not exceeding ninety days. In such case the consul-general at large so authorized shall have power to suspend any vice or deputy consular officer or clerk in said office during the period aforesaid. The provisions of law relating to the official bonds of consuls-general, and the provisions of sections 1734, 1735, and 1736, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall apply to consuls-general at large.

SEC. 5. No person who is not an American citizen shall be appointed hereafter in any consulate-general or consulate to any clerical position the salary of which is \$1,000 a year or more.

SEC. 6. Sections 1699 and 1700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1699. No consul-general, consul, or consular agent receiving a salary of more than \$1,000 a year shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from, or within the port, place, or limits of his jurisdiction, directly or indirectly, either in his own name or in the name or through the agency of any other person; nor shall he practice as a lawyer for compensation or be interested in the fees or compensation of any lawyer;

and he shall in his official bond stipulate as a condition thereof not to violate this prohibition.

"SEC. 1700. All consular officers whose respective salaries exceed \$1,000 a year shall be subject to the prohibition against transacting business, practicing as a lawyer, or being interested in the fees or compensation of any lawyer contained in the preceding section. And the President may extend the prohibition to any consul-general, consul, or consular agent whose salary does not exceed \$1,000 a year or who may be compensated by fees, and to any vice or deputy consular officer or consular agent, and may require such officer to give a bond not to violate the prohibition."

SEC. 7. That every consular officer of the United States is hereby required, whenever application is made to him therefor, within the limits of his consulate, to administer to or take from any person any oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and to perform any other notarial act which any notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States; and for every such notarial act performed he shall charge in each instance the appropriate fee prescribed by the President under section 1745, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 8. That all fees, official or unofficial, received by any officer in the consular service for services rendered in connection with the duties of his office or as a consular officer, including fees for notarial services, and fees for taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, settling estates, receiving or paying out moneys, caring for or disposing of property, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the sole and only compensation of such officers shall be by salaries fixed by law; but this shall not apply to consular agents, who shall be paid by one half of the fees received in their offices, up to a maximum sum of \$1,000 in any one year, the other half being accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States. And vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls, in addition to such compensation as they may be entitled to receive as consuls or clerks, may receive such portion of the salaries of the consul-general or consuls for whom they act as shall be provided by regulation.

SEC. 9. That fees for the consular certification of invoices shall be, and they hereby are, included with the fees for official services for which the President is authorized by section 1745 of the Revised Statutes to prescribe rates or tariffs; and sections 2851 and 1721 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. That every consular officer shall be provided and kept supplied with adhesive official stamps, on which shall be printed the equivalent money value of denominations and to amounts to be determined by the Department of State, and shall account quarterly to the Department of State for the use of such stamps and for such of them as shall remain in his hands.

Whenever a consular officer is required or finds it necessary to perform any consular or notarial act he shall prepare and deliver to the party or parties at whose instance such act is performed a suitable and appropriate document as prescribed in the consular regulations and affix thereto and duly cancel an adhesive stamp or stamps of the denomination or denominations equivalent to the fee prescribed for such consular or notarial act, and no such act shall be legally valid within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States unless such stamp or stamps is or are affixed and canceled.

SEC. 11. That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of June, 1906.

SEC. 12. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct a clerical error. On page 2, line 12, strike out the word "Teheran."

Mr. MANN. What becomes, then, of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania modifies his motion to suspend the rules, the bill having been read, by striking out the word "Teheran."

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is it necessary to demand a second?

The SPEAKER. A second is necessary.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent that a second be dispensed with.

Mr. MANN. Has a second been demanded, Mr. Speaker? I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ADAMS] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I may be pardoned for expressing a little personal pleasure and satisfaction, that after sixteen years of labor in and out of this honorable House, I have this morning the first opportunity to submit for its consideration on the floor, the consular reorganization bill, a measure which, in the opinion of those who have looked into it most carefully, is one of great importance to the country at large, and will do much for the building up of our foreign commerce.

The fact that for the first hundred years of its existence our country was engaged in developing its internal resources for the supply of the home markets is the explanation of the apparent lack of interest on the part of Congress and of the country at large to this important business branch of our Government service, whose purpose was to develop our commerce abroad.

The service was instituted by the acts of July 1, 1790, and April 14, 1792. Even at its inception Washington called attention to its purpose and importance. A half century elapsed be-

fore Congress showed any further interest in our consular service, when the act of 1856 was passed, which slightly enlarged the service and corrected certain abuses therein by closer supervision of the fees. The shipping statute of 1883 swept away the whole schedule of fees for services to American vessels, which up to that time had been a lucrative emolument to the consuls, but little or nothing has since been given to them in compensation for their loss with any view to the universality of its application.

The continual shifting of the lines of our commercial activity makes great changes in the relative importance of our consulates at different points. This creates a strong demand for the rearrangement of both the grade and the compensation of the various consulates. The great inequalities of the compensation to the consuls at the different posts is another evil that for many years has been demanding a remedy.

A careful supervision of the various consulates, either by the consulates-general or by a corps of inspectors, has been a long-felt want, and the existence of nonofficial fees, the rates of which have been left largely to the discretion of the consuls, has proved an evil from which our citizens abroad have greatly suffered and made much complaint.

This bill far from fulfills the desires of those who have worked long and earnestly for the reorganization of our consular service, but it embodies four points of great importance in that direction—the classification of the consulates-general and consulates, the turning of all fees into the United States Treasury, the provision that all consuls receiving a salary of a thousand dollars or more must be American citizens, and the establishment of a corps of inspectors to see that the incumbents properly perform their duties.

The advantage of a reorganization of our consular service has been called to the attention of Congress from time to time by those who saw the growing necessity for some legislation in that regard. The Department of State has long recognized the inadequacy of the consular service to the growing needs of the country and to the proper protection of the business and property of our citizens residing abroad, either for business or the pleasure of travel.

Secretary of State Livingston, in 1833, and Secretary of State Buchanan, in 1846, called attention to the evils existing in the service, but it was not until 1884, when Secretary of State Frelinghuysen discussed the subject in his admirable and exhaustive report, transmitted to Congress by President Arthur March 20 of that year, that the strong necessity for action was made apparent. In it he said:

Until recently the demands of Europe, which consumed the greater portion of our exports, and the condition of the producing countries were such as to give us control in the supply of certain products, such as breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and petroleum, etc. The demands of Europe for all these products and of the other continents for petroleum especially were so positive, and our producing condition so favorable, as to give us practically a monopoly for their supply.

These conditions of international demand and supply are undergoing radical changes, which the near future will intensify.

The efforts which have been made and which are being made by Europe to enlarge the field of supply in the above-mentioned products, aided by the ambition which prevails in all countries for the development of natural and artificial resources to meet their own wants and to supply the wants of others, have resulted in awakening competition for the supply even of those products which we have heretofore controlled. It is true that thus far this competition has not affected our trade to any appreciable extent, but the desire for development which is now abroad and the ambition which prevails to increase the production (outside of the United States) of the foregoing articles render consular supervision of absolute importance. *The complex commercial relations and industrial interests which now prevail in Europe have originated hostility to American products in many countries and afford additional reasons for the enlargement and perfection of the consular service.*

Assistant Secretary Rockhill, in an article in the Forum for the month of February, 1897, sums up the evils of our consular system as follows:

- (1) Imperfect mode of selection of consular officers.
- (2) No permanency of tenure.
- (3) Inadequate compensation, resulting in (a) the exaction of excessive fees and (b) the creation of consular agencies to increase salaries.
- (4) Excessive number of fee consulates and commercial agencies.
- (5) Imperfect enforcement of regulations, especially as regards amounts of fees and their collection.

This judgment from a late Assistant Secretary of State, who had especial charge of the consular service, is certainly deserving of great weight upon this subject.

This bill proposes that all grades of consuls shall be citizens of the United States and shall be placed under a salary; does away with consular or commercial agencies, and provides that all fees of all kinds must be accounted for and covered into the United States Treasury. Of the advantages of this system over the present one abundant evidence is presented by those most conversant with the needs of the service. In 1871 Inspector Keim reported:

The act of 1856 was doubtless designed to correct the most conspicuous abuses which prevailed. * * * The evils prior to that date may have been mitigated or may have suffered temporary abatement. * * * They were certainly not eradicated; and these abuses * * * have been perpetuated in most cases by each succeeding officer.

Again, in 1879, Gen. Julius Stahel, then consul at Hiogo, Japan, wrote to the Department of State:

The permission granted to consular officers of receiving unofficial fees for notarial acts, etc., is liable to abuse, and is the root of many evils and irregularities. * * * I suggest that the permission to charge unofficial fees be withdrawn, and that all fees received by consular officers, for whatsoever service rendered, be considered as official, and so accounted for. * * * In this way one of the greatest evils of our service would be remedied and dignity added to the representation of the United States in foreign countries.

Secretary Frelinghuysen, in his report of 1884 on the consular service, said:

In the opinion of the Department the present system of compensation by fees, either official or unofficial, should be abolished. Whatever money comes into the consul's hands should be turned into the Treasury of the United States, and he should depend for his support entirely upon the salary allowed by Congress.

In 1885, writing on the same subject to the Department, Gen. John S. Mosby, consul at Hongkong, expressed himself even more emphatically:

Consular fees should, in my opinion, be altogether abolished. * * * The best way to secure honesty in the public service is to make it impossible for officers to be dishonest. I can see no sound reason for sending consuls abroad to collect revenue for the Government. You might as well send the Navy to do it.

The Hon. Robert Adams, jr., when United States minister to Brazil in 1889, wrote in the North American Review:

The method by which the men are chosen for the positions necessarily brings forth poor candidates, while the short tenure of office, which is generally limited to the Presidential term, almost certainly so if a change of party takes place, and the meager salaries paid—in some posts hardly sufficient to support life in a respectable manner—deters competent men from entering the service. It should also be remembered that there is no promotion for efficient service; that a consul can not hope for a change of climate from a trying to a more healthful and genial one after a given period of service, and that there is always the prospect of returning to the United States broken down in health, unfitted to resume private business, and without prospect of further employment at the hands of the Government.

His excellency the Chinese minister, in a recent address before the University of Pennsylvania, says:

Most European governments send young men to the East to learn the language and study the customs of the country. After a residence of two or three years, when they have proved themselves proficient, after passing a strict examination, they are then placed in responsible positions as student interpreters, consular assistants, etc. Merit is awarded by promotion. Thus those governments have competent men specially fitted for service in the Orient. It might not be unwise for your Government to adopt a similar system.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress in 1902, impressed upon it the necessity of legislation on this subject. He said:

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotion should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence can not be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

This bill will accomplish three great points. Those who have had long legislative experience—I have had twenty-three years—know that all proposed legislation ends in compromise, and have had it beaten into them that a half loaf is better than no bread.

The first great point accomplished is the classification of the consular service. The inequalities heretofore have been very great. This classification is based largely on the present salaries of consuls—not the most perfect method, I will admit—but here is where practical utility comes in. If you attempt to reduce the salaries of any of the present incumbents you at once fortify the opposition with a sufficient number of votes to defeat the bill in the House of Representatives.

To illustrate: The State Department thought it would be a good idea to reduce the number of consuls-general. The term "consul-general" in our service is an anomaly. My own idea on that question would be to take a certain area of consulates, and somewhere in the center of that area have a consul-general. Then give him the power to inspect the neighboring consulates and hold him responsible, as you do in business, government, or

other administration; but such a storm was raised on the question whether a man should eliminate from his visiting card the title "consul-general"—that was all it amounted to—that I assure you the seven consuls-general that were affected thereby could almost have succeeded in defeating the bill. In some instances, I am free to say, there was some reason against their reduction, as at Munich and Dresden, where there are minor German courts, and where we have no diplomatic representatives. There seemed to be some justification that at such points the consul should have the higher title for whatever functions had to be performed by him.

The next great improvement in the service is the equalization of salaries. I do not know whether all of you know it, but the fact is that the consul-general in London gets much more compensation than our ambassador "near the Court of St. James." So, also, at Paris. The compensation at those places will be reduced by this bill. The consuls are given \$12,000 a year, a very great cut, which I must say will bear hardly upon our present incumbents, for they naturally had a right to expect that during their terms of office they should receive the same compensation as they received at the time they entered the service.

On the other hand, when you find men in tropical countries, who have to take their lives in their hands in order to represent their Government and perform their duties; when you find that such men were receiving mere pittance, disgraceful to our country, we may be somewhat reconciled in our personal feelings for those whose salaries have been reduced.

The next great evil that is cured by this bill is that all fees, official and unofficial, must be turned into the Treasury of the United States. One of the greatest causes of complaint by our merchants abroad and by the traveling public has been the impositions that have been placed upon them by our consuls for nonofficial fees. These nonofficial fees were not mentioned in the schedule of the Department, and so the consuls could charge pretty much what they chose. In addition to that, consuls were allowed to practice law and perform other duties, such as taking charge of estates, and for those services they charged fees fixed by themselves, and therefore properly founded complaints came in to the Department. This will be entirely done away with. All fees, official and unofficial, must be turned into the Treasury of the United States. In lieu thereof we propose to raise the salaries of those consuls to be somewhere near what they have been getting.

The third good provision in this bill, that no person who is not an American citizen shall be appointed hereafter in any consulate or consulate-general to any clerical position the salary of which is \$1,000 or more a year, will remedy an evil which has been much complained of by our merchants and business men generally. The fact that foreigners were employed in positions where they could gain a knowledge of our business relations with foreign countries which could be useful to their governments or their merchants to the detriment of our own was a very serious matter. It also tended to the giving of information to one firm to the prejudice of a competitor, thereby creating unfair conditions instead of equality for all. Besides this we have a plenty of our own citizens both capable and patriotic enough to serve their country in these minor positions abroad.

A fourth point, which the Secretary of State considers of equal if not greater importance, is the creation of five inspectors. These are to be placed, one in Asia, one in Africa, one in Europe, one in America, and one in Australia. Up to this time there has been no provision in our service for the inspection of consulates. The function of inspection hitherto has not attached to consuls-general. Individuals have been sent out from the State Department. The Secretary two years ago sent out a representative, who made a very efficient inspection, the result of which was that several consuls were dismissed from the service. These inspectors, living near the scene of complaint, will be easily reached, will be on the ground to make the inspection. And, aside from actual complaints made, their duty would be every two years to visit the consulates in rotation, to inspect the offices, look at the books and accounts, and see that everything is in proper order. This, in my judgment, will be a very great addition to the efficiency of the service, for, as the Secretary said before our committee, even the best men, in the lassitude of tropical climates, removed from home and American influence, and especially being kept there a great many years, will sometimes fall from grace, so to speak, and acquire lazy habits, immoral habits, if you will, that are very disgraceful in men acting as representatives of our country. Of course this is a matter that can not be cured absolutely and entirely, but biennial inspections will certainly serve to discover the habits of men in their daily lives, and

the inspectors can secure information from people in the neighborhood and those doing business at the consulate. This will certainly tend, like the inspection of the Army and the Navy, to keep up discipline.

I wish further to assure the House most emphatically and beyond dispute, that there is no civil service embodied in this bill as it now stands, nor is there any tenure of office. Those are two leading objections which the Members of this House have heretofore advanced in opposition to this bill. As I have said, there are four good purposes to be accomplished by this legislation: First, consuls are classified and put on a closer equality in regard to compensation; second, all the fees are to be turned into the Treasury of the United States and accounted for, both official and unofficial; third, every appointment in the consular service with a salary of more than \$1,000 must be an American citizen, which up to this time has not been the law, and, fourth, there are to be five inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect the various consulships that exist in the service.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will pardon me, I have not the time to answer now. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY] will answer all questions. Now, in the opinion of the State Department and those familiar with the service, this provision is one of the most important features of the bill. While the personnel of our service is good, still there are times when men sent into a foreign country, removed from their influences of home, become careless in their habits, careless in their work, and it is therefore necessary to have this inspection. Heretofore where consulships have been inspected they have been found, some of them, derelict, and therefore this is urged strongly for the consideration of the House.

These are the salient features that are to be accomplished by this bill, and, the time being so short, I will not undertake to go further into details.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman answer a question or two about the bill?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The only provision that is calculated to improve the character of the service is this provision for inspection?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Oh, no; the great feature of the bill, as I have tried to explain, is that the fees are all to be turned into the United States Treasury. One of the great evils of the service has been the unofficial fees, which the consuls could charge any price they chose for.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. And the bill provides now that all fees of all kinds in all consulates where receipts are below \$1,000 shall be turned into the Treasury, and puts the consular officers entirely upon the basis of salaries?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Entirely.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. In determining the salaries I notice it is said in the report here that it will amount to a saving of one hundred and odd thousand dollars a year to the Government. Is adequate provision in the way of increase of salaries made for those consulates where the consular officers have been depending largely on the fees?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Entirely so. That is the way the classification has been made. It has been made very largely on the salaries.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Where will the saving of money come in?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I will explain that to the gentleman. Some of the consulates at the important posts have been cut down, and that will make a saving to the Government. It is also proposed in one of the clauses of the bill that the charge for certifying invoices, instead of being fixed for all invoices irrespective of amounts, shall be charged on a sliding scale. That will make up the difference. The total increase is only \$159,000, with the inspectors and everything charged up.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I have in mind particularly the consulate at Calais, France. I know the consul there, and I have had the impression that he has been receiving upward of \$4,000 in the way of fees and salaries. This bill gives him a salary of \$3,000. The business at that consulate, it seems to me, is one of considerable importance. He certifies invoices from which the Government receives from five to six or eight million dollars of revenue annually. Is the salary of \$3,000 there based upon the receipts of that office, or is the gentleman informed in respect to that particular consulate?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. That and all other consulates are tried to be equalized in this bill. Some were getting too much and others were getting too little. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY].

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan inform me on that point?

Mr. DENBY. The consul at Calais under this bill, if it passes, will receive an increase of \$350. The attempt of the bill is to equalize the salaries to-day. Under the proposed bill that is what the salary plus the unofficial fees now amount to.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. So that there will be an increase there?

Mr. DENBY. So that in the case of Calais there is a slight increase.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think there ought to be at that point.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the unanimous indorsement of the members of that committee. It represents an evolution in the consular service. It makes a step forward. This service was instituted by the act of July 1, 1790, and April 14, 1792, and half a century elapsed before Congress showed any further interest in our consular service. When the act of 1856 was passed it slightly enlarged the service and corrected certain abuses therein by closer supervision of the fees. No legislation of importance in reference to this service has been enacted since that time.

The pending bill provides, first, for the classification of the consular service; second, for the appointment of inspectors to regularly and carefully inspect the consulates; third, to abolish all fees and fix a stipulated salary for all consuls; fourth, to Americanize the service; fifth, to prohibit consuls from being interested in the practice of law; and, sixth, to equalize the fees for invoices.

It has other minor changes. It does not completely reorganize the service, but it goes a long way in that direction.

One feature which will undoubtedly prove of value to American interests and prestige is the requirement that clerks in American consulates shall be American citizens—that is, wherever the salary of the clerk exceeds \$1,000. At present many of these clerks are citizens of the country in which the consulate is located, and it is apparent that it may often be to the personal advantage of these clerks as well as to the feelings of loyalty to their own nation to impede rather than promote the foreign commerce and the general interests of this country. It frequently happens that when consuls are new at their posts the clerks are much better informed in reference to the business of the consulate than the consuls themselves, so it results that the commercial interests of this country are committed to the hands of people who are alien to her by birth and in sentiment.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for a question, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has any provision been made in this bill for the salaries of clerks attached to the consulates?

Mr. FLOOD. No.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is there any provision of law for the gradation of salaries of clerks?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. That is done in the appropriation bill under contingent expenses.

Mr. STAFFORD. What salaries do clerks receive that are attached to the consulates?

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that that will be fixed by the regular appropriation bill, and is not dealt with at all in this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why should it not have been dealt with, as clerical services are part of the service attached to the consulates?

Mr. FLOOD. Because the purpose of this bill was to classify the consulates and not to go into the details of those employed in those consulates.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can you give the salaries that are paid to the clerks? Are there any grades with specified salaries?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes; there are grades, but I have not time now to go into that, as I have only a few minutes. That will come up for consideration when the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is brought in for consideration.

Mr. STAFFORD. The purpose of my question, if the gentleman will pardon me, is section 5 of the bill as reported by the committee; that limits the clerical positions which pay a thousand dollars or more to American citizens, and the query arises whether consuls-general or consuls could obtain the services of American citizens if the salary limitation established was as low as \$1,000.

Mr. FLOOD. Well, they are only limited in case the salary is \$1,000 or more. The gentleman may be correct in saying that we can not get American clerks for \$1,000, but I do not think so; but if the gentleman is correct, he should try to amend the appropriation bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. You are providing in this bill by special

provision of law that no person except American citizens shall fill clerical positions where the salary is \$1,000 or more. You might cripple the service if the consuls could not obtain American citizens to fill those positions.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not think that would be the case. I think this is a wise provision. It would Americanize the consulates all over the world, but if it is found that there is danger of the service being crippled, this trouble can be corrected in the annual appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, this bill further proposes to pay all consuls a salary fixed on the basis of the commercial importance of the place, the cost of living there, and the present salary received, and requires all fees collected by the consul to be turned into the Treasury. There is no doubt about the fact that the fee system has made some of the consulates scandalously profitable and scandalous in other ways.

It is the policy of this Government to abolish the fee system in all of its branches, and there never was a branch of the service in which this reform was more needed than it is in the consular service.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this bill, which I have only just received and looked at casually, provides anywhere the manner of appointment of consuls hereafter and the tenure of office?

Mr. FLOOD. No; it does not change the present system. The consuls can be changed at the end of each Administration—just as they are now.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It simply fixes the compensation?

Mr. FLOOD. Oh, no; it does this, but it does much more. It classifies the consulates and has other important provisions.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There is no provision for getting rid of consuls they have in the service who have not reflected credit upon our Government?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes; there is such a provision, and it is a very important part of this bill. Inspectors are provided to inspect the consulates once a year and make report to the State Department, and the consuls who have not reflected credit upon our country can be removed and the inspector put in charge of the consulate until a full investigation is had.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Has the committee under consideration any bill providing for the fixing of a permanent tenure of office?

Mr. FLOOD. There was such a provision in the bill when it was introduced in the Senate. That provision was stricken out by the Senate, and there is no such bill now pending before the committee of this House.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I will say to the gentleman that the bill does not have the importance that I thought it had.

Mr. FLOOD. We thought we would meet very much less opposition by eliminating that provision.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia a question.

Mr. FLOOD. I will answer it if I have the time.

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

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I would like to know about what difference this change in system will make from the fee system to the salary system? Has the gentleman from Virginia made any estimate so as to know whether the Government will be out more money?

Mr. FLOOD. About \$170,000 more.

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

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman a part of my time.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will take some of his time now.

Mr. MANN. I want the gentleman from Virginia to take some of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Does the gentleman say it will cost the Government \$170,000 more?

Mr. FLOOD. It will cost the Government in the next year about \$170,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Per year.

Mr. FLOOD. Per year.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I would like to say, for the further information of the gentleman, that there is a provision in one clause of the bill which provides that the certificates of invoice shall be charged hereafter on a sliding scale, in proportion to the amount of the invoice instead of, as at present, a fixed fee of \$2.50, which will raise sufficient revenue, in the judgment of the Department, to make up any increase in the charge.

Mr. MANN. Now will the gentleman from Virginia yield to a question?

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. As I understand the position of the committee in reporting the bill, the first is that they have fixed salaries?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Now the first proposition we meet in the bill is an amendment offered by the House Committee, inserting for the consul at Manchester, England, a salary of \$6,000 a year. Will the gentleman say what the salary of that office was before? If the gentleman can not inform the House, I can.

Mr. DENBY. If the gentleman will allow me.

Mr. MANN. In the appropriation bill for last year we provided a salary for the consul at Manchester of \$3,000.

Mr. FLOOD. But he got the fees in addition to the \$3,000 salary.

Mr. MANN. But what was the amount of the fees?

Mr. FLOOD. The fees and the salary amounted to about \$6,000.

Mr. MANN. Is not the consul provided for in class 3, and you propose to make a consul-general of him?

Mr. FLOOD. He is a consul-general now, having been appointed by the President since the last appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. MANN. The President had no authority to appoint him.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Nobody but the President has authority to appoint a consul under the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. And the President can not appoint him unless Congress authorized him to do so.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Under the Constitution the President has the right, and Congress can not create any person consul without being guilty of an infraction of the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. What are we doing if we are not creating them now?

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. We are not creating them; we are fixing the salaries.

Mr. MANN. You are creating them. You are creating this consul-general.

Mr. FLOOD. We are classifying the service and fixing the salaries.

Mr. MANN. That is what I want to get at. Now, here is this position which the committee submits, and I ask the committee why they have a consul-general there?

Mr. FLOOD. Because there is a consul-general there now. The grade was changed by the Senate and we thought it proper to restore it.

Mr. MANN. I find that we make an appropriation for a consul there at \$3,000.

Mr. FLOOD. And since that appropriation was made the consulate has been raised by the President to a consulate-general, with salary and fees amounting to about \$6,000. The policy of the Administration is to raise the grade to consul-general at any post where European countries have this grade.

Mr. MANN. Now, why does the committee propose here to appropriate \$6,000 for a salary of a consul-general at this place? He has no authority outside of Manchester.

Mr. DENBY. Let me answer. The consul-general at Manchester—

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Virginia can not answer, I will allow the gentleman to answer.

Mr. FLOOD. I believe I have answered the gentleman fully.

Mr. DENBY. In answer to the gentleman from Illinois, I will say that the net increase in the salary by the present bill will be \$402.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is, over the amount of the fees, it will be that much more?

Mr. DENBY. That is, for the last year the fees as reported to the State Department, plus the salary, considering that in comparison with the salary allowed in this bill; in the future it will be \$402 more than by the last fiscal report.

Mr. MANN. For the last year?

Mr. DENBY. It has only been in operation one year.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the appointment of five inspectors, to be known as "consuls-general," to be located in different territories, to make annual inspections of all of our consulates.

There can be no doubt about the imperative necessity of such a provision in order that the State Department can become acquainted with the character and competency of our multitudinous consuls, to prevent incompetent, dishonest, and disreputable consuls from bringing dishonor on our nation. Instances where consuls have done this for long periods of time without the knowledge of the State Department are numerous, and under the present law the State Department has no method of

ascertaining these conditions, except by casual reports sent in by travelers or people who have business with the consuls. This is a long-felt need of the consular service and will result in much good.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia a few questions.

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. LACEY. This bill does not require consuls to settle estates, but you do provide that any money they receive for settling estates shall be turned into the Treasury. What is to prevent the consuls from declining to settle estates? You require him, if he does settle an estate, to turn the money into the Treasury, but you do not require him to do it.

Mr. FLOOD. I will say to the gentleman that that question was not carefully considered by the committee. It was assumed that any consul would take pleasure in doing any proper and reasonable service for a countryman. I do not know that the settlement of estates is a proper function of a consul.

Mr. LACEY. The statute requires them to take a deposition. They are required to take it by section 7. They ought to be made to do that and the fees should be turned in, but you do not require them to settle estates.

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman from Iowa is right about that.

Mr. LACEY. Well, it is a convenience to get a consul to settle an estate, because you want some one you have confidence in.

Mr. FLOOD. The information before the committee was that many consuls do not now do such work as settling estates, but that they refer all parties interested to some native lawyer who would charge a large enough fee to divide with the consul, and for that reason a provision was inserted in this bill prohibiting a consul from practicing law or being interested in any way in the practice of law.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. In other words, he uses the office as a means of graft.

Mr. FLOOD. That was the conclusion reached by the committee.

Mr. LACEY. Section 8 says that all fees received for settling estates should be accounted for. What I am trying to get at is this: A few days ago I sent a power of attorney to Frankfort-on-the-Main, directing the consul-general to go to the bank and draw some money for a constituent. Now, under the custom, he would charge a reasonable amount for that, but he can decline to perform that duty under this bill because he is not required to, and if he does perform this duty on that account he must turn the proceeds into the Treasury, consequently he declines to perform the duty. I think the bill should be amended so as to require that the consuls should not only take depositions but he should settle estates.

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

Mr. MANN. I yield a few minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his courtesy. I do not agree with the gentleman from Iowa. I do not think any consul would refuse such a request as he made of the consul-general just referred to, and therefore do not think his amendment important.

Mr. Speaker, while most of the provisions of this bill are important, undoubtedly the most important of all is the classification of the consular service.

This classification makes a new departure, a distinct forward step in our national career.

The history of the country from the beginning to the present day has been a series of forward movements, making an evolution, so to speak, in our career as a nation. The Constitution under which we live was the first instance of the process of evolution. The Articles of Federation under which the war of the Revolution was fought were found sufficiently strong as long as the cohesive power of a common danger held the colonies together, but when independence was accomplished they proved to be a rope of sand. When "in order to form a more perfect union" the convention at Philadelphia framed the Federal compact or Constitution of Government, a great stride was made, for it was, as Lord Chatham declared, the most consummate achievement of statecraft that ever emanated from the human brain. The thirteen original States have grown to be forty-five in number, and yet such is the adaptability of the Constitution, that as State after State has been admitted it has included them all, extending its ægis across the continent, as—

You have seen on high
The rainbow, based on oceans, span the sky.

Advancing as we now are into the second century of our national existence, if from a mount of observation we look back upon the road which we have traveled we shall see that it is

marked by successive steps of growth or evolution of nationality.

This evolution has been chiefly along three lines—commercial, belligerent, and political. The commercial evolution is told in few figures. In 1805 our imports amounted to \$120,000,000 and our exports to \$95,000,000, the balance of trade being against us to the extent of \$25,000,000. In 1855 our imports amounted to \$257,000,000 and our exports to \$218,000,000, a great increase, but the balance of trade was still against us. In 1904 our imports were \$991,000,000 and our exports amounted to \$1,460,000,000, the balance of trade being in our favor by \$469,000,000. These figures show a most remarkable development in our commerce.

In order to secure to an American citizen as much security upon an American ship as he enjoyed upon American soil we fought the war of 1812 with England. The successful termination of that war gave us prestige and increased consideration in the eyes of the world.

As a consequence of the annexation of Texas, we fought the Mexican war, carrying our victorious flag from the Rio Grande to the halls of the Montezumas, and acquired by the terms of peace the vast territory of New Mexico and California. This gave us a new sense of power and still greater consideration in the family of nations.

The last display of our military prowess was when we went to war with Spain in order to deliver the neighboring island of Cuba from the unendurable oppression of a foreign yoke. I am not able to contemplate the sequel of that war with much satisfaction. It introduced into our nomenclature the phrase "a world power," a phrase that is fraught with dangerous possibilities. If to account ourselves "a world power" means to forget the admonitions of the fathers and founders of the Republic against intermeddling with the affairs of European nations and to enter upon a scheme of foreign conquest and territorial acquisition, then indeed the sequel of that war was most deplorable. By the treaty of Paris, in an evil hour we laid our grasping hand upon a savage archipelago 10,000 miles away, in the very sight of the domes and turrets of Asiatic cities. Now, to hold it and to preserve the peace our soldiers are engaged in the barbarous work of massacring women and children.

As the silver queen of night passed over this continent she looked down upon State after State, extending from the stormy Atlantic to the yellow sands of the Pacific. As in her westward journey she passed through the Golden Gate, we should have bid her adieu, and not have followed to where she held midnight court with her Australian stars.

In the evolutionary steps along political lines are those that appertain to our diplomatic service. The creation in 1894 of plenipotentiaries with the rank of ambassador to represent us in the most important foreign countries marked a forward step in our diplomatic service. Inasmuch as the representatives of other governments at these courts enjoyed this title, being one of precedence over that of minister, it was necessary that our representatives at these courts should possess this rank in order that they might enjoy an equal consideration with the plenipotentiaries of other nations.

This bill, if enacted into law, will constitute a similar important forward step in the consular service. While the evolution of progress has characterized other branches of our Government, this has not been the case with the consular service. This service has not kept pace with the progress and development of the country.

I believe the changes in the present system are needed. The President and Secretary of State believe it. Commercial bodies all over the country are asking for the passage of this bill. The commercial interests of the country demand it. The press, that mirror of public sentiment, is almost a unit for it.

I have heard but two objections urged to its passage. One is that it would cut down the compensation of some overpaid consuls; the other that it would deprive some Members of the other side of this House of the political patronage which they now exercise. These are hardly objections that could be seriously urged. It is not claimed that the consuls whose compensation will be reduced will not, under this bill, be well paid for their services, and surely the time has not come when "the guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection to American citizens resorting to foreign countries in the lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of our nation" should be subordinated to the petty desire for political patronage.

I am glad to say that no such considerations as I have indicated will influence a single vote on this side of the House. The Democrats will support this measure because they believe it is right and that it is necessary.

In examining this question I have been surprised to learn

that the South is practically unrepresented in the consular service. Notwithstanding this fact, which is a great injustice to that section, the southern Members are supporting this bill—supporting it because its passage will advance the commercial interest of the whole country. We trust, however, that this injustice to our section will be remedied. Many of the States of the South, such as Georgia and Alabama, are without any representation in this service, and such is practically true of the State which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor.

Is the Republican party of these States so poor in material that there can not be found in them any man belonging to that party whom a Republican President would trust with a commission of this kind? [Applause.] If this is the case, is it expecting too much of a National Administration to put aside party politics and, rising to a higher plane of patriotism, appoint some men whom it could trust though they belong to the opposite political party—men who know the South's history, her struggles, her interests, and her vast development during the past quarter of a century? The South is advancing in commercial prosperity more rapidly than any other section of this country. It is striding forward to that splendid destiny which we have every reason to believe a kind Providence, aided by the energies of man, has in store for her. A few figures will show how tremendous this progress of a quarter of a century has been:

Table showing the commercial development of the South from 1880 to 1903.

	1880.	1903.
Capital invested in cotton mills.....	\$21,000,000	\$200,000,000
Number of spindles.....	667,000	8,250,200
Bales of cotton consumed in southern mills.....	225,000	2,000,000
Value of cotton crop.....	313,696,000	660,000,000
Pig iron..... tons.....	397,000	3,300,000
Coal mined..... do.....	6,000,000	62,000,000
Value of lumber products.....	37,000,000	200,000,000
Capital invested in manufacturing.....	257,000,000	1,200,000,000
Value of manufactured products.....	457,000,000	1,600,000,000
Foreign exports through southern ports.....	261,000,000	508,000,000
Value of agricultural products.....	660,000,000	1,700,000,000

This magnificent progress, with greater promise for the future, is entitled to more consideration than it has received from the present Administration. Secretary Root admits this, but it remains to be seen whether the President will recognize by his consular appointments in the future this stupendous increase of southern products and exports and the commanding place they occupy in our foreign commerce.

In the rapid evolution or development which I have described our country is differentiated from all other nations. The two great republics of antiquity knew no such experiences of frequent stages of expansion, nor has any modern nation experienced them.

The march of nations through history has been akin to the stately stepplings of the gods in Homer—a stride is taken and centuries pass between. How different it is in this Republic! In the first century of our existence we have developed into a great power and have carried our prowess in arms and our achievements in commerce to the point where we possess the respect and deference that belongs to the foremost nation of the world. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN].

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the very beautiful and eloquent peroration with which my friend from Virginia has just closed his speech suggests the intense interest in this question, that is based either upon the personal equation or upon the denial to him and to me of the right of selection for these places, and it touches directly upon the point I had in my mind, concerning which I want to interrogate the acting chairman of the committee [Mr. ADAMS].

I thought from his cry of jubilation when he got the floor that we were to have a consular bill that would reform the entire administration of our commercial representation abroad. It develops now, however, under the close questioning of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], that this is almost exclusively confined to a classification of the consuls and to the fixing of their compensation, the net result of which is an additional charge upon the people of the United States of \$170,000 a year. I have yet been unable to find any compensating advantage for that increased cost. I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that this committee would bring forward a measure for the complete reorganization and reformation of the consular service. It has been my fortune, sir, to travel somewhat throughout the world, and in the course of my business career I have had considerable experience in foreign countries. I regret to say that in too

many instances it causes shame to any respectable American to be brought into contact with or knowledge of existing conditions so far as the consular service of this country is concerned. In my own experience I have frequently found the consular service wholly inadequate for the demands of commerce and of traveling Americans. I have seen representatives of this Government accredited to our neighboring Republic of Mexico who, if I may judge by their conduct there, were sent away from their own country for their country's good.

Mr. FLOOD. I should like to ask the gentleman a question. Does not the gentleman think it would be wise to have such service inspected by intelligent and competent gentlemen and, wherever that condition prevails, to let the State Department here know about it?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have only once read this paragraph providing for inspectors at \$5,000 a year. I have not yet been able to catch the full import of that paragraph. I have not yet been able to determine what would be their powers under this bill.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. They would correct the very evils which the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. SLAYDEN. No doubt they would make recommendations.

Mr. FLOOD. They can stop such things.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes; but suppose their recommendations come back here and come in conflict with the wishes of an eminent Senator who has sent some friend of his to a consular post?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. The result of the last inspection by a special inspector was the removal of three consuls in China. Therefore, when these inspectors do report to the Department, the Department acts. At least, that has been our experience heretofore, and I think we may assume that that will be the conduct of the State Department in the future. Hence the importance of these inspectors.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the gentleman's impression is correct.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. It is founded on the experience of the immediate past.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I think some reformation of that kind is due to the country and the people who have business abroad. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the committee upon one good feature of this bill. That is section 4, providing for five inspectors of consulates. I offered that provision in the bill as an amendment to the last diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and met with the objection of the committee, which since that time seems to have reformed its views and gained information. I thank it for that compliment. However, the merit of it is due to Mr. Frederick Emery, formerly connected with the Department of State; and if the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House would sit at the feet of Mr. Emery for some time longer, they would be able to bring in a bill of some value to the country outside of this one section.

There has been a demand on the part of the business interests of the country for the reformation of the consular service. The people who transact business with representatives of the United States in foreign countries desire that there shall be an efficient and proper consular service abroad, capable of transacting the business of this country and protecting the interests of our business people.

That demand culminated in a bill introduced in Congress for a reformation and reorganization of the consular service. It was hoped that it might result in a law which would create a consular service which would be the pride of the country; but what has been the result? Almost every good provision in the bill as it was first introduced has been taken out of the bill. The bill as it stands now, outside of the provision which I have referred to, is a bill mainly to increase salaries under the guise of reorganizing the salary list. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], just called attention to a provision which will render this bill of great hardship as it now stands, to the foreign people of this country. Every Member of the House knows that constantly or frequently a constituent of his interested in some estate in a foreign land, appeals to him for information as to how to get help in having the estate settled in the foreign land, and he is referred to the consular representative of the Government. Now, under the existing law, the consular representative is not required to render that service. He does it because he is paid for it, unofficially. Under this bill he can not take the pay without turning it into the Government. The result will be that he will not do the work.

Mr. OTJEN. Does the gentleman not think it is a good provision to do away with all fees and fixed salaries for the consuls?

Mr. MANN. I certainly do.

Mr. OTJEN. Well, that is another good provision of the bill.

Mr. MANN. That is another good provision of the bill. My objection to the bill is not that it does not contain some good features, but that it is brought in here on suspension day with no opportunity to amend it, and put in additional good provisions. Instead of being a complete measure, it is a very small crust from the loaf. We ought to have a bill which could be considered in the House. The Members of the House ought to have an opportunity to amend the bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I understand very well that under the circumstances this bill will pass the House, under suspension of the rules, but it will not meet the demand of the country for a proper consular reorganization. I know the Members of the House are very largely afraid of civil service reform in the consular service. I have no such fear. If I had my way about it, I would have a school for consular representatives, and for diplomatic representatives, as we have schools for the Navy and for the Army. I believe it is just as important, or more so, to educate the men we send abroad to represent us as it is to educate the Army and the Navy.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois why it is that we are to be represented at Manchester by a consul-general and at Liverpool by a consul? I notice in the bill as prepared by the Secretary of State, if it was prepared by that gentleman, that originally Manchester was but a consulate. It is now to be represented by a consul-general.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] undoubtedly did not hear the colloquy which took place over here a little while ago when I asked the identical questions of the members of the committee and without any answer.

Mr. FLOOD. But the gentleman from Illinois is mistaken.

Mr. MANN. No explanation has been given.

Mr. FLOOD. But here is an explanation.

Mr. MANN. There is no explanation for it.

Mr. FLOOD. But the gentleman will not hear an explanation. There is an explanation, but the gentleman from Illinois persists in not hearing it.

Mr. MANN. Why, Mr. Speaker, I gave the gentleman seven minutes to make an explanation, through my courtesy, and if he made one I did not hear it.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. But who pretends to answer questions on this measure?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Why, Mr. Speaker, there are plenty of questions that have been answered. The gentleman has been answered, and he will be answered again.

Mr. DENBY. The condition with regard to Manchester is simply this—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENBY. Will the gentleman from Illinois permit an answer to the question?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Illinois has already yielded seven minutes to the gentleman's side of the question, and he should now take a little of his own time. Otherwise I would be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY].

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois insinuates there is some crooked work in regard to the classification of this service, and he began by picking—

Mr. MANN. I did not insinuate anything of the sort—

Mr. DENBY. Pardon me, now; it is our time. And he began by picking out Manchester. Now, the only reason why Manchester was restored by the committee to the position of consulate-general, which it held before, and from which the Senate lowered it to a consulate, was because there were three or four other places so treated, concerning which a great protest went up throughout the country from various persons because there seemed no reason why we should take consulates which had been consulate-generals and lower them to consulates.

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask a question?

Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. PERKINS. I will be glad for the gentleman to state for the information of the House what is the difference between a consulate-general and a consulate. In a word, what does it amount to?

Mr. DENBY. The difference, as I understand it, between a consulate-general and a consulate is none whatever in power. It is simply in dignity, and the only reason the consulate-gen-

eral is maintained in the American service is because our service conforms to the usage of the world with regard to the consular service.

Mr. HEPBURN. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is not that distinction a matter of very great importance abroad, however?

Mr. DENBY. It is a matter of great importance abroad.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, will the gentleman kindly answer as to the relative importance of Manchester and of Liverpool, as to our interest in those two places, and the necessity of having a greater dignity in our representatives abroad at those places?

Mr. DENBY. I will say in regard to Manchester that under the bill it receives an increase of \$402. In regard to Liverpool it receives an increase of less than \$25. Liverpool is, of course, very much more important than Manchester. The population of Manchester is 534,000, and the exports to the United States are over \$10,000,000 annually and the notarial fees amount to \$1,597. We did not, however, take Manchester and create a consulate-general out of it. We simply restored what we found existing and what the Senate of the United States had reduced to a consulate.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Taking it from a commercial standpoint, is not Liverpool a hundred times greater than Manchester?

Mr. DENBY. The commercial standing of Liverpool is less than double that of Manchester, according to the reports made to the United States.

Mr. MAHON. But the exports?

Mr. DENBY. Liverpool exports to the United States \$18,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. How about Manchester?

Mr. DENBY. Manchester exports \$10,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. Then why do you not give a consulate-general to Liverpool?

Mr. DENBY. Because, as I stated before, we did not create a consulate-general at Manchester. We found it in the service, and we restored it because there seemed—

Mr. MAHON. Then why did you take the consulate-general from Liverpool?

Mr. DENBY. Because we did not find it a consulate-general.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from Michigan please tell us what the receipts were at Bordeaux last year?

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, may I make a suggestion to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it not a fact that the Administration fixes the title of consulate or consulate-general in order to meet the consular offices of other countries?

Mr. DENBY. I have so intimated, and stated our system conforms to the system of the countries abroad, and our service would lose in dignity if we attempted to abolish the office of consulate-general. The exports to the United States from Bordeaux amounted to \$4,800,000.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. How about Antwerp?

Mr. DENBY. I would like—

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I am very sorry to break in on the gentleman's time. I understand we have but one hour on each side for the discussion of this bill.

Mr. PAYNE. Only twenty minutes.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman such time as I have left.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania (continuing). Without any opportunity to amend it.

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

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman such time as I have remaining.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I ask now in all fairness—

Mr. DENBY. I will tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania anything I can in reference to the bill. The exports to the United States from Antwerp amount to over \$11,000,000 by the last fiscal report.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Four million dollars at Bordeaux, and \$11,000,000 at Antwerp.

Mr. DENBY. Yes. Now, I would like, if I may, say I am very glad to answer any questions I can in reference to the bill. If I might add a few words in reference to what the gentleman from Illinois says, that we should not take half a loaf

because we can not get a whole loaf, I have only to say that it has been notorious that all the business interests of the United States have been in favor of consular reform for a great many years. The gentleman from Illinois says that this bill does not meet the demand of the business interests. There sat in the city of Washington last week a consular-reform association, composed of business men of the highest standing from all over the United States, and they indorsed this bill as it came from the committee.

Mr. MANN. After they had been told they could not do any better.

Mr. DENBY. They indorsed it with regret that it did not contain the section of the bill passed by the Senate. However, they indorsed it and asked that it pass. That is the answer of the business interests of the country with reference to this bill. In regard to this bill, specifically, it does four great things that are regarded as very necessary. It makes a system of consular inspection, the need of which has been felt ever since the service has been founded, because the consuls are often appointed to places of obscurity and left without supervision; and every other branch of the service of the country is under a system of inspection quite as drastic as that of consular inspection as proposed. As to the expense of the service, it is the cheapest service in all the world, and it would not be becoming as great a country as this to hesitate to increase the pay of the consular service \$169,000, if by so doing we can greatly benefit that service. It is a matter of absolute certainty that the abolition of the fee system will destroy the most fruitful source of difficulty and disorder in our service, and it is a matter of absolute certainty that the inspection system will add so greatly to the efficiency of the service that within three years, I venture to predict, the service will not alone be self-supporting, but will return revenue.

Mr. FLOOD. Does the gentleman mean to be understood that our representatives abroad are men who for a fee would do anything wrong?

Mr. DENBY. Not the slightest. I say in regard to our present consular service, it is the best in the world, and I think there are in the service many men looking after the interests of their fellow-citizens in the obscurity of foreign ports who are absolute heroes, and who have carried the flag for us under inadequate salaries and under very great discouragement for years. [Loud applause.]

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

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the two minutes' time that I have remaining I wish to say to my colleagues that this legislation is before this House entirely for the benefit of the business interests of this country. There were certain forces opposed to this legislation, and, as I said before, for sixteen years efforts have been made to secure the proposed legislation. It does not go as far as the believers in consular reform would have it go, but it does and will accomplish a great deal in the direction of the improvement of our consular service. For that reason I urge and hope that this House will respond to the demand of the business interests of this country and pass this bill. It will go a long way in the movement that is now occupying the time of our merchants for the enlargement of our foreign commerce, for these are our advance pickets, sent throughout the world to furnish the merchants the necessary information to enlarge their business abroad. It will be a great service to them and to our country, and I hope this House will pass this bill, as it has already passed the Senate.

The question was taken; and, in the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken may have leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported the bill (H. R. 16953) making appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] had intended to ask that all points of order be reserved.

Mr. PAYNE. I reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York reserves all points of order.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, pending the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman if this is preliminary to an investigation of the expenditures in that Department?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. This is offered with the expectation that there will be material to print.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I should like to ask the gentleman the character of the printing.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It will be matter for the use of the committee. The first thing to be printed, I will say to the gentleman, is the list of expenditures made by the Department of Agriculture, when that list shall be submitted to the committee. We wish it printed for the use of the committee. Whether there will be any other items will depend on what is developed before the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION, WYO.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 117) extending the time for opening to public entry the unallotted lands on the ceded portion of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in Wyoming, was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the time for opening to public entry the ceded portion of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in Wyoming, having been fixed by law as the 15th day of June, 1906, it is hereby provided that the time for opening said reservation shall be extended to the 15th day of August, 1906, unless the President shall determine that the same may be opened at an earlier date.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is introduced at the request of the Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendment to the bill S. 956—the Alaska Delegate bill—and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The bill does not seem to be at the Clerk's desk. While search is being made for it the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BROOKS].

LA PLATA COUNTY (COLO.) LAND GRANTS.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 16381) leasing and demising certain lands in La Plata County to the P. F. U. River Company. As the bill has been read once, I move that the reading be dispensed with.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill was read on Friday last, when unanimous consent was asked for its consideration.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, my recollection is that the Chair then stated that unanimous consent had not been given.

The SPEAKER. Precisely; but the gentleman from Colorado now moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BROOKS] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] to twenty minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this is the bill which was brought up on Friday by unanimous consent. The House was pretty well advised with regard to it at that time. The purpose of the bill is indicated in the report. It is to lease for a period of ten years to a rubber company certain lands in

La Plata County, Colo., with the privilege of purchasing at the termination of the lease. There is very little to say in addition to what was said at that time. The necessity for the development of the rubber industry in this country is something pretty well recognized. The demand has increased very much more rapidly than the supply, and meanwhile no new sources of adequate supply are being found. Last year we imported about 75,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, and in the last few years the price of rubber has increased so rapidly that the pure rubber itself has become very expensive and is a most important article of commerce. New uses are constantly arising, and the developing of a domestic supply would be of very great value to the whole country.

The various departments to which this bill was submitted have unanimously approved of the passage of the bill making certain recommendations, every one of which have been incorporated into the bill. The land that is sought to be affected is nonagricultural and nonirrigable lands, lying up on the foothills of the mountains beyond the possibility of any useful purpose as far as agriculture is concerned, except grazing to a limited extent. There are no minerals thereon and the provisions of the bill exclude the grant of mineral found to be contained in the lands.

To render this restriction effective there is a further provision in the bill that during the ten years duration lease the Interior Department shall have the lands examined to determine the presence or absence of minerals. The Department of Agriculture has recognized the importance of this development, the Department of Indian Affairs has cordially consented to it, and the Department of the Interior approves of it. The provisions of the bill direct that the proceeds of the land be devoted to the southern Utes who originally held the title, and further stipulate that in the operations to be carried on under the bill for this period of ten years preference shall be given, so far as may be, to the Indian labor. Mr. Speaker, I think I do not care to say anything more at this time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What are the terms of the lease?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. The rental is to be not less than 3 cents an acre, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds of this rental are to be paid to the Department for the use of the Indians. I will say that that is about the ordinary rental price of such land in that section of the country, perhaps a little lower, but there is much land leased at 5 cents an acre.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Only 3 cents an acre? I would give it to them before I would take as little as that.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I think the gentleman from Georgia is, in a measure, correct, because there is very little present rental value to that land. That figure is based largely on the rentals of State lands similarly situated and of as little value.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the situation of the lands at the end of the lease? Can they leave them in any state they please?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. It will simply be cultivated; that is all. There is nothing that can be done to it that will injure it. It is a high, elevated mesa, above the line of any irrigation ditch, beyond the possibility of irrigation, beyond any possibility of being watered by artesian wells. It is simply a high foot-hill mesa, as it is called. It is covered with this weed, the initials of which are indicated in the name of the company, which grows in very many places, from New Mexico to Dakota, but which is utterly worthless for any other purpose. This is the weed from which the rubber is to be extracted. The necessity for the development and experimentation is due to the fact that very little is known about the culture of this plant. Its reproduction is slow and rather uncertain, and at present it has an irregular rubber content, some specimens having 3 and 4, some 10, and some as high as 20 or 30 per cent of rubber.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that. Are they limited to the growing of this weed or can they graze the land?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. They are limited to the development of this experiment. Everything is to be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior—all the improvements, all the roads, buildings, and everything of that sort are under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. At the expense of the company?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. At the expense of the company. This lease puts no charge whatever upon the Government. It involves the possibility of the development of a very important industry without any expense at all to the Government. On the contrary, it becomes an immediate source of revenue to the wards of the Government, for whom this land is now held.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is not expected that the plant will be cultivated?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. This plant is a perennial weed. It is a little shrub; it is pulled by the roots; there are small rootlets left in the ground, and these roots reproduce the plant. The period of reproduction is about three years. Now, the experiment is to see if the plant can not be reproduced from a seed, more certainly, in an improved form, with a larger and more regular rubber content, and in a quicker time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then there is to be some cultivation?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Oh, yes; a very extensive cultivation if the experiment is successful. The whole experiment is based upon plant selection and careful cultivation.

A MEMBER. How much is asked for an appropriation?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. There is no grant of anything from the Treasury. All that is granted is a ten years' lease at a small rental, with the option. I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state candidly that I think with a little amendment this is a really meritorious proposition. It was shown to the Committee on Public Lands that this was land that was perhaps unsuited for almost anything else, and that these gentlemen were proposing to develop and exploit this rubber plant. It was shown to the committee that before there could be anything remunerative gotten out of the land to the company it would take three years' cultivation and development. An amendment was placed upon the bill making the minimum rental of 3 cents per acre, beginning at the time of the contract with the Secretary of the Interior. I believe these men who are proposing to operate it intend to do it in good faith. There is one proposition involved in it, and it is that alone that I desire to interpose my objections to, but I understand that the gentleman who offered the bill will not object to unanimous consent to the amendment that I desire to propose. That objectionable proposition in the bill is that any time they may go and buy this land from the Government at \$1.25 per acre. In the hearings before the committee I asked gentlemen if they would lay out the land now and take the chances and pay \$1.25 an acre. That they would not do. It seems to me it was unfair to demand all from the Government in dealing with the Government, and if the land should be found to be worth more than \$1.25 an acre after these developments were made, I think the company should pay more for it. My desire is that it should be amended in line 24, on page 4, by saying that the President may, in his discretion, convey all of said lands, or any part thereof, by patenting the same to said rubber company, its successors and assigns, in fee and absolutely without restrictions, upon payment to the United States of such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than \$1.25 an acre, and thus leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to charge more than a dollar and a quarter an acre if it should be found to be worth more than that. I understand, from the intimation of one of the gentlemen from Colorado a moment ago, that they would accept this amendment. If so, I have nothing further that I desire to say.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURNETT. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I would like to ask the gentleman if it would be agreeable to him if the period during which the Secretary had his discretion to increase the price should be limited to the last five years of the lease, so that if these people should buy this land in the first five years they could get it at a better price?

Mr. BURNETT. Oh, I hardly think so, Mr. Speaker, because that fact might well be ascertained before that time, and I think all the chances ought not to be against the Government. I desire to say further in that connection that if this would not set a precedent, which I regard as a bad one, I would not interpose the objection I do to the passing of the bill; but I believe if this bill passes with that kind of a clause that every company and individual who desires to exploit lands of similar character in that country for any purpose whatever will come here with a similar bill and ask Congress to pass it, and refer to this bill as a precedent in favor of their bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Will the gentleman please restate his amendment?

Mr. BURNETT. In line 24, page 4, after the word "at," insert "such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than \$1.25 per acre."

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, while I do not think the amendment is really necessary or entirely proper, I am willing to defer to the gentleman on the committee, and I accept the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Let us see what the amendment is. I under-

stood the gentleman to say that he wanted to let anybody come in there for any purpose.

Mr. BURNETT. Oh, no; only for this company and for this particular land at such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than \$1.25 an acre—this particular land and company.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will state the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 24, page 4, after the word "at," insert the words "such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix;" so that it will read "such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than \$1.25 an acre."

The SPEAKER. This would have to be by unanimous consent. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask if this bill authorizes the sale of this land now to these people?

Mr. BURNETT. Yes; I will read the second clause:

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States may at any time during said period of ten years, at his discretion, terminate and cancel this lease by revoking the same and the annulling thereof in case the said experiment proposed or the use to be made of said lands shall be unsatisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior; or the President may, in his discretion, convey all of said lands, or any part thereof, by patenting the same.

As I understand, that is within the ten years. I would ask the chairman of the committee whether that is not his understanding?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, that is my understanding—that it is limited to the operation of the ten years.

Mr. MANN. The sale, as well.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleague on the committee that the title of this land is in rather a peculiar situation. It is the Ute Reservation, and under the treaty by which it was opened to settlement it was open to cash settlement only. No homesteads were allowed on it. It was open to cash settlement at a dollar and a quarter an acre without limit, and that law is still in force; but two years ago a bill was passed also opening it to homestead settlement. This land could now be bought by these parties for \$1.25 an acre by paying cash for it. They simply want to experiment to see if anything can be done with this rubber plant.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the committee guarded the proposition as to the mineral deposits in the bill.

Mr. LACEY. All mineral rights are excluded.

Mr. BURNETT. Yes; that is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the modification proposed?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that this amendment proposes to sell it at a dollar and a quarter an acre?

Mr. BURNETT. No; at such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix; not less than \$1.25 an acre.

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

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I received information that this is coal property, and while in a general sort of way, possibly, this bill guards the mineral rights of the Government, yet I doubt the wisdom of this lease with the new lights I now have. The information which I have in my hand, stating that this is coal land, was not before the committee a few days ago when this bill was first considered. Not a word was said then about coal. I was not present when it was finally considered, as I was ill and absent. Nothing was said Friday last about coal when this bill was being considered in this House.

Mr. LACEY. I will answer my friend—

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just wait a minute; I think I have a little later information than the gentleman has. I telephoned a few minutes ago to the Geological Survey to find out what the facts were about this being coal land, and now I have a special message, which I have received since this bill was taken up, which telegram is addressed as follows:

HON. JOHN WESLEY GAINES:

In response to your telephone inquiry, township 34 north, range 11 west, Colorado, is classified as coal lands by our coal experts. Coal is now being mined directly north of the northeast corner of the township. The coal lies deep and has not been developed so far as we know. Mr. Campbell visited the region in 1905.

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, Director.

I cited Mr. Walcott to this bill, printed on page 4003 of the RECORD, telling him he would there see the land in question, and he then sent me this written message in reply.

Mr. Walcott by phone stated to me, "Everybody believes that land is valuable coal land." Mr. Speaker, the committee reported the bill here without this late information before it. "This survey is very recent," Mr. Walcott said. His men have just returned from out there, he said.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Pardon me—

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to state, furthermore, Mr. Speaker, that land out there has been selling at \$1.25 and \$1.50 and \$2 an acre which is worth five, ten, thirty, fifty, and sixty dollars an acre. The President and Secretary of the Interior and several commissions have recommended the repeal of certain laws, the stone and timber laws—which I expect ought to be repealed and better ones enacted simultaneously, but I am not fully advised of all the facts, but am investigating—to protect the Government rights in these lands, prevent them being sacrificed at \$1.25 per acre, and yet the committee in this case, without this information, certainly not this definite and late information I have just received, have reported a bill here to give away this land at *no more than a dollar and a quarter an acre*; but by the wisdom and the industry of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] we have now opened a gap, so it is possible the Government can sell it for more. Now, if you will read this bill you will see that it contains language which gives exclusive rights to these lands to this company and withdraws them from the public land laws. Can we properly sell these coal lands thus encumbered? Why not sell them, if at all, just as they stand, to the highest and best bidder? Mr. Speaker, why should we agree to sell to this company and no other company, not sell to the highest bidder, not open to the world these coal lands of the West, when coal is scarcer out in the West than chicken teeth? I say, with this new evidence before us, the bill to that extent is absolutely vicious. Why not sell it, and as gum and coal land? We know to-day they are coal lands. Last week we did not. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY] agreed privately to an amendment which I wanted to propose and did propose, and in the best of faith. He came to my desk and did so during the debate. The gentleman who represents this concern and was before the committee came to me at the Willard Hotel yesterday and said he was in the gallery when I proposed this amendment and was extremely anxious for the gentleman who has this bill in charge to accept my amendment. Why? The gentleman said to me, on inquiry, his concern was not a part of the rubber trust. I asked him the naked question, and he said furthermore that he was afraid the rubber trust would crush him out, or swallow *vi et armis* this rich infant, this "golden egg," that is out here in the West and going to hatch out all of this rubber material.

So I offered this amendment to help him to stand up against and defy the trust. I will read my proposed amendment:

That all rights acquired hereby shall revert in the United States in the event that said company, or its successor or successors, shall enter into, directly or indirectly, any trust, combine, company, or other concern operating or existing contrary to the antitrust act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and its amendments.

Now, why did I do this? Because when this rubber trust comes up to this young infant and says, "You have got to sell to us," that infant can rise up and say, "The Government has made it impossible for me to do so; the Government has made me as big as you; the Government will not let me do it." If they proceed to sell, perforce or otherwise, to the rubber trust, the act is unlawful, and the right here given by this amendment reverts in the United States for the benefit of the Indians, yet I am told to-day the gentleman declines to accept the amendment. Now, I ask the gentleman if he will accept it? I offer it in perfect good faith, absolutely in good faith, to help this young infant in its fight for life and success.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has asked me whether or not I would accept a certain amendment. Now, the bill is not my bill, but the company behind the bill is a corporation of the city of Detroit.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But the gentleman representing this concern said he would accept and wanted the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. The gentleman from Tennessee says that I said on Friday—

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. On Saturday, that you would accept the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. On Friday, during the debate.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. On Friday—yes, Friday—in a private conversation.

Mr. DENBY. During the debate I said I would accept the amendment, and would have accepted the amendment at that time, in order to get the objection to the passage of the bill removed. May I ask the gentleman what the amendment provides?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The amendment provides exactly this. It is in the RECORD.

Mr. DENBY. Then may I change the form of my question? Does not the amendment provide that they may not unlawfully alienate this land?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will read it again:

That all rights acquired hereby shall revert in the United States in the event that said company, or its successor or successors, shall enter into, directly or indirectly, any trust, combine, company, or other concern operating or existing contrary to the antitrust act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and its amendments.

If this company disobeys this condition, all rights revert to the United States.

Mr. DENBY. Then, Mr. Speaker, in effect the amendment is simply that the company shall not unlawfully alienate their land after once coming into possession of it?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Not at all. I do not want the gentleman to take up all my time.

Mr. DENBY. I wish to explain the matter. You have brought my name in question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to yield to the gentleman, but you can get time from your side and answer me.

Mr. DENBY. Did you not call me to my feet?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did, and you decline to accept the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. So far as I am concerned, and speaking for the company, I decline to accept the amendment.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, all right; you agreed here Friday to accept it.

Mr. DENBY. I did.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, the gentleman in the Willard stated voluntarily and unqualifiedly that he would accept it and wanted it. This amendment is to prevent this company from selling out to an unlawful monopoly, and prevents the monopoly from swallowing him and having his property transferred to this great rubber trust, that has been described by gentlemen from Colorado with such forensic and fiery eloquence.

Mr. DENBY. I have no knowledge of what the gentleman in the Willard may have said to the gentleman from Tennessee, nor do I understand that the gentleman in the Willard has a right to control the legislation of this House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman please let me use my time and make his speech in the time of the gentleman from Colorado, who has the matter in charge?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say first that this bill ought to be defeated, and I say it to my friend from Alabama, for I believe that if he had had this coal information, that we now have received since this debate begun, that he would not agree to pass this bill; but we should strike out the provision of the bill which confines the Government of the United States to selling this rubber concern only or to any other at the price of \$1.25 with this great coal possibility now known. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, and because the gentleman declines to accept this ounce of prevention that I offered on Friday, when he agreed to accept it as did this company's representative yesterday. I hope the bill will not pass.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], to an apparent oversight on his part. The original bill was not in the form of the bill reported. A provision was inserted in the new bill introduced to be reported by the committee in order to meet this question about coal, to prevent any complication arising under this bill as to this land being coal land. The suggestion was made that it possibly was coal land. To prevent the possibility of this bill being utilized to get coal lands from the Government at a reduced price, it was proposed to insert an amendment in the bill, and a new bill was introduced with this provision which I will read now, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, if he wants to interrupt me, after it is read. This is the proviso to section 3:

Provided, however, That no patent shall issue for the said land or any part thereof until the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain by such examination, prospecting, and mineral tests as he may deem necessary and proper the existence of any valuable and merchantable deposits of coal or other mineral upon such premises; and any such merchantable deposits of coal or other mineral so determined, together with the right of ingress or egress, shall be excluded from said patent. The right of entry and egress for the purposes of such examination and tests shall further be reserved in said lease.

So that by special provision, if it should turn out within the ten years that the land is coal land, then the coal is reserved,

and it will only apply to the surface of the land. It gives ten years to investigate and ascertain whether there is coal on the lands or not.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They have investigated, and here is the report, which says there is coal there; they make the report to me for the purpose of bringing it in before this body to-day.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I want to say that the gentleman can speak in his own time and not in mine. I yielded to the gentleman from Iowa and not to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman from Colorado has no right to interrupt in this way.

Mr. LACEY. Now, if it is correct—

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LACEY. I can not yield. If it is true, as the gentleman from Tennessee states, that they have ascertained there is coal there, then this provision is immediately operative. We went a step further and provided that the Secretary should ascertain by mineral tests whether there was any coal there or not, and if there was to reserve it. The gentleman from Tennessee says coal is already found. If so, under the provisions of this bill the coal will be reserved. The gentleman from Tennessee was not present in the committee when the bill was considered; if he had been he would not have made the objection. The matter was examined and the question of coal was provided for in the bill. It is fully protected. The rubber company can not use this bill to obtain title to coal lands.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, this legislation ought to pass. Several years ago the discovery was made that the pinquay weed of the Southwest contained in its roots a substance that might be used, or certain gentlemen thought might be used, as a substitute for rubber. In order that those interested in demonstrating the fact whether this plant can be so used may have an opportunity to do it, it is proposed that we lease to them, at a rental to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, a small tract of land now practically valueless, yielding the Government nothing at all, and which we would have been glad to have sold any time in the last twenty-five years for \$1.25 an acre.

These people propose on that tract to erect buildings, select and cultivate the pinquay weed, and it is provided that any time within ten years after the passage of the act they may purchase, if they see fit, the land, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior at not less than \$1.25 an acre.

The moderation and modesty of these gentlemen is marvelous. Ordinarily gentlemen desiring to have experimentation carried on in the line of agriculture come to the committees and ask large and juicy appropriations for carrying on the work. We have been paying some gentlemen in Pinehurst, in the Carolinas, \$10,000 a year for some years, and I suppose will continue to do so indefinitely, for the purpose of experimenting in the growth of tea, and occasionally the Members of Congress receive a package of this tea as a token of the fact that the money is actually being expended. These gentlemen who propose to carry on the experiment for the purpose of determining whether one of the now worthless weeds of the Southwest can be made valuable and useful, not only for their benefit but to the vast advantage of us all, ask nothing of us except that we shall give them an opportunity to lease a small tract of the public domain, now practically valueless, for this purpose. The gentleman from Tennessee, armed cap-a-pie, with a pinquay-weed lance, as becomes the champion trust buster of the House, is fearful that these gentlemen, while carrying on their experiments, will be overwhelmed by the rubber trust, and he rushes to their defense with an amendment that they shall not sell out. Gentlemen, let us give them an opportunity to begin their operations at least before we allow ourselves to become alarmed lest they capitulate to the rubber trust, if such there be. It does not occur to me, if we are to successfully demolish the trust octopus, that this is exactly an effective way to begin the attack. It is beginning at the very small end of the horn. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has three minutes.

Mr. BURNETT. I yield that time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this coal testimony was not before the committee when this bill was first considered. I know it was not. I was present that day, but not the day it was reported. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] has been trying to get certain laws—the stone and timber acts—repealed so as to keep the Government from being compelled to sell these lands at \$1.25 an acre, inasmuch as the land is far more valu-

able, and yet the gentleman agrees to report this bill with the \$1.25 proposition in it, and not only that, but instead of giving the people—all the people—a chance to purchase it, he compels the Government to sell it to this rubber concern. Now, selling coal lands to a rubber concern! That is a fine purchaser! Why does not the gentleman open the gates by striking out this limiting provision, and if it is a coal territory—and Mr. Walcott says that it is—sell it as coal land and not as worthless land? Why doesn't he try to carry out the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Interior as to these lands instead of sacrificing them to this syndicate corporation? Here is land worth from \$5 to \$10 or perhaps \$100 an acre to be sold for \$1.25 an acre. And this after the gentleman from Iowa has been trying to get the laws repealed which compel the Government to sell them for \$1.25 an acre.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I do not yield to the gentleman. The gentleman can reply in his own time; my time is too brief, though I want to be courteous.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. You can go out there now and get any quantity of the adjoining land for one dollar and a quarter an acre. It has been opened to entry for twenty-five years.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I can not yield to the gentleman. The gentleman never said one word Friday or in his speech to-day about this being coal land. He said these were not farming lands. I do not know whether they are or not, but I do say that you are giving away these Indians' lands, held in trust by the Government; that you are giving them to a rubber concern at a dollar and a quarter an acre. The Government ought to go and mine this coal or allow some one to do so and use it with our Philippine vessels and service, or at least leave the right to sell open so that the Government can get full value for it when put upon the market—rubber plant, coal, and all. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, so far as the question of coal is concerned, the gentleman from Tennessee need not get excited. He or any of his constituents can go there to-day and acquire this land, under our land laws, for a dollar and a quarter an acre, as they could have done for twenty-five years, or they can homestead it for nothing. That land has lain there all this time subject to entry and occupation, and there has been just one location in that vicinity.

The bill is guarded in every possible way against the alienation of any mineral rights, and the fullest opportunity of examination is accorded during the life of the lease.

It was not the intention of the framers of this bill, and it was not the intention of the committee, to sell one particle of mineral land. The gentleman from Tennessee has obtained certain information from the Geological Survey as to the mineral quality of the land, but I take issue with him on his conclusions. It is true that this tract is in the general mineral section of the State, but it is also true that there are at present no mineral developments there whatever, nor is there any reason to apprehend any in the future. It is not, as I am advised, mineral in any commercial sense whatever, and the statements made with reference to obtaining valuable mineral deposits in this manner are utterly without reason or basis of fact.

Now, so far as this antitrust amendment is concerned, you might just as well incorporate into this bill any other provision that the laws should not be violated. We did object to the incorporation of this amendment, and I think that it was very reasonable that we should do so. It is a restraint upon alienation that the gentleman seeks to engraft upon the bill, but it is more than that; it is a declaration in a piece of national legislation that certain laws already existing shall not be violated. In a civil bill it assumes that some one is going to do an illegal or criminal act and then adds a forfeiture to the other penalties prescribed for the unlawful conduct. You might just as well incorporate provisions that any other laws of the United States should not be violated as that the trust laws should not be. They will not be violated, and if they are, the courts are open to afford a remedy. There is no reason and no excuse for such legislation. Every possible safeguard has been thrown around this bill. Not one single suggestion was made by any Department to which the bill was referred, which suggestion has not been substantially incorporated in the bill.

Now, one word as to the rental. It is fixed at a minimum of 3 cents an acre per annum. The State of Colorado owns a large amount of land which to-day it is renting at from 2½ to 5 cents an acre, according to its value and location, the use to which it is to be put, and the requirements of the lease in other particulars, and I call attention to the fact that this is not a maximum, it is a minimum rental. The Secretary of the In-

terior can charge what he thinks is reasonable for the rental of that land, not less than 3 cents an acre.

I think the bill should pass. It can injure no one and it may make possible the development of a great source of national wealth. If these experiments which these gentlemen propose to make, entirely at their own expense, are successful they will render productive hundreds of thousands of acres of land otherwise almost worthless, they will add vastly to the prosperity and comfort of very many settlers in many States, but what is more, they will make us, in some measure, independent of foreign sources of supply for a most important staple of commerce. No argument has been presented which should for a moment weigh against these considerations.

Mr. TIRRELL. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a telegram from one of the largest manufacturers of rubber goods in New England and an ex-Member of this body, asking me to ascertain, if possible, who is back of this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY] to answer that question. I want to say that not one citizen of Colorado has any interest in this matter other than the interest that we all have in the development of our State.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to tell the gentleman from Massachusetts the names of all the persons who are interested in this corporation. The president is Mr. J. L. Hudson, of Detroit, Mich., one of the leading merchants of that State and a very prominent Democrat and splendid citizen. The vice-president is Mr. H. P. Williams. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. Bethune Duffield. The other directors are Mr. Charles P. Kotcher, a lumber merchant; Mr. M. Sullivan, whose business I do not know; Mr. A. Y. Malcomson, a coal merchant, and the others interested are Mr. E. C. Dunbar, who is manager of the company; Mr. Jacob Farrand, a prominent manufacturer; Mr. Hugh McMillan, a very prominent manufacturer and a brother of the late Senator James McMillan; Mr. William R. Kales, Mr. Joseph Boyer, Mr. Emil Wenger, Mr. Walter Russel, Mr. Robert Thuner, Mr. David C. Whitney, and Major McCall. Every one of these men is of the highest possible standing in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan. There is absolutely nothing intended beyond the exact purpose of the bill as it appears upon its face. Nothing else is dreamt of by any member of the company.

Mr. TIRRELL. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is exciting some solicitude among the rubber manufacturers of the country, or I should not have received this telegram.

HUDSON, MASS., 16.

Congressman CHARLES Q. TIRRELL, Washington, D. C.:

Mail me copy of bill relating to leasing land in Colorado to P. F. U. Rubber Company. Who is back of this bill? See Speaker prevents hasty action.

L. D. ASHLEY.

Mr. Ashley only a few years since was a Member of this body. I know nothing about the bill, either for it or against it. I only bring this matter to the attention of the House to show that it is exciting solicitude among the rubber manufacturers of the country, and therefore should be fully and carefully explained to demonstrate that they can not be injured by its passage.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is, Shall the rules be suspended and the bill as modified by unanimous consent pass?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAINES of Tennessee) there were—ayes 112, noes 13.

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

ALASKAN DELEGATE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 956) providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the district of Alaska, with House amendments disagreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for on the part of the Senate. The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. BRICK, Mr. POWERS, and Mr. LLOYD.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16472—the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16472—the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill—with Mr. OLMSTED in the chair.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, we now have two hours of general debate, one-half of which time is to be controlled by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] and the other half by myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago startling information reached the people of the United States that a collision occurred between the military forces of the Government in the island of Jolo, in the archipelago of the Philippines, and a certain band or force of Moros. The startling feature of it naturally was the disparagement in the numbers of the slain and the further fact that it was said that women and children had been killed by the forces of the United States soldiers. With very imperfect information, gentlemen on this floor saw fit to savagely attack the Army of the United States and send forth to the country and to the world unstinted criticism reflecting upon the general in command, reflecting upon the officers in immediate command of the troops, and, by natural inference, reflecting upon the valor and integrity and good name of the American Army.

The President of the United States saw fit to send to Congress a message and in the same occasion transmit a copy of a letter which he himself had written to the Secretary of War commenting upon the character of the transaction, and we knew by the publication in the public press that the President had congratulated the troops in the field, with as full knowledge of all that had taken place as any one person has, and with possibly very greatly superior opportunity of knowledge. His letter or telegram of congratulation has been spread before the American people, so that the assault made upon the Army and the attack upon the good name of the American people on the floor of this House went as a rebuke to the President and the condemnation of the conduct of the Army over a direct compliment that the President had made; so that when gentlemen assail the Army they assail also the President of the United States. Now, the President can take care of himself.

However, I may say that the President of the United States has some knowledge of war, has some knowledge of what is due soldiers operating under these circumstances, has some patriotic regard and affection for good soldierly conduct and efficient soldierly behavior. While he is an admirer of gallantry and soldierly courage, he is at the same time imbued with a rare spirit of condemnation for anything cowardly, for any act of unnecessary brutality, and he would no more countenance or justify an act of unnecessary cruelty than he would do any other mean act. So when the President with, as I have said, a better knowledge than the public in general had of the circumstances, indorsed the conduct of our troops, it went a long way to satisfy the American people that no wrong had been inflicted.

I wish to speak a few words in defense of the soldiers of the Army who made that desperate battle. I wish to argue it fairly and present an answer to the criticism as far as possible, and I will read something which I consider a fair synopsis of the ground of the complaint made on the other side.

The attack on the commanding general and the troops taking part in the action at Mount Dajo, in the island of Jolo, has been based on the following causes:

First, the large number of casualties of the enemy; second, the fact that women and children were among the killed; third, that no prisoners were taken, and fourth, as to the method of attack.

With reference to the large number of casualties, it is to be observed that of the troops operating in the attack eighteen were killed and fifty-two wounded, a total of seventy, which is presumably more than 10 per cent of those engaged, which would indicate that the engagement was not wholly one sided. That was especially so when we consider that the arms of the American troops were necessarily superior to those of the Moros. The fact that there were among the killed women and children has been very clearly explained in the telegram from General Wood, and it is not known a village could be attacked or a camp in which women and children were mixed indiscriminately without some women and children being, as a matter of fact, killed. As to the statement that no prisoners were taken, this seems to be wholly gratuitous and untrue, and while the number of such prisoners has not been officially reported, the only inference that can be drawn from the statement of General Wood's report of the number killed, who himself had or-

dered the succor of the wounded among the natives, is that this statement is without any basis whatever of truth. As to the casualties among the Moros, the official report states that there were about 600. This, of course, is not an exaggeration or an excessive number of killed where the action lasted several days against that number of troops, and the fight terminated in a hand-to-hand charge, as appears to have been the case at the crest of Mount Dajo. Every precedent, and especially every precedent in the history of the Moros, shows very clearly that had the action been to the same extent reversed no American soldier would have lived to tell the tale.

Now, it is but fair to suppose that when the full facts are known it will be found that quite a number of prisoners were taken and a great many wounded cared for in the hospitals and by the medical officers of the Army, and that among these prisoners will be a great number of women and children. As to the method of attack, it has been suggested that this mountain should have been surrounded. The gentleman from Virginia, who I believe is a farmer by profession, explicitly stated as a matter of military strategy that that mountain, which some of us have seen and which he himself had an opportunity to see, ought to have been surrounded by the troops. I am told that a cordon of troops to have successfully surrounded that mountain to prevent an incursion or excursion of Moros would have required a force of from eight to fifteen thousand men. That mountain is not a mere apex. It is a mountain miles in circumference, and therefore the whole story or whole idea that it ought to have been surrounded falls to the ground. In the first place, Moros never surrender. This gang of Moros, as I will show you as I go along, belong to a class of pirates, professional thieves, an organized band of murderers, who never surrender and fight until the last armed man of them is dead. Now, the gentleman seems to have thought this was a sudden outbreak, something that came just suddenly upon our troops, and they went right at it and murdered all of these inoffensive pirates, but the fact about it was that for more than a year this band of pirates have been occupying the crater of that mountain. For more than a year their expeditions of murder and robbery have been going on out from that stronghold, and all attempt to induce them to surrender long ago failed, and the alternative was presented to the commander of these troops or the governor of that island, or whoever put the military force into action, to allow them to continue in that stronghold, made strong by nature and made stronger by art, a place as strong against an assault of infantry as Gibraltar is against an assault by artillery, to maintain that body of criminals, that body of murderers, that gang of representatives of a condition which I will show you has existed over a hundred years in this island of Jolo, or else go to work to do exactly what he did do. The thing had become intolerable. The matter had become a cause of murder of both men and women and robberies unparalleled, as I will show you, and there was no alternative but to get them out of that crater. There was only one way to get them out, and that was exactly the way that the skill of the American soldier, executing the command of his superior officer, succeeded in doing, and the President is absolutely right when he telegraphed, with full knowledge of all that had been going on there during all this period of time, that it was a significant and commendable feat of arms. Now, Mr. Chairman, I know the time is exceedingly precious here, and I do not wish to occupy it beyond reaching the particular purpose which I have in view. I ask unanimous consent at this point of my speech that I may put into the Record certain documents in connection with this phase of the existing body of pirates upon that particular island of the archipelago as illustrative of the whole condition that our troops found when they made the assault.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks for the purpose stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman what is the particular character of these documents, from whom do they come, and when did he get them?

Mr. GROSVENOR. They come from published statements. One is from Scribner's Magazine, "Inhabitants of the Philippines," by Frederick H. Sawyer, 1900, page 361.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the gentleman call that an official document?

Mr. GROSVENOR. These are official documents. They come to me from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and they relate to the Philippines.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are these all magazine articles?

Mr. GROSVENOR. That was an official report published in a magazine, and I have an extract from it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. From whom was that official report?

Mr. GROSVENOR. It is an official report, "Historia de

Mindanao and Jolo," by P. Francisco Combes, and originally published in Madrid, Spain, in 1667, page 30.

Mr. WILLIAMS. 1667.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Extracts from the "Gems of the East," by A. Henry Savage, London, Harper Brothers, 1904, and official reports.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One moment, if the gentleman pleases. That is an extract from what?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, if the gentleman wants to object he can do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not I.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Every word of it will appear in this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I only wanted to know the character of the official documents which the gentleman proposes to insert.

Mr. GROSVENOR. They are official documents.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One of them is a Spanish book printed in 1600 and odd.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is a part.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The other was published along in 1800 and odd.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The larger part of the documents come from the official reports of the Commission governing these islands within the last six months; and now I do not want to consume the time. If the gentleman wants to object, he can do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall not object to their insertion, but I only wanted to know how ancient they were.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have here official reports touching all the connections heretofore reported: Scott on government of the islands, the report of Captain Cummings, of the Thirty-third Infantry; and I will point out to the gentleman the ancient and the modern history.

Mr. DALZELL. I would ask the gentleman from Ohio if there is any doggerel poetry in it?

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; there is no doggerel poetry and nothing about works of art.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It seems to have something about the people.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have not relinquished the floor, and have nothing further to say upon that point. It is greatly to be regretted that gentlemen should have given out to the world and a charge be made upon the floor of Congress that involves the honor and integrity of the United States Army, and that has assailed the intelligence and wisdom of the President by inference necessarily, and planted a hostile feeling in the charge made. I will show you that this wonderful victory ought to have a vote of Congress rather than the implied censure of Congress. I believe that the leave to print has been granted.

The CHAIRMAN. The leave has been granted.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, Mr. Chairman, the first reference I desire to make is to the publication *Historia de Mindanao and Jolo*, and it is as follows:

[Extract from the new edition, published by W. E. Retana, Madrid, 1897, of the *Historia de Mindanao and Jolo* (p. 30), by P. Francisco Combes, originally published in Madrid in 1667.]

The history of the depredations of the Moros in our islands is much older than our domination. Their story is a tissue of the most atrocious insults, their episodes the bloodiest scenes; they are the essence of perfidy and bad faith; all their pages are written in characters of blood. They have been the incessant scourge of our coasts, the most terrible plague of our towns, the greatest obstacle to our arms, and a great difficulty to the Government at all times. They have devastated the fields, fired the towns, profaned the temples, captured their ministers, wiped out towns and provinces; in a word, they have been a dam against which our armies and our glories have been dashed to pieces.

Here follows an extract from the valuable work *The Inhabitants of the Philippines*, to which reference has already been made:

[Extracts from *The Inhabitants of the Philippines*, by Frederic H. Sawyer. Scribners. 1900.]

Page 361: These terrible pirates, who have for centuries laid waste the coasts of the Philippines and the adjacent islands with fire and sword, carrying off tens of thousands of Christians or heathen into slavery, have only within the last few years had their power definitely broken by the naval and military forces of Spain and by the labors of the Jesuit missionaries amongst the heathen tribes of the island.

It is scarcely half a century since they annually attacked the Visayas Islands and even southern Luzon, and they have been, up to quite lately, the great obstacle to the civilization of the southern Philippines. In Cullion, Cuyos, and other islands the churches are built within a stone fort, in which the population took refuge when the Moros appeared. The old Spanish sailing men-of-war could not cope with these sea rovers, who in their light prahus, salispanes, or vintas kept in shallow water or amongst reefs where these vessels could not reach them. Of course, if the pirates were surprised when crossing open water, they ran great risks, since their artillery was always very deficient, but they sailed in great numbers, and if it fell calm they would cluster round a solitary man-of-war and take her by boarding. In consequence, a special force was raised in the Philippines to protect the coast against these pests.

Page 364: It now falls to the United States to complete the task of centuries, to stretch out a protecting hand over to the Christian natives

of Mindanao, and to suppress the last remains of a slave-raiding system as ruthless, as sanguinary, and as devastating as the annals of the world can show.

Speaking of the Moros, Mr. Sawyer says:

Absolutely indifferent to bloodshed or suffering, he will take the life of a slave or a stranger merely to try the keenness of a new weapon. He will set one of his sons, a mere boy, to kill some defenseless man merely to get his hand in at slaughter.* If for any reason he becomes disgusted with his luck or tired of life he will shave off his eyebrows, dress himself entirely in red, and taking the oath before his pandit, run amuck in some Christian settlement, killing man, woman, and child, till he is shot down by the enraged townsmen.

Wanton destruction is his delight. After plundering and burning some seacoast town in Visayas or Luzon they would take the trouble to cut down the fruit trees, destroy the crops and everything else that they could not carry away.

Yet, as they made annual raids, it would have appeared to be good policy to leave the dwellings, the fruit trees, and the crops, in order to tempt the natives to reoccupy the town and accumulate material for subsequent plundering.

Commonly very ignorant of his own religion, he is none the less a fanatic in its defense, and nourishes a traditional and fervent hatred against the Christian, whether European or native.

Looking upon work as a disgrace, his scheme of life is simple. It consists in making slaves of less warlike men to work for him and taking their best-looking girls for his concubines. His victims for centuries, when not engaged on a piratical cruise, have been the hill tribes of the island—the Subanos, the Tagacaolos, the Vilanes, the Manguangas, and others.

Originally immigrants from Borneo, from Celebes, or Ternate, with some Arab admixture, the Moros have for centuries filled their harems with the women of the hill tribes, and with Tagal and Visayas and even Spanish women, taken in their piratical excursions. They are now a very mixed race, but retain all their warlike characteristics.

Cut off from the sea by the Spanish naval forces, they turned with greater energy than ever to the plundering and enslaving of their neighbors, the hill men. These poor creatures, living in small groups, could offer but little resistance, and fell an easy prey. But now the devoted labors of the Jesuit missionaries began to bear fruit. They converted the hill men, and gathered them together in larger communities, better able to protect themselves, and although the Moros sometimes burnt whole towns and slew all who resisted, carrying off the women and children into slavery, yet, on the other hand, it often happened that, getting notice of their approach, the Jesuits assembled the fighting men of the several towns, and, being provided with a few firearms by the Government, they fell upon the Moros and utterly routed them, driving them back to their own territory with great loss. Of late years the Moros have found their slave raids involve more danger than they care to face, and even the powerful confederation of Lake Lanao was, till the Spanish-American war, hemmed in by chains of forts and by Christian towns.

But they have by no means entirely renounced their slave raiding, and, in order to give a specific instance of their behavior in recent years, I will mention that on the 31st of December, 1893, a party of 370 of them, under the Dato Ali, son of Dato Nua, accompanied by 7 other datos, all well armed, and 40 of them carrying muskets or rifles and plenty of ammunition, made an unprovoked and treacherous attack on Lepanto, a Christian village in the Montes country, near the confluence of the Kulaman River with the Pulangui, between the Locoscan and the Salagalpon cataracts. This is the extreme southern settlement of the Jesuits, and the nearest missionary resided at Linabo, whilst the nearest garrison was at Bugcaon, some 4 leagues distant.

The inhabitants, not being provided with firearms, sought safety in flight, but the Moros captured 14 of them. They profaned the church, hacked to pieces the image of Our Saviour, and cut up a painting of Our Lady of the Rosary, smashed the altar, and with the debris lighted a bonfire in the middle of the church, which, strange to say, however, did not take fire.

They stole the cattle and horses, looted the village, and marched off with their spoil and the 14 captives.

When, however, they reached the ford on the River Mulita, five of the Christians refused to proceed into slavery. These were the Dato Mausalaya, another man named Masumbalan, and three women. They were all put to death by the Moros and barbarously mutilated. The flesh was cut from their bones, and it is said that the Moros consumed some of it, and so terrified the other captives that they marched forward into life-long slavery.

Mr. Sawyer, on page 380, says that—

Military operations on a considerable scale will be required there sooner or later against the Moros of Lake Lanao.

This would be a holy war, a war of humanity, and I would say to the Americans: Look back on the deeds of your forefathers, on days when your infant Navy covered itself with imperishable glory, when it curbed the insolence of the Bashaw of Tripoli, the Bey of Tunis, and the Dey of Algiers, teaching all Europe how to deal with Mediterranean pirates. Inspire yourselves with the spirit of Decatur and his heroic comrades, whose gallant deeds at Tripoli earned Nelson's praise as being "the most bold and daring act of the age," and do not hesitate to break up this last community of ex-pirates and murderous slave hunters.

And then extracts from *The Gems of the East*, which have already been pointed out:

[Extract from *The Gems of the East*, by A. Henry Savage Landor. Harper & Bros., 1904.]

Fascinating as it is, Jolo (a Spanish corruption of Sulu) is much better known, and therefore less interesting to us, than its people. These folks are inaccurately called Moros. They call themselves—and we call them, too—by their real name, "Sug," or Sulus. They are nice people, with curious fanatical notions, such as most nice people possess in a greater or lesser degree, but circumstances have made them very treacherous, and innocent people frequently suffer from their fanatical outbursts.

The American military colony was in a commotion when we arrived. A soldier had been terribly gashed and killed by a juramentado. These juramentados, as the Spanish word expresses, are religious maniacs, who, after having undergone certain exorcisms in the mosque, proceed to kill any non-Mohammedan and then commit suicide, in order to ob-

* See *In Court and Kampong*, by Hugh Clifford.

tain a happy existence in paradise. This makes it rather unpleasant for those who do not believe in the Koran, for one never knows when one of these devils may be about and treacherously hack one to pieces.

The Americans had given strict orders that no one should go outside the city without an escort. These juramentados, when they run amuck, show a good deal of grit, and I have known of one man actually attacking an entire troop of cavalry, while every soldier was firing at him. The heavy knives and kris of the Sulus inflict terrible wounds, and on one occasion in Jolo I saw a number of persons who had been killed by three of these fanatics. One had the left side of the skull cut as clean as with a razor, and the sword had also made a groove several inches deep in the shoulder. Another gash sideways had cut the body in two as far as the spine.

I had an opportunity of measuring three of these Juramentados—when they were dead—and they interested me greatly. As a type, they all three bore marked characteristics of criminal lunacy, and I firmly believe that the sheerefs or priests select these weak-minded fellows, who are murderously inclined, and play upon their credulity until they reduce them to a condition of wild frenzy and incite them to commit murder.

These men had square faces, very flat skulls, and low foreheads, cheek bones low down in the face and so prominent that when in profile they nearly hid the excessively flat noses; weak and small receding chins, and the square-fingered, stumpy, repulsive-looking hands typical of criminals—as cruel hands and heads as I have ever examined—the animal qualities being extraordinarily developed. Their repulsive appearance was also somewhat enhanced by the hair of the head being shaved clean and the mustache and eyelashes removed so as to leave a mere horizontal, tiny strip of black hair. The teeth had been freshly filed and stained black, the hair of the armpits pulled out, and the nails of the fingers and toes trimmed very short (pp. 169-170).

These fellows had entered the market place with their barongs hidden in bunches of fruit, as no Sulu is allowed to enter the place with his weapons. Once in the crowd they slashed about, killing several and wounding a number of the people (p. 171).

That matters were indeed coming to a crisis was unmistakable. Captain Marshall and I, with an escort of cavalry, made a reconnaissance in the more troublesome villages, to which the assassins belonged, on the day of the murders, and the sulkiness of the natives we met was apparent. They would not answer the greetings of the soldiers, did not reply to our questions, had their spears nicely polished and ready for fight in front of their dwellings, and, as we approached, all, with no exception, held their hands on their vicious-looking barongs or kris, ready to strike on the slightest provocation, or even without (p. 172).

[Extracts from *The Philippine Islands and Their People*, by Dean C. Worcester. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1898.]

Mr. Worcester, after speaking of General Arola's precautions to prevent armed Moros out of Jolo, says:

"These elaborate precautions were by no means unnecessary. Before they were put in force Juramentados had repeatedly made their way to the plaza and on one occasion had beheaded Spaniards as they sat in front of a café reading their home letters.

"During Arola's time only one of these mad fanatics managed to get within the walls. He fought his way through the guard, but not before he had been run through the body and shot several times. He fell dead 50 feet inside of the gate.

"Accidents" sometimes occurred at the lancia, however. One day a Moro, who had been in and out so often that the soldiers on duty knew him well, entered the town, leaving his barong as usual. Later he came out and claimed it, but before going his way handed around a package of cigarettes. Several of the men put down their guns to light up, giving him a chance for which he had doubtless long waited patiently. Quick as lightning he snatched his barong from its sheath, beheading one of the soldiers with a continuation of the same movement that drew the knife. The man's head rolled 15 feet away. Before the stupefied guardias recovered from their surprise two more of them had received fatal injuries, while a third was crippled for life, but the sergeant was too quick for the Moro and blew his head off" (pp. 188-189).

Now, I have translated from the *History of the Mohammedan-Malay Piracy in Mindanao, Jolo, and Borneo*, by Montero, printed in Madrid in 1888, the following:

PREFACE.

The history of the vandal incursions, of the terrible depredation, of the cruel assassination and horrible captivities brought about by the Malay-Mohammedans of Mindanao, Jolo, and Borneo, is written with blood in a thousand of the towns of the Philippine Archipelago. For more than three centuries savagery and civilization, the crescent and the cross, the standards of slavery and of the redeemers of slaves, have there sustained a tremendous struggle.

The god of war has established his realm in those beautiful islands, the sands of whose shores are brilliant with the rays of the sun, with the red reflections that are given them by the blood spilt in a hundred combats. Still resound in space the groans of the conquered blended with the cry of victory of the conquerors. Still the marks of the flames and the ashes of the buildings in many villages and towns, forts destroyed, cannons spiked, hulls of vessels floating in the seas and rivers, and the quietness reigning in places where formerly were inhabitants, show that the desolating scourge of war has punished those territories, forming a striking contrast with the magnificent beauty and natural brightness of sky, the exuberance of vegetation, and the warmth of the tropical sun which invites to life. To-day discord agitates the hearts of Joloanos and Mindanaoans, and their former strength appears exhausted; however, they still fight with savage fury for independence, a synonym with them of the most complete anarchy, of the maintenance of slavery, of the most cruel absolutism, of war, piracy, and extermination.

Spain has not yet been able in Jolo and Mindanao to fulfill the civilizing mission that she has realized in the remainder of the Philippine Archipelago. Her efforts, her sacrifices have been sterile; one time she has employed arms, at another made treaties and agreements, both of which have been failures of equal shamelessness. The pertinency, tenacity, and rebellion of the Malay Mohammedans have overturned nearly all the forces and have made inefficacious all possible measures. Neither whipping quiets them, misfortune softens them, nor victory satisfies them. War is their element, piracy their only occupation, slavery their wealth. They fight to make captives. The captives work the fields, row their boats, provide them with pearls, frequently at the

cost of their lives, augment their power and influence according to their number, and are at all times merchandise of ready sale. For these reasons never have they ceased to be pirates. The Moro Malaysians recognize no benefit, nor pardon injury, are cruel, revengeful, artful, traitorous, and liars. However many times, obliged by the force of arms, they have agreed to a treaty, so many times have they failed in the execution thereof, making ridiculous the good faith of the conqueror. The isles which they inhabit constituted from the first an exception to the admirable efforts which gave as a result the incorporation in Spain of the vast archipelago discovered by Magellan. The renowned Legaspi, at his death, left under the dominion of Spain the great island of Luzon, with the adjacent and important Visayan Islands, but not those to the south of the archipelago, inhabited by this warlike and fanatical race, skillful in the manipulation of arms, and habituated to robbery and piracy. The religion of Mohammed, spread among its inhabitants, has made impossible the ready triumph obtained by the missionaries over the other inhabitants of the archipelago, whose inhabitants were idolatrous, without distinct creeds or living in the most absolute religious indifference.

As early as 1569, one of the valiant captains that accompanied the Legaspi expedition—the Quartermaster Martin de Gioti—sustained a bold fight in the waters of Cebu against a little flotilla of Jolo and Borneo pirates. From this remote date, there has hardly passed a year that the Spanish-Philippine navy and army has failed to measure arms with the Malay-Mohammedans. This continuous struggle has resulted in a brilliant series of feats of arms worthy of the legendary epoch of the ancient states of Greece and Rome. The army and the navy have enriched the Spanish patriotic history with pages of glory that, once known, must serve for the admiration of future ages, and of stimulus to the present generation, resulting in the delivery of the country from the ominous Saracen yoke. * * * If the political wisdom of the governments of the Philippine Islands, if the resources of the treasury, and the social state of the country had kept pace with the valor of the sailors and soldiers, certainly to-day the Spanish flag would have waved over the north of Borneo, and neither in Jolo nor in Mindanao would the employment of armies have been necessary at the present time. The lack of a rational and constant plan and the effort to convert to Catholicism people so wedded to their beliefs as are the followers of Mahomet, in addition to the causes before enumerated, have maintained a situation in all respects violent to the Filipinos, consuming lives, wealth, and time, which, used in better employment, would have transformed the face of that magnificent country.

Spain has been prodigal with the blood of her sons and of the wealth of her treasury in overcoming, in civilizing, in repressing the ancient fury of that barbarian and bloodthirsty race, a curse on humanity and the executors of their brothers; Spain has struggled during three centuries for the high ideals, and in defense of her subjects, held by the Moro-Malayans in painful slavery, has fought the causes to create respect for her sovereignty, a hundred times recognized and as many times betrayed. * * * Don Modesto Lafuente, in his General History of Spain, page 28, says: "Extremely painful is it for the historian to occupy himself with entire centuries in which men hardly occupied themselves with other subjects than fighting. Readers and authors have to suffer that painful monotony, unless they pass without considering very long periods."

I produce extracts from a monograph prepared in 1901 by the Rev. Pio Pl, superior of the Jesuit Order in the Philippines, published in the Annual Report of the Commander of the Division of the Philippines for the year 1903:

A FEW MORO VICES.

In dealing with this race, refractory to all that is good, much may be said, and unfortunately all that can be said is bad. When we say that it is refractory to all good or to all civilization we must be understood as speaking of its present organization, with its sultans, datos, and panditas, because if on a chosen day all these "birds" of the archipelago should disappear the other Moros would obey the constituted authority and become as meek as lambs.

I will point out here a few facts that will serve to make known a few of their principal vices:

1. *Gambling.*—Perhaps there will not be wanting some who will wonder that we speak of gambling as a vice of the Moros, seeing that it is so general throughout the country; but though this be true the results of gambling among the Moros are especially worthy of attention.

The Moro datos, as a rule, spend their lives in gambling; and when they lack money for keeping up that occupation they sell the first thing that falls to hand, namely, the property of their vassals, of whose lives and property they are the absolute lords. Often have I heard complaints from Moros on this point, who had been robbed of their only carabao, and who were considered as having no right to reclaim or recover it, the actual possessor having purchased it from the dato; and it is looked upon as luck if they sold only the carabaos of their sacopes, for at times they would sell some individual of the family, as it happened in the case of Emilio Calumpit, lost at play by his dato in gambling, and who after several vicissitudes went to Tamontaca and became a Christian. The lately deceased Dato Galan, the most famous gambler and greatest mountebank of all the river, gambled away the daughter of his slave; and neither tears nor prayers were of any avail to cause him to desist from tearing her away from the arms of her mother and handing her out to the winner of the game.

What will civilization say to this?

2. *Cruelty.*—The Moro datos are notorious for their cruelty.

Uto, the once famous Uto, perhaps one of the most cruel men of these later days, gave at times his slaves and sacopes, even for insignificant shortcomings, unheard-of punishments, and other datos used to do the same thing, although less frequently. Those who escaped from him he punished by cutting the tendons below the knees, so that they would be unable to run and walk only with difficulty. Others he ordered to be bound in a place swarming with red ants, which are very vicious and whose bites are poisonous and insupportable. Others he caused to be bound naked to the trunks of trees and exposed by day to the burning rays of the sun and by night to the agonizing torments of the mosquitos, which infest and molest that part of the world. That an idea may be formed of this torment I will merely state that a calf was once purchased in Tumbas for the purpose of slaughter on the following day. The calf was left that night bound to the trunk of a tree, and on the following morning was found dead. Every one attributed its death to the cloud of mosquitos that passed that way. For my own part, I can say that one night in Tumbas I was seated in a canvas chair and was compelled to rise because the mosquitos penetrated with their "lan-celas" not only the canvas, but even the habit and trousers. The

men of the garrison of Reina Regente always put newspapers over the seats of their chairs, this being the only way to prevent the bites of the mosquitos. It happened once that Uto put some one in stocks, where he died slowly of hunger and misery, as the only food given him was some ears of corn, which were thrown to him every afternoon in the same manner as they would be thrown to swine, serving rather to prolong his martyrdom than to nourish his body. Once a commander of a gunboat visited the house of Uto in Chapacan and came across a Moro there dead in the stocks. There he had ended his days, and they had not even removed the corpse.

Another of the punishments meted out by the datos is that of throwing those they wish to chastise into the river with their bodies encumbered with an immense stone, but in such a manner that when the tide rises to its maximum height the sufferer thus imprisoned has to stretch himself as much as he is able in order to prevent the water from entering his nostrils and mouth. Thus they leave the victims at times for weeks in the water, always exposed to death from drowning.

From the cruel Dato Andung, who ordered the death of Piang, there once escaped a slave who hastened to take refuge in Tamontaca; but unfortunately the dato heard of his flight shortly after his having set out in a banca. Andung followed in pursuit and immediately upon coming up with him put him to death with a kris.

About the year 1885 a schooner under command of a Dutchman visited Cotabato. It appears that among other articles of commerce he carried arms. Believing doubtless he would be able to do business there he made his way to the dwelling of the Sultan. The result of his visit was that he was robbed of all he had in his vessel, which was scuttled and sunk; the crew were made captives, and the Dutchman was tied naked to a tree, while the surrounding Moros tested the edges of their kris upon his body, thus putting him to death by a slow, cruel process.

Guillermo Galmes (or Uring) at the time of the evacuation of Cotabato remained in Tamontaca, and one day having seen a banca floating down the tide, he captured it. This fact became known to the Dato Diambungan, to whom the boat belonged, and he accused Galmes of theft, and for this supposed robbery imposed upon him a fine of P60. As the accused was unable to pay he was carried into captivity, together with his wife and four children. Later on P. Beunassar, S. J., went there and, aided by the governor, reclaimed the said family. The woman and children were given up, but the man had been killed in an attempt to escape.

One of the gentlemen who came with the American civil commission recorded that in Jolo he had seen a Moro who had always carried a large bandage to hide from public view his repugnant mouth, which was unsightly not from any natural defect, but because, having one day spoken disrespectfully to a dato, the chief ordered his mouth to be slit; and it was done with a kris, transversely, deepening it up to the articulation of the jawbone, the mouth in consequence remaining extraordinarily enlarged. The dato remained unmolested. According to his laws or customs he could do as he wished.

But are these customs compatible with civilization?

3. *Haughtiness.*—I do not think it would be an easy task to find a haughtier people than the Moro datos. As a rule they are a miserable set of people, but believe themselves Russian czars. Their pride is revealed in all their acts. In passing from one point to another they must always go under a palio—or, in other words, an umbrella—gaudily decorated, and surrounded by guards of honor armed with kris or campanion; and if they travel in their vintas the law commands that the drums and argungs must accompany them in their boats.

They are considered impeccable, and however great their faults may be they are not considered responsible for them. Dato Aco advanced this argument in the dispute which arose in the detachment of Tamontaca, in order to escape from being killed or bound. They did not know that although the dato is supposed to be irresponsible and invulnerable among the Moros he is not so among the Christians.

Once some Moros traveling in a banca with their dato asked for some coconuts from the deceased H. Vinolas; and, when the petition was refused, gave the reply, "He who asks is the dato." Vinolas still continued to refuse, and once again the Moros reminded him that it was the dato who wanted the coconuts. The Moros were dumfounded to see, contrary to their customs, that he denied the dato what he asked.

Uto was accustomed to mount his horse by putting his foot upon the shoulders of one of his servants, who bent down purposely to accommodate the magnate. The writer once saw the act performed in Bacat.

The Dato Mamon ordered the immediate death of one of his vassals who had made some irreverent gesture.

We have frequently seen presents made to some datos, and, although the said presents were of some value and things appreciated by them, they always received them with apparent indifference and as though they were of no importance. All this is a result of their haughtiness.

The wives of the datos likewise always travel under a palio and accompanied by their maids in waiting, who surround them chanting songs of a dirge-like nature, but which to them appear very agreeable music. At times also they mount their horse after the manner of the datos, using the shoulders of one of their slaves as a stepping block.

As the Moros are very fanatical and superstitious, they look upon their datos as almost supernatural beings, a belief to which the panditas contribute greatly with their trickery, and thus it may be explained that in spite of the cruelty with which they ordinarily treat their vassals there can scarcely be found a case where one of them has been found insubordinate or rebellious against his dato. The most they do is to attempt to escape, if an occasion offers, to some distant point.

Thus, haughty as they are, it is not strange that they should refuse to subject themselves to the rule of a civilized Government. They do not desire to be governed by anyone, nor do they wish to have any communication with civilized beings. It is sufficient to put a group of houses of Christian Indians close to a Moro settlement to see the latter little by little disappear. All the Moros who at the commencement of the occupation of Tamontaca lived around the neighborhood gradually disappeared. General Salcedo proposed the formation of a Moro village in Tukuran, but a few weeks after the occupation of that point by Spanish troops there was not a single Moro habitation remaining of those formerly existing there.

That the Moros do not desire to be governed by anyone is evidenced by the wars of Jolo, by that of Uto in 1889, and by those of Lanao in 1897 and 1898, not counting the many previous wars which Spain was constantly obliged to wage against the Moros. All the several races of the Philippines, one after the other, subjected themselves to the yoke of Spain and entered into the ways of civilization. And the Moros? As far as concerns later times, the only thing that has been accomplished with this race is what was done at Tamontaca, and well we know how it was obtained, by what means, and at what cost. And there not a single dato was baptized, not because they can not be con-

verted, but because their organization and autonomy makes their evangelization exceedingly difficult.

4. *Robbery.*—Among the Moros there scarcely exists one who is not a ladrone. This is not strange to anyone who knows a little of the race, for the dato being the one who robs in the most barefaced manner, can it be expected that his vassals will not rob also? And let not the reader suppose that this vice is confined to datos only; it is the same with all. They do not commit the robbery themselves, but they have at their orders those who are expert and accustomed to the work. Once a Tiruray, who knew perfectly well this tinglado, was explaining it to me and said: "Dato A has so many, etc." One of their maxims is that to rob another settlement, above all if there be any enmity between the inhabitants of the two, is no fault. Such actions are so general that they are the common practice of all. At the southern mouth of the Rio Grande there lived and still lives the Dato Ara, who, without any doubt, is the most reasonable and decent of all the people of the river, and in spite of this we are aware that among his carabaos there are some branded with a cross, mark of the mission of Tamontaca.

5. *Treachery.*—Of the history of the Moros it may be added that it is nothing more or less than a series of treacheries both in Spain and in our possessions, in Morocco and the Philippines, for when have the Moros been found faithful? They submit to reduction for convenience or because they are powerless to resist. Or, in other words, are faithful in keeping treaties as long as it suits them, or whilst they have not sufficient strength to free themselves therefrom.

It is within a year and a half ago that one Mariano Doz, who several times has been skipper of the vinta of P. Beunassar, in his voyages to Lebac found a good rice field in that part known as Linas, close by the River Tran. As he had good rice that was to yield a heavy crop, friends were not wanting to warn him not to trust the Moros, but he took no notice of these warnings. One day some Moros sent by Matabalan, dato of the River Tran, visited him and entered into a very interesting conversation with him on the seashore. According to the custom of the country they chewed the buyo together, but suddenly drawing their kris the Moros killed him. Immediately there appeared two more vintas which were near by, and whilst one took up a position at the point as a watchman the remaining Moros busied themselves in cutting the rice and carrying it to the dato.

About the year 1884 two Moros who had escaped from the clutches of Uto reached Tamontaca. Both received Christian instruction in preparation for baptism. One day in the market place of the same settlement an emissary of Uto entered into a friendly conversation with one of the two. Whilst chewing the buyo together the emissary of the magnate—sent, as was afterwards known, with that object in view—suddenly drew his kris and cut off the Christian's head. Without the possibility of his being captured, he escaped among the people, who were struck with amazement at the boldness of the deed.

A short time previous to the evacuation of Zamboanga by the Spanish troops several families of Tamontaca who had followed the fathers to that capital wished to return once again to the former settlement. For this purpose two or three large vintas were hired. P. Beunassar gave them letters of recommendation to the Datos Benito and Mamogueten, the former having always been high in praise of the Spaniards and the latter always a great friend of P. Juanmarti, from whom he had received so many favors. The former ordered the death of several of these people and the captivity of others with several women, although he afterwards freed them at the instance of Mandi. With the same end in view some others were also detained for a day and a night; and if he did not finally carry out his idea it was because of the threat of one of the prisoners that P. Beunassar would return to Cotabato in a gunboat.

Another case that may be cited in this connection to prove the treachery of the Moros is that of the treachery of Balabag.

6. *Piracy.*—The Moros are unexcelled pirates, and slavery constitutes perhaps their greatest wealth. It is well known that within the last quarter of a century formidable fleets of vintas sailed continually from Jolo and the Rio Grande, and after sacking some pueblos of the Visayas returned to their strongholds loaded down with booty and with captive Christians. Their hatred inspired them at times even to approach the walls of Manila. The then Bishop of Cebu, Señor Gimeno, did not desist from petitioning the Spanish Government to occupy southern Mindanao in order to put a stop to such piracy. He sent every year a record of the people of his diocese who had been captured by the Moros, and at times the number reached 2,000. At times whole pueblos were captured and the churches robbed of every object of any value they contained. At last the Rio Grande was occupied, and later on Jolo. Several faluas (small rowboats) were sent down, but they were so heavy that when they were rowed they scarcely moved, while the Moros in the vintas, which were generally very light and of but little draft, had the laugh on them.

Hence the faluas were useless to prevent piracy, but later on, when the gunboats came, the scene changed. The vintas met with on the high sea were overhauled and, if suspected, were searched, and if contraband was found aboard it was confiscated and the crew made prisoners. A great many were sunk, and in this manner in less than a year piracy was stamped out in the south. From that time on the Moros could no longer conduct their piratical expeditions to the Visayas or to other ports. But then they began stealing children among themselves. The Moros can not exist without their slaves, and when they can not have a Christian one they procure them from among their own race. Malabang and Baras have been for a long time the chief markets of human flesh, and to the said points were carried those captured in Lanao, to be sold to the Chinos of Cotabato or to the Moros of the Rio Grande. And there also was sold those captured in this last-named place, to be sold in turn to the Moros of Lanao. In this manner, to a great extent, escape from their masters was almost impossible, as they were far from their own settlement and in an unknown region. The immense majority of the children who entered the refuges established at Tamontaca were Malanaos, and it was an interesting thing to hear them recount the manner in which they had been captured.

From the time that the gunboats commenced to cross the seas of the south to a degree did piracy cease at sea. For the seventeen years I was on the Rio Grande I received notification of only three or four Christians being captured. But the practice was renewed after the evacuation by the Spanish, when a Filipino government was left in Cotabato. This was succeeded by the American Government, after the cataclysm of crime and violence with which we are well acquainted. But the American Government has done nothing up to the present to put down piracy, which has commenced once more to assume extraordinary proportions, its principal victims being the Tirurayes, the third part of whom have been carried away captive to Jolo and other points

in two years. In this respect we have retrograded to the times of Corcuera (1639).

In concluding this subject, I will mention the following: Some time since, speaking with the American colonel at Zamboanga and with the commanding general of Cotabato, I told them that it appeared to me that the Moros went to Rio Grande and neighboring shores in Joloan pances loaded with arms, which they sold at these places, and returned loaded down with Tirurayes. Although the said officers did not deny this, they doubted it, or believed at least that the tale was exaggerated. The following occurrence dispelled their doubts:

On the 29th of April the launch of Cotabato, which had come to Zamboanga three days before, returned, having as passengers myself and two American officers. A good distance before reaching Punta Flechas we discovered a white object on the larboard. We soon knew it to be a vinta. The captain of the launch remarked, "Surely that is a Joloan pance, and if it is going out that way they are certainly carrying arms, and if it comes thence it carries Tirurayes." In Spanish times this boat would have been examined. "Shall we examine it?" said the captain, as though defending his honor. No sooner said than done. It was in fact a Joloan pance, the crew of which seeing us bearing down upon it let down its sail and hoisted the American flag. However, the flag proved of no value to them. The captain boarded her with four marines and commenced his examination. In half a minute they discovered in the hold large quantities of cartridges, carbines of various classes, rifles—Remingtons—and a large case of cartridges and pistols. The pance was taken in tow and, together with its crew carried to Cotabato, where the captain and crew were thrown into prison.

Our task is done. It will be a happy day when the Government of the United States becomes convinced of the existence of the obstacle to civilization we have here denounced and of the possibility and necessity of removing it for the common welfare of the country.

MANILA, P. I., July 25, 1901.

Pio Pi, S. J.

I present certain official reports from our own officers of recent date—Maj. H. L. Scott, for instance, governor of the island, and other officers, all making official reports to their Government. Major Scott was most treacherously trapped into an ambush and chopped almost to pieces by a Moro pretending to be friendly.

[Extract from report of Capt. S. A. Cloman, Twenty-third Infantry, dated Bongao, P. I., February 2, 1900.]

I have the honor to report the following as having taken place in the Tawi-tawi group of islands, within my jurisdiction:

On January 26, 1900, a party of soldiers, consisting of Sergt. Egbert V. De Wolfe, Corp. Leonard T. Mygatt, Privates Webster F. Gibbons, William T. Carter, and John A. Greathouse, all of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, left the post in a small sailboat, on a seven days' pass, for the purpose of visiting the lake on the island of Tawi-tawi and hunting.

The aforesaid party left the post about 8 a. m. Friday, January 26, 1900, and proceeded up the coast of Tawi-tawi about 12 miles, where they camped on the beach for the night.

The party next went into camp on a small uninhabited island about 8 miles from Ballimbing, and about 6 o'clock that evening saw two large proas (native boats) about a mile offshore, where they remained all night. This caused no particular remark, as proas are continually coming and going in those waters, many people living entirely in their boats. Early the next morning these proas landed and the natives, 10 in number, came to camp. Several of them were recognized as being of the inhabitants of Ballimbing, who had treated them so nicely, so every effort was made to return the hospitality. They were given breakfast and a deck of cards that they seemed to greatly fancy. About 7 a. m. the party broke camp and proceeded over the main island of Tawi-tawi, although the natives seemed to insist on their staying where they were until high tide in the afternoon.

At this time Corporal Mygatt was taking off his clothes in a corner of the tent, while the other four men were playing whist on a blanket in the center, being surrounded by the natives, who seemed greatly intent on grasping the methods of the game. They had no weapons with them except their woodcutter's tools, consisting of native hatchet and parangs (a sort of bolo used for cutting small timber), but none of these were visible at the time. The corporal left the tent and went to the beach and soon afterwards heard some screams and two shots. In the tent the game had continued for about five minutes after the corporal's departure, when the native standing behind Sergeant De Wolfe suddenly pulled a parang from behind him and struck the sergeant on the neck, nearly severing the head from the body and killing him at once. At nearly the same time Private Gibbons was struck on the side of the neck and head, making a hole through the skull 5 inches long, through which the brain oozed, and Private Greathouse was struck on the neck, the parang severing the external carotid artery and exposing the internal artery and spine. The parang (barong), which I now have, is badly nicked and dulled, or the head would have been completely severed. The edge of the parang meant for Private Carter's neck was turned by the tent canvas and only staggered him, but at almost the same time another Moro struck him a terrible blow on the head with an oar he had made. He staggered toward his gun but another native sunk a hatchet deep in his back, injuring his spine. He then ran to the cook fire about 20 yards distant for the ax, but by the time he had reached it and turned, the Moros had all disappeared but the three who were chopping Private Gibbons, and these ran before he could reach them. In the meantime Private Gibbons had reached his gun and fired a shot, but being virtually blind and staggering, it was without effect, and then began a terrible struggle for the gun. Private Gibbons could do little more than struggle bare-handed for its possession, while the three natives literally chopped him until he was helpless, when one of them got possession of the gun and shot him below the heart. The natives then ran for their boats and pushed off, taking with them three rifles, one revolver, and four belts, with the cartridges. This whole mêlée lasted only about a minute, being simply a wild chopping and scramble for the guns. When the corporal returned from the beach he met Private Greathouse in the woods, carrying a gun with one hand and holding his head on straight with the other. The dead sergeant and Private Gibbons had to be carried through the woods to the boat, and they were over 30 miles from

friends or help, with one man to sail the boat and take care of the three wounded.

THE JURAMENTADO.

The Moros are accustomed to suffer all the caprices of their despotic authority. The laws of centuries permit the men to be recruited for any purpose whatsoever. The debtor who can not pay becomes, with his family, the slave of the creditor, and the Moros are so indifferent to these conditions that their owners do not encounter any difficulty in making them contract such debts for their own resources. The debtor thus loses all his rights, and his children can be sold throughout the archipelago. He can, however, buy the liberty of his family at the risk of his own life, i. e., for the largest number of Christians whom he can slay. If the debtor accepts this proposition, he becomes that moment a Juramentado, knowing perfectly well that if he manages to get into the midst of a Spanish settlement that all hope for escape is dead. Death is therefore certain for all Juramentados, and it is never the case that one repents his imprudence, because there are a number of Juramentados assembled to submit themselves to certain rites performed by expert panditas or priests. Along in the deserted forest, the moonlight adding its rays to the weird, fantastic scene, they commence their exercises by fasting, reciting, and praying over the graves of the departed Juramentados and speaking of the bliss and happiness that is to be theirs in the heaven of Mohammed.

When they arrive at a sufficient state of exaltation, but never before, they are sent into a Christian community. As this is a ceremony that interests more or less different families, and a great number of formalities have to be gone through with, it can never be kept absolutely secret, no matter how much it would be to their interest to do so, and thus it is that the governor of Jolo receives notice that an attack by the Juramentados will be made. But they can never inform him of the exact time when the attack will be made, because the Juramentados themselves do not know at what time they will reach the exalted state. At nightfall, in the magic splendor of the moon, reverberates in the depth of the forest warlike sounding metal, like the everlasting lamenting echo of ever wandering souls. The priest congregates all fame-thirsting youths; speaks of the strong ones who died a noble death in front of the enemy's steel, of the menacing shadows of creditors, of the glory of the hero, and the infamy and slavery for the coward, and of other inexhaustible lives of pleasure where brilliant eyes look upon infinite treasures; and as imagination crazes them they convulsively grasp their sharp kris (sword) and imagine themselves feeling the cold sweat of death on their foreheads. From the damp vapors of the night surge voices, instilling valor into their hearts. The following day they die at an outpost.

The first Juramentados of whom we have knowledge, through history or tradition, gave themselves to martyrdom through exaltation of belief. Exalted in their practice of prayer, fasting, and making abstractions of all terrestrial pleasures, anxious to gain the paradise offered to all believers of Mohammed, they prepare themselves for the sacrifice, imposing upon themselves material mortification, putting strong binding upon their members and resolve to die on the terminal day. They shave their heads carefully, clothe themselves in clean white clothing (color for mourning among the Islanders), and accompanied by their relatives, after arriving at the spot of bloody purification, they take leave from their relatives and present themselves before the largest possible body of armed Christians, calling their attention, provoking them, in search of death and martyrdom. The merit of eternal recompense is to receive cruel blows without a murmur or lament, without a show of agony, or avoidance of suffering, until expiring they lie victims of their own ignorance.

These mystic martyrs followed the warriors and were not satisfied in dying, but anxious to kill, mixing religious fanaticism with political fervor, never retreating, showing themselves to their enemies and trying to cause the death of the largest number before falling. Their open attacks were followed by ambushes and surprises, any means seeming proper to gain their martyrdom. The odium of races, the desire to distinguish themselves before their families, the wish to be revenged, and many other causes to-day make the Juramentado. Abuse, scorn, or any injury will make assassins of Moros and will convert the greatest coward into a ferocious beast. Take a Moro who has been your friend and force him to leave you and he will make you take a kris and kill him, because he will never allow himself to be so dishonored. Tragedies of all kinds among the Moros are credited to the Juramentado. Modern arms have, however, diminished these devils in human form, and only the bravest and most fanatical commit themselves for this purpose. There are few panditas to be found who will prepare candidates for martyrdom, as their respect for authority cools their religious ardor.

JURAMENTADOS.

October 30, 1902.—Two Moros ran amuck at the stables and cut one enlisted man of Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry. The Moros were killed by the soldiers.

March 8, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck in the cockpit at Tullei, killing one Filipino man and wounding one Moro, one Filipino, and one Chino. One of the vigilantes killed this man.

March 10, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck at Tando Point, near Jolo, killing one private of the Engineer Corps. The run-amuck was killed by the guard at that place.

March 14, 1903.—Three Moros ran amuck at the market, near the pumping station at Asturias. They killed one Indian, two Moros, and wounded one Moro woman and one Filipino man. The run-amucks were killed by Captain Eltinge and his troop.

September 25, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck in the town of Jolo, having entered through the band gate. One soldier was cut by him. One soldier was killed by stray bullet fired by soldiers. The run-amuck was killed by the soldiers.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

A careful study of the material here presented will give to our friends on the other side, who are so anxious for the safety and happiness of these thieves and pirates, some information in regard to the sort of people they are agonizing about. Here, it may well be said, is a body of professional criminals, organized for murder, organized for larceny, piracy, crime in every form, and having no pretense of a government, outlaws absolutely, entrenched in a mountain pass where great skill had made what was believed to be an impregnable fortress, and after

patiently waiting for more than a year, after all negotiations had failed and when it became absolutely certain that nothing but extreme force would dislodge this band of thieves and murderers, the gallant men of the United States Army marched up to the crater, and after three or four days of constant battle they succeeded in destroying the force. Will it be said that any more force was used than necessary? I deny it. Is it to be said that there should have been gentler means? I point out that gentler means would have been unavailing.

So I conclude that the necessity to dislodge these bandits was imperative; that all appeals for a cessation of murder and arson and robbery had failed of effect. It became the duty of General Wood and his officers to suppress these outrages with force enough to accomplish the result, and they were not to imperil the lives of their own men to an extent beyond the absolute necessities. It seems to have been skillfully done, successfully done, and when the report is finally made it is not to be believed that there was any considerable number of women and children sacrificed. If there were, then let the fault fall upon the men who made it impossible to destroy this nest of vipers without the incidentals that were required.

Strangely enough, just when this attack is resounding through the Halls of the United States Congress the information received shows that the Sultan of Sulu and his principal datos are still congratulating General Wood on the killing of the outlaws which has made possible the tilling of the fields. So at one end of the line we find that the authorities, such as they are, the Sultan of Sulu, with his officers and men, under the direction of the leading datos, formed in columns and carried water to the troops. It is said that this attack was delayed for six months while Governor Scott was endeavoring to persuade the outlaws to surrender, but the defiant attitude of the leaders of the outlaws made it absolutely impossible to hope for success except by the methods which were ultimately used.

The blood-curdling accounts of the killing of women and children that came from Manila from the sensational newspaper men over there are being constantly contradicted by the latest information, and yet the American people are told by Congressmen and the world is being told by Congressmen that the American Army has been guilty of butchery and unnecessary destruction of life and that the President has indorsed it.

Mr. Chairman, it is most unfortunate that there is such a tendency to make capital against the good name of the American people and the American Army whenever these outbreaks occur.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that I catch some of the usual phrases of jingoism in the statement of the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has charge of the floor.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, the understanding was that the gentleman from New York should control fifteen minutes and that I should have the same time. If that is agreeable to the gentleman from New York, I will yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. LITTAUER. It is.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I catch the phrases "wonderful victory," and "desperate battle," and "charges against the honor and integrity of the American Army." It is a wonder that something was not said about "treason to the flag" while the gentleman was going on, and then the old song would have been too familiar to require a reply even. The gentleman says we made a charge on the floor against the integrity and honor of the American Army. Why, the charge that has excited the interest of the American people was not made on the floor. It was made at Mount Dajo, and this "wonderful victory" and this "desperate battle" involved the loss of eighteen of our men. That is the whole thing reduced down to prose. The gentleman objects to treating the matter poetically. Prosaically treated, then, it is reduced to the loss of 18 killed on one side and on the other side the loss of 600 people, part of whom were women and children. These are the bare facts.

Mr. GRAHAM. Will the gentleman permit me to suggest—

Mr. WILLIAMS. These are the bare facts. One moment, and then I shall yield, but not in the middle of a sentence. The other bare fact, as the gentleman himself confesses it, is that thus far no prisoners have been "officially reported." I will add, no Moro wounded, either.

He undertakes unofficially to report that there will be found after a while to have been prisoners. I do not know whether that will be found or not. Thus far, at any rate, the men whose duty it was to report casualties at that battle report so many of the enemy killed—to wit, 600—none wounded and no prisoners. Not only none wounded, but no prisoners, in the official report. They account in the first place for the fact that women

and children were killed by the assertion of General Wood that those people "made shields out of their children" and charged bravely, with their children as shields, upon the serried ranks of the American infantry. We are told that they were "robbers." I do not know, but if it be a fact that they were robbers, they were devoting to the profession of robbery a degree of immolation of themselves and of their families that no band of mere robbers ever devoted to such a cause. They immolated themselves, if Brigadier-General Wood's statement be correct. Mere robbers, with no higher aim than robbery, do not take their children in their arms as shields and charge upon the best armed and best disciplined troops in the world, and die—men, women, and children. But that is the way it was accounted for. Now, later on, I see it is accounted for in a different way. It is said that such women and children as were killed were killed by long-range shell firing. If that be true, of course, that could not have been helped. I understand that when you are shelling a place you can not choose just where your shell will fall, and if women and children are in the way, women and children suffer, as they did at Vicksburg, as they did at Saragossa, as they did at Metz, as they have done in many other places in the history of the world. Which of the two explanations is going to be taken? Or, is it true that later on we will have still a third one? Perhaps when American sentiment demands it there will be prisoners reported and perhaps wounded reported. And if hereafter prisoners and wounded are to be reported, why were they not reported in the official report of the battle, giving the casualties on our side and the casualties on the other?

Mr. GRAHAM. I have no doubt the gentleman does not desire to misrepresent things; but the official reports state that there were other troops engaged, but there was the Philippine Constabulary, and there were other casualties besides the eighteen referred to. The eighteen does not cover all the casualties.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What were the casualties among the constabulary?

Mr. GRAHAM. Quite a number.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not "quite a number," or it would have struck me. It did not go into three figures, I know, or it would have struck me as "quite a number."

Mr. GRAHAM. At any rate, away ahead of the casualties among the United States troops, as you will find.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not remember about that, but I am talking about the losses among our soldiers; because, in answer to the suggestion of charging the American Army with dishonor in connection with this "desperate battle," I want to prove how "desperate" it was for our troops. Knowing the American soldier, as I think I do, and knowing the Philippine Constabulary as well as anybody—most of us know nothing about them—I dare say that their percentage of casualties was not any larger than the percentage of casualties among the American troops. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Ohio desires to ask me a question, I shall be pleased to yield to him. I saw him on his feet.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I want to suggest to the gentleman that General Wood in his report, as I recollect, stated that prisoners had assaulted and murdered some of his American soldiers who were trying to relieve the injured.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I remember that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, they were prisoners.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I remember that General Wood in his report said that when they went to relieve some of those who were wounded these wounded Moros undertook to stab the men who came to assist them, and I thought to myself when I read it that perhaps that accounted for the fact that there was no wounded reported and no prisoners taken. Perhaps the soldiers became perfectly infuriated at that and acted accordingly, and so all were killed. There were no prisoners and no wounded stated in that report. If there were wounded or prisoners, they ought to have been stated in the report, and if they are stated later on then the gentleman from Ohio himself will confess that if we have made any error about the battle, and if we have commented erroneously upon the fact that there were no wounded and no prisoners, it is not our fault, but the fault of the officer who did not completely report the battle as he ought to have done. The gentleman from Ohio is too old and too good a soldier to tell me that he ever knew of a battle during the civil war that reported casualties without reporting the prisoners, the wounded, and the missing, as well as the killed. In this case they reported but one thing about the enemy, so many killed, all who were reported as present, to wit, 600, and as it was known that a great many of them were women and children, the officer reporting was forced to confess

that a great many of the killed were women and children, and then accounted for it on the shield theory.

Ah! Mr. Chairman, we are carrying "the white man's burden!" If there is anything I am devoted to over and above anything in the world, it is the development of my race in its integrity and blood purity. I think it is the greatest race on the surface of the earth, but it is never well to forget the adage "noblesse oblige," that nobility and superiority carry responsibility, and that in the Philippine Islands our "greatest race on the surface of the earth," and all that sort of thing, ought to remember its superiority, ought to remember its nobility, and ought to remember that with its superiority there is responsibility, and in proportion as the other side is weak, in proportion as it is barbarous, in proportion as it is ignorant, so much greater is the responsibility which we ought racially to recognize as we go along winning "glorious victories" after "desperate battles."

I do not know but that future history may show that the battle of Mount Dajo was not as first reported. If that history shall show it, then, of course, remarks made about it as just reported will be exactly in that far erroneous, and will be exactly in that far subjects of regret to those who have made the remarks. But we can not change our opinions upon the mere supposition, the mere prediction of the chief prophet of the Republican party that there, perhaps, "may be" prisoners, that there, perhaps, "may be" wounded to be reported later "officially," and now only unofficially suggested by him. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries appropriations for the expenses of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Federal Government for the next fiscal year. It abolishes 308 places now provided for by law, carrying salaries aggregating \$360,360.25. It creates 243 new places and appropriates salaries therefor aggregating \$276,324. It reduces 64 salaries for positions now provided and appropriated for by law aggregating \$8,400, and increases 104 salaries, the aggregate increase equaling \$16,930. In a word, therefore, the net reduction, as will be seen from these figures, made by this bill on account of positions and salaries abolished and reduced is \$76,506.25.

These facts and figures ought to convince this House that your Committee on Appropriations has not neglected its duty in respect to inquiring into the condition of the public service in the respective Departments of the Government, and also into the necessity for positions now existing or which the Departments ask to have created and the salaries which ought to be provided for for the positions thus created.

I listened with much interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] last Friday, when he presented to the House and to the country facts tending to show the marvelous increase in the salaries and in the number of positions during the last eight years.

From his statement it appears that from 1888 up to and including 1898 the average annual increase in salaries aggregates about \$2,000,000, and that the average annual increase in salaries since that time has been about \$11,000,000. While the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] did not seek to convey to the House the impression that the Committee on Appropriations was responsible for these increases, both in salaries and in positions, I fear that his remarks may have left upon the minds of many Members the impression that such is the case.

I therefore desire, Mr. Chairman, to call attention to the fact that there are two principal causes for these increases. One is the creation of the Department of Commerce, with an aggregate expenditure for salaries for the fiscal year 1905 of \$2,142,739.84. The other is the establishment of the rural free-delivery service, increasing salaries annually to the extent of \$20,480,000. Both of these causes have occurred since the date mentioned by the gentleman from Maine. When you deduct the increases made necessary by these two facts, together with some increases demanded by laws enacted by Congress, you will find that the average increase in both positions and salaries since 1898 created and carried in the appropriation bills does not exceed to any material extent the average increase in both positions and salaries prior to that time.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is nevertheless a fact, one that is well known to every Member of this House who has had any extended service, that in the enactment of legislation by Congress there is altogether too little attention paid to the consequent increase in both salaries and positions for which appropriations must thereafter be made. It is Congress, therefore, and not the Committee on Appropriations that must assume responsibility for originating practically all the increases in the past, for when a law passed by Congress authorizes any of the Executive Departments to undertake a new work or to undertake a new

investigation which involves a vast amount of labor and a large number of Government employees, there is thereby created a necessity for additional expense, additional positions and increases in salaries for which that Department will submit to Congress its estimates, and thereupon the Committee on Appropriations has no alternative except to report appropriations for the purpose of meeting this additional expense.

I am glad, sir, that, as I have heretofore said, the present appropriation bill is not open to this criticism. It is the first one I believe that the Committee on Appropriations has reported in about ten years which has not carried an aggregate increase in salaries and positions greater than the last preceding appropriation bill or the current law.

I was therefore very glad to observe the independent investigation and inquiry which the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] has given to the subject-matter of the appropriation bill now under consideration and to the subject-matter of the same bill reported and enacted in previous Congresses. If other Members would exercise their right and their privilege in a similar way, and devote time to the investigation and inquiry into the expenditure of public money and into the estimates submitted by the Departments, I feel confident that it would be of material benefit to the House and of great advantage to the Government and to the people. It would tend to prompt committees having jurisdiction of appropriation bills to be more careful in their investigation, more searching in their inquiries into the estimates submitted, and when their bills come before the House there would be less occasion and less justification for the superficial criticism which is so frequently indulged in upon this floor.

Mr. Chairman, I have realized for some time that the Federal Government was rapidly increasing its police supervision throughout the entire country. I have realized to some extent that we were rapidly assuming control and general supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States in the doing of that which belongs peculiarly to the States. But, sir, not until I came to examine the estimates of the several Departments of the Government for appropriations for the next fiscal year did I have any conception of the rapidity with which this extension of the Federal policing and Federal supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States was growing and being extended. For the purpose of ascertaining with some degree of certainty the extent to which the power of the Federal Government in this respect has been extended, I have ascertained from all the Executive Departments of the Government the growth of the inspection and general agents service during the past decade. I selected this branch of the public service for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the growth of the centralization of Federal power and the extent to which the Federal Government is engaging to-day in the work of doing that which belongs peculiarly to the States. I have done this because it is through that service that this power is exercised to a greater extent than through any other branch of the public service. In the statement I have prepared and will submit as a part of my remarks I have separated this service and given each branch of the inspection and special-agent service of each Department separately.

Data concerning agents, inspectors, examiners, etc.

Title.	Where employed.	1896.		1906.	
		Num-ber.	Compensa-tion.	Num-ber.	Compensa-tion.
Special agents, etc.	Bureau of Labor.	20	\$28,400.00	40	\$57,200.00
Special agents	Census Office	735	500,000.00	735	500,000.00
Examiners and special agents.	Department of Justice.	11	27,500.00	20	45,220.00
Special agents and inspectors.	Treasury	149	257,927.00	168	315,827.50
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.	Treasury		65,000.00		125,000.00
Mine inspectors	Interior Department.	3	6,000.00	2	4,000.00
Inspectors, examiners, and special agents.	do.	67	96,985.00	120	180,728.50
Special examiners	Pension Office	150	195,000.00	125	162,500.00
Inspectors	Indian Affairs	32	72,280.00	38	85,075.00
Inspectors, mail depredations.	Post-Office Department.	108	176,400.00	226	368,150.00
Agents	Alaskan seal fisheries.	4	12,950.00	4	12,950.00
Do.	Salmon fisheries.			2	7,000.00
Do.	Rural free delivery.			167	227,100.00
Special agents	Department of Commerce and Labor.			4	12,520.00
Do.	do.			31	62,152.00
Inspectors	Bureau of Immigration.	91	128,504.00	454	664,665.00

Data concerning agents, inspectors, examiners, etc.—Continued.

Title.	Where employed.	1896.		1906.	
		Num-ber.	Compensa-tion.	Num-ber.	Compensa-tion.
Inspectors	Steamboat-Inspection Service.	132	\$242,200.00	165	\$311,800.00
Assistant superintendents and agents.	Post-Office Department.	4	6,400.00	39	70,200.00
Agents, inspectors, etc.	Agricultural Department.	160	.....	773	1,355,640.00
Total	.....	931	1,315,526.00	3,113	4,567,728.00

*Amount from which authority is given to employ agents, inspectors, etc.

An examination of this statement shows the total number of inspectors and special agents employed in the public service in 1896, the aggregate amount appropriated for that service, and also the aggregate number who were employed in that service in 1906 and the aggregate appropriations therefor. From this statement it will be observed that since 1896, or in the last decade, the number of special agents and experts in the Bureau of Labor has increased 100 per cent, and the amount expended for that service has likewise increased about 100 per cent. It will also be observed that the increase in the number of inspectors, examiners, and special agents of the Interior Department during the last decade has increased 79 per cent, and the amount of the expenditure for that service has increased 86 per cent, while we have increased the number of examiners, inspectors, etc., by the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in addition to the increases in the bureaus which were taken into that Department, to the extent of thirty-five.

The most notable increase, perhaps, will be found in the Department of Agriculture, where in 1896 they had only 160 inspectors, special agents, etc., and in 1906 they have 773. The total number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Government in the field and outside of the District of Columbia in 1896 was 931, while the total number in 1906 employed for that service is 3,113, an increase of 383 per cent. In 1896 we were expending for this special-agent and inspection service only \$1,315,526, while to-day, ten years thereafter, we are appropriating \$4,567,728.

As tending to show the character of the work done by the inspectors and special agents of the Department of Agriculture, I herewith submit and will publish as a part of my remarks a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which gives the inspection and special-agent service of that Department in detail.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1906.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 23d ultimo, requesting me to inform the Committee on Appropriations as to the number of special agents and inspectors that were employed in the fiscal year of 1896 and the number for the fiscal year of 1906. I forward to you the inclosed statement. I have been somewhat delayed in making this statement because of the labor involved in ascertaining the duties, etc., of the different classes of special agents and inspectors which I send, in order that the committee might comprehend how these special agents and inspectors are employed.

Very respectfully,
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Statement showing the number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture in the work of the Department for the fiscal year 1896.

Bureau, division, or office.	Number of inspectors.	Number of special agents.
Division of Statistics	.....	19
Division of Pomology	.....	1
Division of Vegetable Pathology	.....	3
Division of Chemistry	.....	1
Division of Forestry	.....	2
Division of Seeds	.....	1
Division of Agrostology	.....	5
Division of Botany	.....	1
Division of Soils	.....	1
Agricultural Experiment Stations	.....	4
Bureau of Animal Industry	119	1
Weather Bureau	2	.....
Total	121	39

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Statement showing the number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture in the work of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to this date, February 27, 1906.

In the Bureau of Plant Industry 105 special agents were employed, being assigned as follows:

Investigating cereals in the field.....	2
Work on diversification of crops in cotton-growing States and investigating the cotton-boll weevil.....	21
Field work on foreign plants at Chico, Cal.....	1
Field experiments with cotton.....	4
Mushroom investigations and experiments.....	1
In charge of planting and cultivating tea in Texas.....	1
Taking notes on vegetable trials in—	
Missouri.....	1
Nebraska.....	1
Geneva, N. Y.....	1
Alabama.....	1
Maine.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1
Investigating the Scuppernon grape.....	1
In charge of forage crop testing station at Chillicothe, Tex.....	1
Range investigations.....	1
Overseeing demonstration farm work in Louisiana.....	1
Pathological investigations at subtropical laboratory, Miami, Fla.....	2
Field work at subtropical laboratory, Miami, Fla.....	1
Collecting seeds for analysis.....	2
Grass and forage-plant investigations at Lexington, Ky.....	1
Grass and forage-plant investigations at Columbia, Mo.....	1
Johnson grass experiments at Columbus, Tex.....	1
Investigating trucking crops in the South.....	1
Expert propagator, plant introduction gardens, Chico, Cal.....	2
Superintending diversification farm at Wiggins, Miss.....	1
Expert propagator, date-palm garden, Mecca, Cal.....	1
Field work with corn, etc., in cooperation with Iowa agricultural experiment station.....	1
In charge of field experiments with weevil-resisting cotton.....	1
Sugar-beet-seed growing, Holland, Mich.....	1
Investigations of export grain.....	1
Laboratory and field work, Pacific coast laboratory, Santa Ana, Cal.....	2
Assistant in demonstration farm work in Mississippi.....	1
Field work on storage and harvesting of seed corn.....	1
Investigating weevil-resisting cottons in tropical America.....	1
Superintendent of diversification farm at Ridgeland, Miss.....	1
Keeping track of the growth and status of the sugar-beet industry.....	1
Experiments with truck crops at Boerne, Tex.....	1
Field experiments with potatoes in cooperation with the Vermont agricultural experiment station.....	1
Introducing new crops in cotton-boll-weevil district.....	1
Japanese matting rush gardens, South Carolina.....	1
Superintendent of demonstration farm at Commerce, Ga.....	1
Cooperation cereal work with Minnesota agricultural experiment station.....	3
Cooperation cereal work with Nebraska agricultural experiment station.....	1
Cooperation cereal work with North Dakota agricultural experiment station.....	3
Cooperation cereal work with Wisconsin agricultural experiment station.....	1
Cooperation cereal work with Tennessee agricultural experiment station.....	1
Total.....	78

Twenty-seven other special agents were employed in various occupations during this period, but are not now on the rolls of the Department.

In the Bureau of Statistics, 54 special agents were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

Collecting agricultural statistics.....	9
Collecting statistics on live stock.....	1
Collecting statistics on rice.....	1
Collecting statistics on sea-island cotton and live stock.....	1
Collecting statistics on tobacco.....	1
Investigating wheat rust.....	1
Consultation in regard to cotton statistics.....	1
Engaged on special investigations.....	1
Collecting statistics on consolidated rural schools, etc.....	2
Compiling statistics on movement of cotton.....	5
Collecting statistics of farm management and cost of production of farm products.....	31
Total.....	54

Of this number, 39 were temporarily employed during this period and are not now on the rolls of the Department.

In the Office of Experiment Stations 4 special agents are employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

In charge of the Alaska experiment station.....	1
In charge of the Porto Rico experiment station.....	1
In charge of the Hawaii experiment station.....	1
Cultivating sugar beets grown under irrigation.....	1
Total.....	4

In the Bureau of Entomology, 42 special agents are employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

In charge of forest insect investigations.....	1
In charge of deciduous-fruit insect investigations.....	1
In charge of field-crop insect investigations.....	1
In temporary charge of insectary.....	1
Engaged on forest insect investigations.....	4
Engaged on scale insect investigations.....	1
Engaged on deciduous-fruit insect investigations.....	3
Engaged on field-crop insect investigations.....	2
Engaged on apicultural investigations.....	2
Assisting in insectary.....	1
Collecting insects.....	1
Engaged in cotton boll weevil investigations.....	24
Total.....	42

In the Bureau of Biological Survey three special inspectors are employed, who are authorized to represent the Department in issuing per-

mits for the entry of foreign animals and birds and to decide all questions in cases involving the identity of imported animals or birds as to whether permits are necessary or whether species are prohibited from introduction.

In the Bureau of Chemistry eleven special agents were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

Employed in attending meetings of the Food Standards Committee, which assists the Secretary of Agriculture, who is authorized by act of Congress to establish food standards in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and other experts.....	5
Collecting and preparing for analysis samples of barley for investigation as to their value for brewing and other purposes.....	1
Conducting an investigation of the chemical changes in foods kept in cold storage for a long time.....	1
Total.....	7

Four other special agents were temporarily employed during this period, but are not now on the rolls of the Department.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry 7 special agents and 522 inspectors were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

SPECIAL AGENTS.	
Preparing and caring for exhibits made by this Bureau at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oreg.....	1
Superintending the cleaning and disinfection of cars which have been used for transportation of animals affected by contagious or infectious diseases.....	1
Superintending the cleaning and disinfection of steamships transporting cattle and other live stock from the United States to foreign countries.....	1
Collecting information preparatory to experiments in animal breeding and feeding.....	1
Inspection and dipping of sheep affected with scabies.....	2
Supervising the dairy exhibit of this Bureau at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill., during February, 1906.....	1
Total.....	7

INSPECTORS.	
Inspection of meat at 150 official abattoirs.....	208
Inspection of cattle and sheep for scabies.....	119
Inspection of cattle and other live stock at public stock yards.....	40
Inspection of animals imported into the United States.....	10
Inspection of animals for export to foreign countries.....	18
Supervising the transportation of southern cattle.....	18
Inspection of dairy products.....	6
Investigation of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.....	4
Total.....	522

In the Weather Bureau there are two inspectors employed, who are, respectively, in charge of stations at Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit, Mich. It is also their duty to inspect and report upon 200 stations located in various parts of the country, which takes about one-half of their time, the other half being spent in administering the affairs of the stations mentioned.

In the Forest Service twenty-three inspectors are employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

In charge of the computation of all field data in forest measurements and inspecting the taking of measurements in the field in an advisory capacity.....	1
Inspection of grazing upon the forest reserves.....	1
Inspection of areas to determine their suitability for forest reserves.....	2
In charge of technical inspection, Office of Forest Management.....	1
In charge of technical inspection in California.....	1
In charge of technical inspection in Wyoming and Montana.....	1
In charge of technical inspection in Colorado and Utah.....	1
Assistant inspector of logging, Office of Forest Management.....	1
Investigating and reporting upon the competence and integrity of all officers on the national forest reserves and the manner in which all forest-reserve business is carried on, also advising with and assisting the reserve officers in the administration of their reserves.....	14
Total.....	23

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Another remarkable fact which will be observed from this statement and which proves the rapid growth and extension of Federal control over the domestic affairs of the people of the States is the fact that although our revenue increased during the past decade 74 per cent the increase in the number of revenue agents, inspectors, and customs collectors and agents has been only 13 per cent and the amount appropriated for this service has increased only 22 per cent. The same small increase is true in all of the other Departments of the Government where this inspection service is employed legitimately for the benefit of the Government and for the purpose of collecting the revenue and protecting from fraud the interests of the Government when those interests require protection. The enormous increase in this service, as shown by this statement, is in those Departments of the Government which, under authority of law, have to deal with the affairs of the States or the people of the States, and much of this Federal service is rendered in conjunction with the States, or, as it is so commonly called, "Federal cooperation with the States," in the doing of that which belongs exclusively to the States. It must be borne in mind, too, that when a service of this kind is established or extended it at the same time involves a very large increase in the administrative force of the Department which is charged with the duty and responsibility of conducting the work or carrying on the service thus required.

I call attention to these facts, Mr. Chairman, in the hope of arresting the attention of Congress and the country to the marvellous growth during the past decade of a service which, if continued on the demand of the people as they have demanded in the past, will in the near future necessitate the expenditure of enormous sums from the Federal Treasury, pauperize the power of the States, obliterate the rights of the States, leaving the question only of State dependence or independence.

Mr. Chairman, we are directly responsible to the people for the money we are authorizing administrative officers to expend. It is theirs, not ours. These officers may justify their failure to comply with the law on the ground of sympathy, influence, or because of political pressure, but that excuse does not serve to relieve any Member of this House from his individual responsibility in respect to the appropriation of money for the public service or for any other purpose. The discharge of this duty demands labor, time, and thorough investigation into all the intricate and minute details of departmental administration. The Committee on Appropriations devoted five weeks to the investigation of this service and to a most careful inquiry into the estimates of the respective departments concerning their needs for the coming fiscal year. I am free to say, Mr. Chairman, not having had any previous experience on the Committee on Appropriations, and like most Members, having paid less attention to the subject than perhaps I ought to have done, that I was amazed at many of the disclosures revealed by that investigation. I do not insinuate or intimate that there is to-day or that there has been any corrupt practices on the part of any administrative officer of the Government; but I was surprised to find that the heads of the administrative departments of the Government pay so little attention to the details of the service in their respective Departments. I realize that they all have grave and enormous responsibilities in connection with the work of their Departments and the policies they must inaugurate and carry out, but at the same time the discretion necessarily vested in them by law is delegated to subordinate officers and clerks, who are not directly responsible to Congress, to a degree utterly inconsistent with good administration. The investigation shows that these heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions, in almost every instance, are as susceptible to sympathy and influence as their superiors. The result is that when Congress says that a clerk, who is inefficient for any cause, shall be dismissed, the duty of reporting the fact of inefficiency has been delegated to the chief of the division in which that clerk is employed. Because of his intimate relation to the clerk or because of favoritism that chief is not as apt to enforce the law as he would be if it were practical for the departmental head himself to ascertain the question of efficiency or inefficiency. Hence we are told that one reason why this provision of law is not enforced is the fact, first, that they have not ordinarily the heart to turn these old people out, and, second, if they had, they are not reported to them as being inefficient, and therefore the evidence is not before them which requires them to do so.

In the Library of Congress the Librarian informed the committee that there was one man there over 70 years of age, totally, or almost totally, incapacitated for the discharge of his duties. When the Librarian was asked why he did not dismiss him he informed the committee that he could not. Well, why not—who is behind him? And immediately the answer came, "Chief Justice Taney." Further inquiry elicited the fact that out of respect for the memory of Chief Justice Taney, who appointed this man in the Library many years ago, the Supreme Court of the United States insists upon his retention.

The Secretary of the Interior cited several instances of a similar character. The Secretary of War informed the committee that it was practically impossible for any head of a Department to enforce that law, not alone because of his sympathy for the clerk who had arrived at that age when he or she was no longer capable of rendering efficient services, but also because of the pressure brought to bear by Members of Congress and Senators and other public officials in order to continue the employment of that particular clerk. This is not a condition, gentlemen, peculiar to this Administration. It is a condition that has obtained in all Administrations, and it will always obtain under our present system. It is for this reason that the Congress of the United States must enact an arbitrary law, whereby presumptive inefficiency resulting from age must be accepted as sufficient cause for separation from the public service.

In this investigation, Mr. Chairman, there are several matters of administration that the committees thought ought to be remedied. First let me call your attention to the fact disclosed in the hearings, that the Departments of Government are competing with one another for clerical service, a condition that has

grown out of the increases in salaries of certain clerks in certain Departments doing identically the same character of work. One chief of a bureau, the Bureau of Standards, informed us that in the last two years it has been impossible for him to keep a stenographer and typewriter in his Bureau much more than six months. Why? He informed the committee that by the time the clerk had served six months, or a little more, he discovered that in the Treasury Department they were paying higher salaries for clerks doing identically the same work, and as soon as there was a vacancy in the Treasury Department he would ask for a transfer. The chief of that Bureau says he has not the heart to refuse to consent to his transfer when he is told the clerk can better his condition by transfer to the extent of from three to four hundred dollars a year.

This practice, Mr. Chairman, leads to a demoralization of the public service. The complaint is so universal on the part of the heads of Departments that your committee has deemed it necessary to report a provision prohibiting the transfer of clerks from one Department to another until the clerk has served in the Department from which he asks to be transferred at least three years. I am informed by the heads of Departments and bureau chiefs that from the standpoint of the public service this provision will be of great value. It will not only tend to produce greater contentment among the clerks, but will also tend toward an equalization of compensation for the same general character of work.

The other provision which has been reported, and which has been commented on more or less in the general debate and in the public press of this city, is the provision respecting superannuation in the Executive Departments and governmental establishments in the District of Columbia. That some legislation is necessary on this subject I think every Member of this House admits. It is a subject that has commanded more or less of attention on the part of Congress ever since I have been a Member of this body. Eleven or twelve years ago I became impressed, as other Members of Congress did, that our present system of getting into the service, with no means of getting out except by the voluntary act of the clerk or by the act of God, would ultimately lead to a condition of affairs that must break down efficiency and require the appropriation of many millions of dollars for the payment of salaries unearned because of old age. To provide against this unfortunate condition in the public service I prepared and introduced in the Fifty-fourth Congress the first bill introduced on the subject of the retirement of Government employees. This bill proposed to deduct a certain percentage from the salaries of clerks and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the civil service retirement fund. It then provided for a compulsory and voluntary retirement, allowing to the retired clerk a certain percentage of the average salary received during his service. After working for two Congresses on this proposition and having extensive hearings, I abandoned it. I became convinced, as other Members of Congress did, that it was not practical. At least one-half of the clerks are unwilling that they should be taxed for the benefit of the aged clerks now in the service, while almost all the clerks object to be taxed as long as there is any prospect of their being retained in the service for life. I am further convinced, Mr. Chairman, that if adopted this plan will soon result in retirement with an indirect Government pension. It would not be long before all salaries would be increased to an amount equal if not in excess of the amount deducted and deposited to the credit of the civil service retirement fund. If, therefore, this plan is to be considered seriously, you may as well adopt a plan of retirement from the civil service with a Government pension paid from the Federal Treasury. Many of the clerks realize that superannuation in the public service is increasing at an enormous rate. They know that unless some measures are taken to relieve the public service from this burden the people will, in the interest of efficiency and economy, demand the enactment of legislation that will put a stop to it, and that then there will no longer be an opportunity for civil retirement and a civil pension paid either from their salaries or from the Treasury of the United States.

The clerks here in the city of Washington have an organization created for the exclusive purpose of bringing about the enactment of legislation creating civil-service retirement, with a civil pension to be paid from their salaries. Their plan contemplates the payment after retirement of from 50 to 75 per cent of the average salaries they received. With these facts before us, and with the growing inefficiency and with the increasing appropriations on account of superannuation in the public service, Congress is called upon at this time to take steps to relieve the situation. I do not intend to discuss the causes, Mr. Chairman, which have led up to this condition of

affairs. They are so patent as not to need discussion to prove them. They are the logical result of our system of taking people into the service with no provision for taking them out when they are no longer capable of rendering efficient service.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman a question for information.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to get a little information. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LITTAUER], in his speech, spoke about the number of employees 65 years and upwards, on page 3806 of the RECORD, and then said, "It is almost the universal testimony of the superior officers that this great number of subordinate clerks makes necessary a much greater number of employees to perform the work." Now, I alluded to that in a general way the other day. Will the gentleman tell the House and the committee how many extra clerks, we will call it, have been employed as the result of the people who can not do the work and who have not done their work?

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am unable to answer the question of the gentleman from Tennessee specifically, for the reason that the committee did not have time to go into each subdivision of the several Departments where these aged clerks are now employed and ascertain to what extent their inefficiency, due to their age, necessitates an increased number of clerks. But I will state this, that upon investigation, and according to the report the President of the United States made to this House, there are to-day in the Executive Departments of the Government and Government establishments here in the District of Columbia 585 reported to be over 70 years of age. Now, I want to call attention right here to the marvelous increase in this number. Eleven years ago, when I first had become interested in this question, I inquired in the Treasury Department and found that there were seventy clerks in that Department over 70 years of age. To-day, according to the report of the President, eleven years thereafter, there are 174, an increase in superannuation in the Treasury Department alone of about 284 per cent. There are almost as many in the Department of the Interior.

Now, gentlemen, this marvelous increase in superannuation, whether due to the present civil-service law or due to the fact that many of these old people were appointed under the so-called "spoils system" and have since been covered into the classified service by Executive order, the fact remains that the public service and the Treasury is suffering from the effect of superannuation and that superannuation is rapidly increasing. It is also true that to-day in the District of Columbia there are 585 clerks who are 70 years of age, over 90 per cent of whom it is said are incompetent for the discharge of the duties of the positions which they occupy and for which they receive from the Government their annual compensation.

I would call the attention of the committee to another important fact. Of the people in these Departments who are 70 years of age and over, 76½ per cent are drawing salaries of from \$1,000 up to \$4,000 per annum. Only about 188 out of the 585 receive less than \$1,000, and the average annual compensation these clerks over 70 years of age receive is \$1,243.88. The salaries paid to the clerks who are 65 years of age and less than 69 average \$1,235.95, or an average of \$8 a year less than the compensation paid to the clerks over 70 years of age. This shows conclusively that these clerks who have grown old in the service and who as a rule with increasing age have grown steadily more inefficient are to-day occupying positions of the highest responsibility, positions demanding the highest degree of efficiency, and for which the Government is paying them the highest salary paid to any clerks in the service.

These facts should convince every man on this floor, as they will convince the people of this country, that the efficiency of the public service must necessarily diminish and continue to deteriorate, and to the extent that it does, we must either require those who are occupying the subordinate positions to do the work of these old clerks at a lower rate of compensation or employ more clerks at the higher rate of compensation in order to do the work the Government requires.

Now, how are you going to dispose of this question? Are you going to dispose of it in the interest of the clerks or in the interest of the public service and in the interest of the people we represent by allowing clerks, regardless of their efficiency, to remain in the service at will until death or by providing that after July 1, 1913, all clerks on reaching the age of 70 shall no longer continue in the service?

Ah, the newspapers of the city of Washington are full of comparisons between clerks and Members of Congress and Senators. They seek to prove the efficiency of clerks 65 years and

over by contrast with the ages of Members of Congress and Senators. They tell us that the most efficient men in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States are the oldest, without stopping to inquire as to whether this is true or not. They forget that the Department clerk does not receive his appointment from the body of the people or from the States. They fail to mention the fact that the Department clerk has a life tenure of office, not a term of two or six years. They entirely ignore the fact that Members of Congress and Senators must every two years and every six years return to the people and the States, the sources from which they received their commissions, and have the question of their competency passed upon by a board that is not influenced by sympathy because of our age, our poverty, or the length of our service. The comparison, therefore, proves nothing; it is absolutely ridiculous. There is no parallel either between the service rendered or the manner of appointment or the duration of the term of service.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, did your committee consider the advisability of limiting the term of clerks to five years, and making them eligible to reappointment?

Mr. TAWNEY. We did not consider the tenure of office proposition, for the reason that it necessarily involves a great deal of legislation and would excite a great deal of opposition here and elsewhere. The committee, not having jurisdiction of matters of legislation, concluded to not go into the subject to the extent of so radical a change as that would be in our present system.

Mr. Chairman, the committee does not offer this plan as a perfect one, but the investigation disclosed a crying necessity for some legislation on the subject of superannuation; and inasmuch as there are only two propositions that have been suggested for the purpose of removing superannuation from the public service, and neither one of these two propositions are at all likely to be enacted into law, the committee felt that it was its duty, in presenting the facts to the House, also to present a practical remedy that would to a certain extent remove the evil complained of.

One of the propositions to which I have referred is the retirement of the Government clerk on a pension, to be paid either out of the clerk's salary or out of the Treasury. The second proposition is the limited tenure of office; and as between the two I have no hesitancy in saying that I am far more in favor of the limited tenure of office than I am of the plan of a civil pension or civil retirement. [Applause.] I do not for one moment believe that the American people would approve of a civil pension or a civil retirement that involves the payment of a pension, either direct or indirect, to the civil employees of the Government. [Applause.]

I want to say that when we talk about a civil retirement or civil pension it means a great deal more than the retirement of the 26,000 clerks here in the city of Washington. It means the retirement on a civil pension of 300,000 clerks now in the Government service. There are to-day, in round numbers, 300,000 clerks in the classified and in the unclassified service of the United States, receiving an annual compensation of \$134,000,000. When you talk about a civil retirement with a civil pension, you must include all of the Government clerks. On the basis of the number in the Departments to-day who are over 70 years of age, there are now in the entire public service more than 20,000 clerks over 70 years of age. Under any plan of retirement that has been proposed we would start out with a civil pension roll of from twenty to twenty-five thousand people. Allowing them 60 per cent of their average salary for the ten years preceding the date of their retirement will give you some idea of what the result would be of our adopting a civil retirement policy with a civil pension.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the proposition submitted by the committee is not, as it has been represented in the press of this city, a harsh proposition. It may in a few instances deprive people of employment who need the salary, but in almost every case they are unable to render the service. While we may properly feel more or less sympathy for the aged Government employee, we can not nor should we forget that in proportion to the number of people in the Government service here in Washington who are over 70 years of age we have as many people in our own Congressional districts who have passed the meridian of life and are now standing in the full glare of its setting sun, who have contributed to the salaries of these clerks during their entire service. As long as these people continue in the service our constituents, old and young, will continue to contribute to their salaries, although they are not able to give them an equivalent in return. Can we justify the appropriation of the people's money under such circumstances?

While we owe certain things to the Department clerk who may have served faithfully for many years in the Department,

we also owe something to the people in our district who have not had large and munificent salaries paid with regularity for forty or fifty years, and who have been obliged to depend upon their own individual effort for their living, and who now, when they reach the ripe age of 70, are no more capable of contributing to the maintenance of the dead timber in the public service than the people who are in that service over the age of 70 may be able to maintain themselves at this time of life.

Mr. Chairman, the presumption universally recognized in the life of every human being is that, as a rule, after reaching a certain age our ability to perform manual labor or clerical service lessens as our age increases. Congress has recognized this with respect to the judiciary by providing for retirement at the age of 70. We have also recognized it in our pension laws by holding that when a man has reached the age of 62 he is conclusively presumed to be one-half disqualified for the performance of manual labor; that when he has reached the age of 68 he is three-quarters disqualified, and when he has reached the age of 70 he is totally disqualified.

The provision reported by the committee as a practical remedy for this increasing superannuation in the public service, is that the clerk who has reached the age of 65 and who is less than 68 shall not receive to exceed \$1,400 a year; the clerk who is 68 and less than 70 shall not receive to exceed \$1,200 a year; the clerk who has reached the age of 70 or over shall not receive to exceed \$840 a year.

Then to prevent the possibility of a civil pension, or civil retirement with a pension, beginning July 1, 1913, no clerk shall be employed who has reached the age of 70 years or over. Postponing the time when clerks must be dropped on account of age to 1913 will retain in the service all the clerks now in the service 70 years and over for a term of seven years from July next, or practically the remainder of their lives. There is no cruelty in that. The clerks who are approaching the age of 70 will know that from this time on they must look forward to the time when they will no longer be retained in the service. Those that come into the service will know that the time will come, even if they remain and are faithful, when they no longer can draw their salaries, and the tendency will be to make them more provident than they would be with a life tenure of service. There is no hardship, therefore, in this proposition. It is fair and it is just. There is no injustice to the clerk and it is fair and just to the people of the United States, who are paying the salaries of the clerks.

If, in the judgment of Congress, there are Government employees who are drawing salaries for which they render no equivalent, it is our duty to dispense with their services or put an end to their salaries by separating them from the service. If the administrative officers fail to relieve the service of superannuation, whose duty is it to act in the premises? It is ours, and that duty should be performed first in the interest of the people we represent. Are we justified in virtually throwing away the sum of more than \$2,000,000, the amount appropriated annually for clerks in the Departments who are over 65 years of age—clerks who, under the natural presumption, can not render and in fact are not rendering an equivalent to the Government, but stand to-day virtually in the relation of pensioners, and pensioned, too, at the highest salary which the Government pays for the highest efficiency it can secure? It is our duty, Mr. Chairman, to act on this proposition, and it is the hope that the matter may, when it is reached in this bill, be considered on its merits; and if Members of the House feel that it can be improved by offering amendments, let it be done. Let the amendments be considered and let the amendments be adopted if necessary. But what we ask is that the matter remain in the bill for consideration. If it does not meet the approval of the House on its merits, vote it out, but don't deprive the House of the opportunity to consider it by taking it out on a point of order.

It has been said that this provision will discriminate against certain classes, and in particular the old soldier in the Government service. There is no desire nor intention on the part of the committee or upon any Member of this House to do any class of the Government employees an injustice, and especially not the employee who has served his country during the civil war. We have not excepted this class for the reason that when you commence making exceptions in a provision of this kind, there is no telling where it will end. As a matter of fact, the separation from service under this provision will not take effect until 1913, or seven years from the 1st of next July.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. GRAFF. Does the gentleman know about the number of

soldiers and widows of soldiers who come within this number who have reached the age of 70 years and over in the District of Columbia?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not, Mr. Chairman; but the number is necessarily very small, for the reason that the total number 70 years of age and over in the Executive Departments here in Washington is but 585. Now, bear in mind that this age provision applies only to the Executive Departments and the Government establishments in the District of Columbia. I find upon investigation that outside of the District of Columbia the character of the service and the taxpayers take care of the matter of superannuation. The service demanded of the employee outside of the Executive Departments is of such a character that when a clerk becomes incapacitated by reason of age or from any other cause there is no sentimentality that continues him in the employment of the Government. The taxpayers are near by. This employee comes in contact with them daily, and if the Government employee is incapacitated or inefficient by reason of age or other physical disability his superior officer, responding to a public sentiment, gets rid of him. I repeat that outside of Washington there is no sentimentality that continues a clerk in the employ of the Government when he is no longer able to earn his salary. So that Members need not hesitate to support this provision on account of its affecting the employees outside of the District of Columbia. It is believed that of the aggregate number over 70 years of age not to exceed over 100 or 150 old soldiers will be affected by this, because, mark you, a great many of the old soldiers in the public service here are not to-day receiving to exceed \$1,200 a year, and none will be disturbed who is receiving a less amount than \$1,200 a year until 1913. Most of them are receiving from \$840 to \$900, the compensation of messengers.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will.

Mr. PRINCE. I made some inquiry on Saturday last, and I find that the number of veterans who would be reduced and affected by section 8 of the bill now under consideration would be 412, and the amount of money reduction \$220,445.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman must bear in mind that he has included there the employees in the District of Columbia, who are not in the classified service, and are therefore not affected by this provision. He must remember another thing, that when he uses the word "veteran" it applies to a great many more than old soldiers. It applies to men who have served in the military and naval service of the United States, regardless of whether they served in the civil war or not. Our solicitude is not so much for those who have served in the military and naval service as for those who have served during the civil war, and it is the civil-war veterans that I and other Members of this House, including the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], are particularly concerned about. We have this strange anomaly in our statutes: The soldier who has served in the military and naval service of the United States and has been discharged because of the disabilities incurred in that service has a preference in the matter of appointment to civil positions, whereas the soldier who served in the civil war, who may have received a dozen wounds, and who continued in the service until his regiment was discharged, is not given any preference at all. Hence it is that there are more of the so-called "veterans" in the public service than many men think there are.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to occupy the time of the committee further in discussing the general provisions of the bill. They have been fully stated and very ably presented by the gentleman in charge of the bill and by the minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON], and that phase of it I leave to their presentation. But I want to again ask this House, in view of the rapid growth of superannuation, in view of its effect upon the public service, in view of the fact that we are appropriating to-day more than \$2,000,000 annually for a class of employees whom it is admitted by the heads of all Departments are not rendering an equivalent in service for the money paid them, whether we can afford to strike out or refuse to consider a proposition which is intended, to some extent, at least, to remedy the evil which to-day exists. [Applause.]

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question before he takes his seat.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I will yield the gentleman time as he desires.

Mr. KEIFER. I desire to ask the gentleman a question. Under section 8 of this bill persons in the classified service

who are 65 years of age and under 68 years of age are to receive compensation at the rate of \$1,400 a year; those who are 68 years of age and under 70 years of age are to receive a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 a year, and those who are over 70 years of age are to receive not to exceed \$840.

I want to know whether they are to be paid that and still continue to perform the same service that they have hitherto performed, and performed well; whether they are to continue at these prices to do the work that other clerks who take their places from which they are reduced and continue to do, as they have done in the past, as much service as others who get a higher rate?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the committee, that his question relates entirely to administration. If the administrative officer reduces the compensation paid to a clerk, he would necessarily reduce or diminish the work that the clerk must do in consequence of the reduced salary; or he continues the clerk at the same work at the reduced salary because he is not able to do as much of it as he would if a younger man. Now, further, in answer to the gentleman from Ohio in regard to the matter of men receiving less pay than the positions which they are filling demand, there is no question at all but what there is a great deal of that going on in the Departments to-day, and it is a subject that Congress should give careful attention to. The reclassification of our departmental service here in the District of Columbia is absolutely necessary, so that when a clerk is assigned to the discharge of the duties of a certain position that pays a certain salary he will not be required to perform the duties of a higher grade or of a lower grade because of inefficiency on the one hand or because of the whim of a bureau chief on the other.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will my colleague pardon me for a moment? His response was not gathered on this side of the House to the question of the gentleman from Ohio. I understand the question to be this: Under the clause of the bill as carried now, if a man were 70 years old and dropped down to \$840 a year, and from this time if he should prove to be entirely worthless, it would not carry him through to 1913.

Mr. TAWNEY. No; we do not take from the administrative heads of the Departments any discretion which is now vested in them to dispense with the services of any clerk, efficient or inefficient.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Altogether?

Mr. TAWNEY. Entirely dispense with the services of any clerk who has proven himself to be inefficient. The matter of their retention in the public service or the question of their dismissal from the public service remains just where it is to-day—within the discretion of the head of the Department in which the clerk is employed.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow me further? I want to ask what objection there is to saying that in the bill? I ask that question because I have asked the committee to allow these old people to be paid as much compensation as other younger clerks are paid, provided they perform as much labor of the same kind. I want to know what his explanation of that is—that is, why the old soldier shall do as much work as the young man and be paid perhaps only half as much?

Mr. TAWNEY. My explanation of that, Mr. Chairman, is simply this: That to adopt the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio puts this matter right back again to where we are to-day—within the discretion of the administrative officer to determine whether or not that man is as efficient to-day as he was twenty-five years ago, or as he was a week ago, and right here I want, if the gentleman will pardon me—

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. Adverting for one moment to the remark made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. When my colleague on the committee in charge of the bill was discussing this, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] suggested that the reason for his opposition to this provision is that because a man is able to earn \$1,600 to-day it was absolutely absurd to say he was worth only \$1,400 to-morrow. That suggestion seemed to carry for a moment great weight with the membership of this House. It illuminated the debate amazingly, and perhaps looked to some like a twenty-dollar gold piece, but when you analyze it, Mr. Chairman, it does not even resemble 30 cents. A man's efficiency to command a higher salary is not a matter of instantaneous growth. He becomes efficient by gradual progression in the service, and by the same reasoning he becomes inefficient by gradually losing the physical power and strength that once enabled him to grow more efficient. He may be receiving fourteen hundred dollars to-day, and to-morrow advanced to a sixteen-hundred-dollar position. Is it less logical to say that if he is receiving sixteen hundred dollars to-day he

may, because of gradual increasing inefficiency, be worth only fourteen hundred to-morrow? The matter of payment or increase of salary is a matter that depends upon increasing efficiency, and the matter of reduction of salary results from increasing inefficiency, after the clerk has reached a certain standard, which, under the rule of life, a man does ordinarily at about the age of 65.

Mr. KEIFER. With the permission of the gentleman, I wish to keep to the text. I do not care to answer what somebody else suggested, that the clerk might have been working for less than he was worth when he was getting \$1,400. That does not meet the question I am working upon.

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; and he might be receiving more than he was worth when he was paid \$1,600.

Mr. KEIFER. Yes; that is a question of relative salary; but does not the gentleman know that there are in some of the Departments of this Government now old men who some months ago were reduced from salaries of \$1,600 and \$1,800 and \$2,000 to \$1,000 or \$1,200, who are continued at the same work they were at before because they are better for that work than anyone else in the Department?

Now, I have not been on the subcommittee and I have not read the testimony they have taken, but I would like to know where the testimony is that warrants the general statement that all of these old men are disqualified for the performance of the duty that they are required to perform. I am told that there are some men almost indispensable in the War Department who are nearly 80 years of age, and that if they were dropped out the Department could not get men without training them up to know all the things that these men know and to do their work as efficiently as they do it.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say in answer to the gentleman that the statement has never been made by me that all of these old clerks are inefficient.

Mr. KEIFER. That was your statement to-day.

Mr. TAWNEY. No; it is not. I say that the presumption is that they are, but there are exceptions to the rule, I admit, like the friend of the gentleman from Ohio employed in the Pension Office. There are exceptions to the rule, but when you are legislating for a class are you going to base that legislation upon the exceptions, or are you obliged to be governed by the general rule? In this proposition we have simply followed the general rule in respect to the inefficiency resulting from old age.

Mr. KEIFER. But, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. TAWNEY. One moment further, if the gentleman will permit me?

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. We have testimony on this subject which I have not yet submitted to the House. I wish that every Member of the House might take these hearings and study them and become as familiar with this question and the facts as the committee is. On page 352 of the hearings, Mr. LITTAUER, in examining General Humphrey, said:

When your work gets behind, do you call on your clerks to work extra hours?

General HUMPHREY. Yes; there are some clerks that work extra hours all along. There are some clerks who are not able to work extra hours, or even the hours required, because of age.

Mr. LITTAUER. What recommendation have you made as to them?

General HUMPHREY. I have made none in writing, excepting in my annual report; but I have discussed it with my superior.

Mr. LITTAUER. Are they incapacitated otherwise than temporarily?—

That is the language of the law—

Are they incapacitated otherwise than temporarily?

General HUMPHREY. Yes, sir; there are men who are too old to do a full day's work.

Mr. LITTAUER. The law requires that you should make a recommendation.

Then Secretary Taft, the head of the Department, who was present, suggested to General Humphrey:

Are you required, General, to certify about the efficiency of your office?

Now, mark you, all that is required is the chief of the Bureau to certify to the efficiency of the men employed in that Bureau. But General Humphrey is not required by law to certify to Congress. It is an order from the head of the Department, and by that order the legal duty to certify to Congress has been delegated to the chief of the bureaus.

Secretary TAFT. Are you not required, General, to certify about the efficiency of your force?

General HUMPHREY. Yes; we send in that.

Secretary TAFT. You certify they are efficient?

General HUMPHREY. No; but the efficiency marks show relatively just how they stand.

Secretary TAFT. But the last time I saw that I remember there was one man, or one woman, who was said to be inefficient and I therewith ordered her discharged, but I did not see from that report but that everybody else was efficient. [Laughter.] What is the form of that efficiency report?

Then Mr. Scofield, chief clerk of the War Department, an-

swers, giving an explanation why we do not receive the certification from the heads of the Departments as to inefficiency. He says:

Mr. SCOFIELD. What you have in mind, Mr. Secretary, is this: Every head of Department under the law is required to report to Congress every year in connection with the estimates whether or not there are any clerks in his Department below a fair standard of efficiency. The head of the Department makes this report, based upon the reports made to him by the chiefs of bureaus—

Mark you—makes this report—

based upon the reports made to him by the chiefs of bureaus. With a single exception every chief last year reported that he had not any clerks below a fair standard of efficiency.

But General Humphrey himself testified that he had clerks in his Bureau who, because of age, are not even able to do a full day's work of any kind, and yet the efficiency reports show that there was not a single man below a fair standard of efficiency. Mr. Scofield continued:

One bureau chief reported a clerk below the standard, and the Secretary ordered that that one be dispensed with.

There are some 70 or 80 odd in the War Department who are over 70 years of age, and yet when the bureau chiefs come before the committees of this House and are asked concerning the efficiency of their force, they tell us that there are employed clerks who by reason of age are incapacitated for the performance of the duties of the positions they hold, but they are not reported in the estimates as inefficient. Why? Because the bureau chiefs, to whom this power has been delegated, are in daily contact with the clerks. They see these people daily in their declining years, and while they recognize their declining efficiency they, from sympathy or other cause, decline to report them to the head of the Department. Why, Mr. Chairman, I know in one bureau here where there are four vacancies in one division. These four vacancies have existed for more than six months. The division is overcrowded with work. The men who are in that division are working eight and sometimes ten hours a day. These vacancies are not filled. Why? Because the room in that division is more valuable to the division than the four men would be who are entitled to the promotion. That is no exaggeration, but the statement of an actual fact. How many more divisions there are where this same condition exists I do not know. One man, when asked if these old clerks, who are receiving \$1,800 and \$2,000, were efficient, replied: "Yes; in the doing of that which has been assigned them to do." "Are they assigned to do that which their positions require them to do?" "No; because they are not competent to do it."

Mr. Chairman, such instances as I have stated are very numerous, and they are not only demoralizing the public service, but are reducing the standard of efficiency in the public service far below what it should be. The question for us to determine is whether we are going to allow it to continue and to increase, as it has been the past decade, or whether we will attempt to legislate for the purpose of correcting the evil.

Mr. KEIFER. Well, to find out whether we understand each other: I understand the gentleman's statement now to be that there is some trouble in the matter of performing the duty by the chiefs of divisions and heads of Departments, and that that constitutes a good reason why the old men, regardless of their standard of efficiency, should be required to do the same work for much less than the under men?

Mr. TAWNEY. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I made no such statement.

Mr. KEIFER. That they are obliged to undergo the test of efficiency or go out; but if they stay in, they must stay in with the penalty that for living so long on earth they ought to be required to do their work for much less than another man.

Mr. TAWNEY. We have in the public service in the Executive Department of the city of Washington a very expensive service, and that service demands of different men different qualifications; also in the matter of the amount of physical labor, and we have attempted to equalize the pay of clerks by creating classes. Class 1 receives a salary of \$1,200 a year; clerks of class 2, a salary of \$1,400 a year; clerks of class 3, a salary of \$1,600 a year, and clerks of class 4, \$1,800 a year. Now, then, if one of these aged clerks happens to be occupying a \$1,800 position, and assuming that he is an exception to the rule and is reasonably efficient, when he reaches that age when, as a rule, men are not efficient, and he is obliged to accept the salary of \$1,400, he would simply be reduced in the class as well as in the compensation, and receive the same compensation that other clerks receive who are working in class 3 or class 2, as the case might be.

Mr. KEIFER. Does the gentleman know of any case of that kind in cases of reduction?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know of many cases of reduction.

Unfortunately the hearings disclosed very few cases of reduction in any Department because of inefficiency.

Mr. KEIFER. I was told that there was no inquiry into reductions made in the Pension Office. Does section 8 of the bill require the classification of the old men, or does it only require him to go on and do his work and prove himself equal to the high standard of a clerk and, because of his age, take less pay for it?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will answer that by asking the gentleman another question. What would the gentleman do if he had charge or was at the head of a Department when called upon to administer this provision? Would he require a man receiving \$1,800, discharging the duties of that position, to continue to discharge the duties of that position in the same degree for a salary that a man who receives only \$1,400 had to perform?

Mr. KEIFER. I would like to answer that. I would not; but I know that that thing is done now; that men are reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,200 salary and required to perform the same duty that they did before.

Mr. LITTAUER. What was the character of the work done before?

Mr. KEIFER. Skilled labor of the highest kind.

Mr. LITTAUER. Upon what basis was the reduction made?

Mr. KEIFER. On the basis that they were old, and nothing more.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman has one isolated case.

Mr. KEIFER. No; I have plenty of them.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can the gentleman find a reduction of that kind outside of one that was made for political purposes?

Mr. KEIFER. There was no politics in making it at all. What I want is that if this thing is to work as our distinguished chairman says it ought to they should say so in the law and not say in effect that these men, simply because they are old, are to continue to do the same work they did as long as they stay in the Departments and be paid very much less than others that are not nearly so efficient as they are. And further, I want to say that if they do not come up to the proper standard of efficiency I would drop them out entirely.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. As shedding some light upon the inquiries of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER], I want to read from the speech of Mr. LITTAUER:

Secretary Taft, Secretary Bonaparte, Secretary Root were all pronounced in their statements on this point. Secretary Hitchcock declared that if the old clerks could be eliminated from his bureaus he could get along with a force 25 per cent smaller.

Mr. TAWNEY. Secretary Hitchcock stated to the committee that the effect of this provision reducing the old clerk and clerks who had reached the age of 65 would immediately increase the efficiency of his Department 25 per cent, and that when the old clerks who had reached the age of 70 were entirely eliminated from his Department he could do the work of his Department with 25 per cent less clerks than he is now employing.

Now, there is another abuse growing out of this which nobody has called attention to, which is the fact that at some of the bureaus it is the practice when a man becomes inefficient by reason of age or other disability to furlough him indefinitely, but to furlough him with pay. If that is not a pension, I would like to know what is a pension.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman if that is not contrary to the law now?

Mr. TAWNEY. I think it is.

Mr. NORRIS. Does not the gentleman think that an official who permits it violates the law as it exists to-day?

Mr. TAWNEY. I have in the hearings a letter stating that an engraver in one of the Departments here 80 or 85 years of age has been furloughed for some time and is now furloughed, and, as I now recall it, is furloughed with pay.

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman. In a case of that kind is it not clearly against the law and ought it not to be used as an illustration of this matter?

Mr. TAWNEY. No more than keeping men in the service who are inefficient for the discharge of their duties. That is a violation of law.

Mr. KEIFER. That is right.

Mr. TAWNEY. But it is a matter that appeals to the heart and not to the judgment of men. It is not to the discredit of a man that he has more of the milk of human kindness in his soul than he has conscientious regard for the obedience of the law and the discharge of his duty in this respect. It is a matter of humanity, and it may be that that is the fact in the case I referred to a few moments ago of a man being furloughed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman a few moments ago to state that under this proposition the clerks who were drawing, say, \$1,800 a year would be reduced to \$1,200, say, on account of age, and that that would mean that they would do a different class of work.

Mr. KEIFER. There is nothing of the kind in the law.

Mr. MANN. I am talking about what the gentleman from Minnesota said.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think if he is performing the duties of an \$1,800 position, if he is doing that work—and he is the exception if he is—receiving \$1,800, when he arrives at the age of 65 he would be reduced to a \$1,400 position, and of course would be required to perform the duties incident to that position instead of the duties that he has previously been performing.

Mr. MANN. It was because I did not want the gentleman to take a position of that sort that I called his attention to the matter. It does not require any less physical or mental effort to do the work of a \$1,400 clerk or a \$600 clerk than it does of a \$1,800 clerk, and if you propose to cut a man down because of his age and his physical decrepitude, you give him other work down below always.

Mr. KEIFER. Always.

Mr. TAWNEY. Just one moment. If you do not do that, then you propose to continue him through life at \$1,800 a year.

Mr. MANN. Why, no; I think the gentleman's position would be perfectly logical if he said continue him at the same class of work, but pay him a less amount, because he would do less work of that class that he is familiar with; do not put him down where he would have to do more physical work and get less pay.

Mr. TAWNEY. But the gentleman did not understand me. I said it was purely a matter of administration, for the head of the Department to determine whether or not he should be reduced or continued. There is nothing to prevent the head of a Department from reducing him to \$1,400 if he sees fit to do so, or if he is not doing as much work in the \$1,800 position as a man should do, then it is in the discretion of the head of the Department to make the change. I think that is infinitely better than it is to fix a hard-and-fast rule for the administrative officer to follow in respect to the reduction of these men in the matter of employment.

Mr. KEIFER. Why not say that in the law?

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to the fact that classification under the law is classification as to compensation and not as to character of work that is to be performed at that compensation.

Mr. KEIFER. The work is just as hard in one as the other.

Mr. LITTAUER. There is to-day work done in the Departments by clerks receiving \$1,200 that is just as hard and requires as much intelligence and industry as those receiving \$1,800, and there is nothing in the law that prevents it. Its bearing on the reduction of salaries that would come under the law that we propose here would be the same as referred to by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. He would continue to do the same character of work he was best fitted to do, but be expected to do less than an active clerk not yet having reached the age of 65 who was receiving a compensation based upon the idea at least that he could perform an ordinary full day's work.

Mr. KEIFER. Why not, then, say in the law that he should be paid for the amount of work or in the proportion as he performs it?

Mr. LITTAUER. That would be a beautiful topic for administration.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question, if the gentleman will yield. The gentleman from Minnesota said one evil he sought to remedy by this bill was if a man was employed, for instance, as a stenographer in one of the Departments he was soon drawn away to another Department, where he did the same work, but received maybe \$300 or \$400 more pay. Now, has the committee made an endeavor to remedy that evil by fixing the same pay for similar work done in the different Departments?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman that we have not. We have, however, put in a provision—

Mr. PERKINS. But does—

Mr. TAWNEY. I will answer the gentleman if he will give me a moment's time. We have reported a provision prohibiting the transfer from one Department to another until the clerk has served for a period of three years in the Department from which he desired to be transferred.

Mr. PERKINS. That I understand.

Mr. TAWNEY. The effect of that, it is believed by the ad-

ministrative officers, will have a tendency to reduce or equalize salaries and to make a uniform salary for the same character of work. My own idea is, if it has any effect at all, it will have nothing more than a tendency in that direction. What we ought to do, and what the committee would have done if it had the time and opportunity to do, would be to go through these Departments and thoroughly investigate them from top to bottom, and report a reclassification for the purpose of having a uniform salary for the same character of employment.

Mr. PERKINS. It seems to me that the committee ought to do it.

Mr. TAWNEY. But the gentleman from New York will readily see that that involves a vast amount of labor and a great deal more time than the committee can possibly give to the subject during a session of Congress. It is a matter, I will say further, that the committee contemplates taking up, and, if possible, creating a commission of its own members, or an outside commission under the direction of the members of the committee, to make a full investigation into the question of reclassification, with a view of establishing uniform salaries for the same character of work.

Mr. PERKINS. That will destroy the evil of transfers altogether.

Mr. TAWNEY. That will destroy the evil of transfers; I grant the gentleman's statement is true. Now, in this connection, that the House may see the necessity for reclassification, let me read from a letter received this morning from a clerk here in the Department. I assume he is a clerk, although he does not say so.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to some misapprehension and unjust propositions advanced in the legislative bill as reported to the House and during the debate upon it.

I invite the attention of Members to this letter, showing the condition of things we have to deal with:

Complaints are made of the irregularities in salaries of employees in different Departments engaged upon similar work. Surely the members of the committee must know that in many cases an employee who may be designated on the rolls as "electrician," "stenographer," or "book-keeper" does not perform such duties at all, while on the other hand many employees designated as "clerks" are, as a matter of fact, working as telephone and telegraph operators, electricians, bookkeepers, etc. For instance, when you cut the salary of "telephone operator," or as now designated "switchboard operator," to \$720, you are only affecting the one or two who happen to be designated as such on the rolls, leaving those in most of the Departments lucky enough to appear on the rolls as "clerks," undisturbed at their salaries of \$1,000 to \$1,400, or perhaps more. Criticism is made because the chief telegrapher at the War Department is receiving \$1,800, whereas at the White House and three or four other Departments similar places are filled by persons styled "clerks," at salaries from \$1,400 to \$2,000. These are given only as examples, as the same criticism applies in many instances to "electricians," "stenographers," "bookkeepers," etc. It is also noticeable that "laborers," at \$660, and "messengers," at \$840, are in four cases out of five doing the same kind of work.

Now, I have no doubt from the investigation made by the committee that this statement regarding the necessity of reclassification is absolutely correct; but as I said before, Mr. Chairman, it is not the thought of the committee to attempt to correct all of these abuses or accomplish all the needed reforms in our departmental administration at the present time. We intend to go as far as we possibly can. We have endeavored to level the salaries in the House here or establish a uniform salary for the doing of the same kind of work—that is, work requiring the same degree of ability and the same hours, and in some of the Departments we have, as this gentleman states here, established a uniform rate of compensation for telephone switchboard operators, and in doing that we still leave the salary a hundred per cent higher than is paid for like service by private telephone corporations.

Mr. LILLEY of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I understood you to say that there are exceptions, where a man that has reached this advanced age could and was performing the duties of that office. Did your committee, in a case of that kind, find some way by which he could receive the pay?

Mr. TAWNEY. I would say to the gentleman that we did, and we found it absolutely impracticable for the reason that it could have been done by vesting in the heads of the Departments the discretion to determine whether this man is competent or is incompetent, and that he has heretofore failed to exercise that discretion in the interests of the Government.

Mr. LILLEY of Pennsylvania. And you could not find any way to give him the benefit of his efficiency?

Mr. TAWNEY. We could not without arousing opposition that prevents our doing anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The time fixed by order of the House for debate to close has arrived.

Mr. LITTAUER. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. OLMSTED, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 16472—the legislative appropriation bill—and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1302. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2540. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2973. An act granting an increase of pension to Minard Van Patten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 563. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3566. An act granting an increase of pension to John Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3284. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3817. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1952. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse Alderman—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3584. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Quermbeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2667. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Valentine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3222. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Golder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 520. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4424. An act granting an increase of pension to Nettie E. Tolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1435. An act granting an increase of pension to L. T. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2811. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Winters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1203. An act granting a pension to Albert B. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2638. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Whaley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 306. An act granting a pension to Cassy Cottrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1434. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Derry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4424. An act granting an increase of pension to Nettie E. Tolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4106. An act granting an increase of pension to Katherine Wills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 337. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia Ann Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3653. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Keffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3893. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 249. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred F. Sears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1837. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Gavin—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1338. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Claiborne—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2736. An act granting an increase of pension to James Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1919. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Wynkoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3676. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. McCorkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2953. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Burr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1105. An act granting a pension to Harriet Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3232. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Schure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2577. An act granting an increase of pension to F. M. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2574. An act granting an increase of pension to Parker Pritchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2575. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Waugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 334. An act to correct the military record of Joseph A. Blanchard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 97. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2188. An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 4957. An act to correct the military record of Alexander J. McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 4954. An act authorizing Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen to act as master of an American vessel—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 4885. An act relating to tonnage-tax exemptions—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 4726. An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near Pike Rapids, in Morrison County, Minn.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4423. An act granting an increase of pension to C. E. Du Bois—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 3035. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Shedd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4124. An act granting an increase of pension to Alden Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2209. An act granting a pension to Milford W. Oxley—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1614. An act granting a pension to Kate E. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3618. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wardlaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2351. An act granting an increase of pension to Antoinette A. Darnall—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2725. An act granting an increase of pension to John Mather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2970. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1415. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Esler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3532. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna K. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1910. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore McClellan—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3524. An act granting a pension to John N. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3987. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Hancock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2033. An act granting an increase of pension to David Trimble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3254. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Frances Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2077. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Arms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1012. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3296. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Burk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3297. An act granting an increase of pension to George Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3835. An act granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Royal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3257. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2102. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 975. An act granting an increase of pension to James Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4146. An act granting a pension to John W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 829. An act granting an increase of pension to James Gannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3641. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3766. An act granting an increase of pension to Lyman J. Slate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1349. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Earle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3419. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Beale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3520. An act granting a pension to Ada A. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1667. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Stockwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3839. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Brothers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4168. An act to correct a typographical error in act approved July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 502. An act for the relief of James A. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 1354. An act granting a pension to Lydia Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3484. An act granting an increase of pension to Edson J. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 11516. An act granting an increase of pension to Marquis D. L. Staley;

H. R. 1775. An act granting a pension to Alexander Kinnison;

H. R. 484. An act granting a pension to William Mayer;

H. R. 628. An act granting a pension to David L. Finch;

H. R. 1569. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Murray;

H. R. 1803. An act granting a pension to George S. Taylor;

H. R. 1809. An act granting a pension to Lener McNabb;

H. R. 1857. An act granting a pension to Emeline Malone;

H. R. 1888. An act granting a pension to William T. Scandlyn;

H. R. 1912. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Powell;

H. R. 1977. An act granting a pension to Emma C. Anderson;

H. R. 2006. An act granting a pension to Florence B. Knight;

H. R. 2093. An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Pitt;

H. R. 2614. An act granting a pension to General M. Brown;

H. R. 2736. An act granting a pension to William Merideth;

H. R. 3384. An act granting a pension to Benjamin H. Decker;

H. R. 4704. An act granting a pension to Alice Rourke;

H. R. 6148. An act granting a pension to Henry P. Will;

H. R. 6921. An act granting a pension to Eliza B. Willson;

H. R. 7478. An act granting a pension to George W. Jackson;

H. R. 7984. An act granting a pension to Henry R. Hill;

H. R. 8826. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Mason;

H. R. 9593. An act granting a pension to Charles M. Priddy;

H. R. 9887. An act granting a pension to George Saxe;

H. R. 9955. An act granting a pension to James W. Baker;

H. R. 10353. An act granting a pension to Thomas B. Davis;

H. R. 10677. An act granting a pension to Maria Elizabeth Posey;

H. R. 10770. An act granting a pension to Helen P. Martin;

H. R. 10920. An act granting a pension to Mary Edna Cameron;

H. R. 11078. An act granting a pension to Rosa Zurrin;

H. R. 11625. An act granting a pension to William C. Robinson;

H. R. 12516. An act granting a pension to James S. Randall;

H. R. 12720. An act granting a pension to Sarah Duffield;

H. R. 12955. An act granting a pension to Lyman Critchfield, jr.;

H. R. 13161. An act granting a pension to Cynthia A. Embry;

H. R. 13165. An act granting a pension to Martin Nolan;

H. R. 13282. An act granting a pension to Lydia B. Bevan;

H. R. 13402. An act granting a pension to John Reynolds;

H. R. 485. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Bantom;

H. R. 550. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Scott;

H. R. 1058. An act granting an increase of pension to Alphonso H. Harvey;

H. R. 1071. An act granting an increase of pension to William K. Keech;

H. R. 1137. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham M. Kaufman;

H. R. 1205. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Bigger;

H. R. 1243. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Burton;

H. R. 1331. An act granting an increase of pension to Roswell J. Kelsey;

H. R. 1440. An act granting an increase of pension to Matilda E. Lawton;

H. R. 1460. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Renell;

H. R. 1553. An act granting an increase of pension to Harvey J. Fulmer;

H. R. 1566. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lowry;

H. R. 1685. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Bedient;

H. R. 1742. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Daughenbaugh;

H. R. 1787. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. West;

H. R. 1911. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Grogan, formerly Preston;

H. R. 1962. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Myers;

H. R. 1967. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Baker;

H. R. 1968. An act granting an increase of pension to John Monroe;

H. R. 1997. An act granting an increase of pension to Sanford C. H. Smith;

H. R. 2060. An act granting an increase of pension to John Farrell;

H. R. 2080. An act granting an increase of pension to Sydney A. Asson;

H. R. 2088. An act granting an increase of pension to Sewall A. Edwards;

H. R. 2100. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram Wilde;

H. R. 2150. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Smith;

H. R. 2151. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia C. Wood;

H. R. 2244. An act granting an increase of pension to Fred Dilg;

H. R. 2245. An act granting an increase of pension to Troy Moore;

H. R. 2264. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert McAnally;

H. R. 2344. An act granting an increase of pension to Selden C. Clobbridge;

H. R. 2443. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Mower;

H. R. 2705. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Perkins;

H. R. 2749. An act granting an increase of pension to Agnes Flynn;

H. R. 2763. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony Sherlock;

H. R. 2766. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace E. Brown;

H. R. 2982. An act granting an increase of pension to Ansel K. Tisdale;

H. R. 2991. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Landes;

H. R. 3225. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Philbrick;

H. R. 3255. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Ray;

H. R. 3284. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Callahan;

H. R. 3397. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Chrisler;

H. R. 3418. An act granting an increase of pension to John Snouse;

H. R. 3435. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Sallade;

H. R. 3452. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob McGaughey;

H. R. 3553. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Pick;

H. R. 3557. An act granting an increase of pension to James B. Wilkins;

H. R. 3685. An act granting an increase of pension to James O. Tobey;

H. R. 3698. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Miller;

H. R. 3811. An act granting an increase of pension to James White;

H. R. 3981. An act granting an increase of pension to John McKeever;

H. R. 4219. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Keener;

H. R. 4257. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Durney;

H. R. 4596. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Hughes;

H. R. 4616. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. West;

H. R. 4759. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Bullard;

H. R. 4810. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome Goodsell;

H. R. 4816. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Sherwood;

H. R. 4823. An act granting an increase of pension to John G. C. Macfarlane;

- H. R. 4832. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Yates;
H. R. 4989. An act granting an increase of pension to Dominick Arnold;
H. R. 5026. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa Tout;
H. R. 5215. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie Little;
H. R. 5383. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Davis;
H. R. 5553. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver L. Kendall;
H. R. 5564. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Cluck;
H. R. 5616. An act granting an increase of pension to Edger Schroeders;
H. R. 5724. An act granting an increase of pension to William O. Gillespie;
H. R. 5727. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Harris;
H. R. 6177. An act granting an increase of pension to John Haack;
H. R. 6395. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Ward;
H. R. 6453. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Marsden;
H. R. 6507. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Busby;
H. R. 6508. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Moore;
H. R. 6936. An act granting an increase of pension to William Miller;
H. R. 6988. An act granting an increase of pension to Seymour Cole;
H. R. 7208. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Massey;
H. R. 7223. An act granting an increase of pension to George Blair;
H. R. 7229. An act granting an increase of pension to Slater D. Lewis;
H. R. 7396. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Ball;
H. R. 7412. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Collins;
H. R. 7547. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Allison;
H. R. 7615. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Tate;
H. R. 7622. An act granting an increase of pension to Hermann Lieb;
H. R. 7631. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Foster;
H. R. 7765. An act granting an increase of pension to George Gaylord;
H. R. 7770. An act granting an increase of pension to Burgess Cole;
H. R. 7815. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Covell;
H. R. 7827. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Uhler;
H. R. 7883. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Dilts;
H. R. 8048. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Bottoms;
H. R. 8063. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Coburn;
H. R. 8161. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Douglas;
H. R. 8176. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Bishop;
H. R. 8202. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Guy;
H. R. 8207. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Proctor;
H. R. 8208. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Brainard;
H. R. 8218. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Spangler;
H. R. 8275. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Aucock;
H. R. 8289. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Holt;
H. R. 8376. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McConnell;
H. R. 8607. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur Halre;
H. R. 8642. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Crandell;
H. R. 8836. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Howell;
H. R. 9127. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac L. Rerick;
H. R. 9235. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate H. Kavanaugh;
H. R. 9248. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Butler;
H. R. 9249. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Cromer;
H. R. 9267. An act granting an increase of pension to William Cook;
H. R. 9447. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Edmundson;
H. R. 9860. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Hirst;
H. R. 10047. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Ellicott;
H. R. 10166. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Morgan;
H. R. 10217. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Barnes;
H. R. 10271. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen G. Smith;
H. R. 10322. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar W. Callhoun;
H. R. 10399. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. H. Sands;
H. R. 10478. An act granting an increase of pension to William McGowan;
H. R. 10632. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Preston;
H. R. 10723. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin French;
H. R. 10724. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bruce;
H. R. 10725. An act granting an increase of pension to Etta D. Conant;
H. R. 10817. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Morgan;
H. R. 10827. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank Crittenden;
H. R. 10886. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha S. Campbell;
H. R. 10894. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Riley;
H. R. 10897. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Deems;
H. R. 10914. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hamilton;
H. R. 11052. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Vance;
H. R. 11065. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Pollard;
H. R. 11071. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen E. Williams;
H. R. 11107. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Fritts;
H. R. 11196. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Joslyn;
H. R. 11259. An act granting an increase of pension to Barnes B. Smith;
H. R. 11335. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Chandler, alias Thomas Cooper;
H. R. 11353. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Woodworth;
H. R. 11408. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Reed;
H. R. 11415. An act granting an increase of pension to Victoria Bishop;
H. R. 11416. An act granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Belk;
H. R. 11557. An act granting an increase of pension to Clinton A. Chapman;
H. R. 11687. An act granting an increase of pension to Matt Fitzpatrick;
H. R. 11689. An act granting an increase of pension to Byard H. Church;
H. R. 11742. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Culver;

H. R. 11745. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Billingsley ;
 H. R. 11849. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Young ;
 H. R. 11886. An act granting an increase of pension to Solomon R. Trueblood ;
 H. R. 11927. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin D. Weatherman ;
 H. R. 12090. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Stark ;
 H. R. 12229. An act granting an increase of pension to Reuben I. Turckheim, alias Joseph Adler ;
 H. R. 12275. An act granting an increase of pension to Verelle S. Willard ;
 H. R. 12289. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Grissom ;
 H. R. 12292. An act granting an increase of pension to George T. Hill ;
 H. R. 12351. An act granting an increase of pension to John Foltz ;
 H. R. 12354. An act granting an increase of pension to Tillman T. Herridge ;
 H. R. 12391. An act granting an increase of pension to J. Frederick Edgell ;
 H. R. 12396. An act granting an increase of pension to James Hutchinson ;
 H. R. 12494. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Crane ;
 H. R. 12565. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Kincaid ;
 H. R. 12903. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Ferrier ;
 H. R. 12948. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick Bierley ;
 H. R. 13035. An act granting an increase of pension to Maggie D. Russ ;
 H. R. 13166. An act granting an increase of pension to William Evans ;
 H. R. 13348. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy F. Shelton ;
 H. R. 13611. An act granting an increase of pension to William Clough ;
 H. R. 13643. An act granting an increase of pension to Davis W. Hatch ;
 H. R. 13976. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Stalcup ;
 H. R. 14123. An act granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Spitzer, alias Gottfried Bruner ;
 H. R. 14358. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Morrow ;
 H. R. 14719. An act granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Preston ;
 H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution amending joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies, and report on the same from time to time, approved March 7, 1906 ;
 H. R. 6918. An act granting an increase of pension to Heinrich Krumdick ;
 H. R. 11000. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Wilson ;
 H. R. 8739. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Gray ;
 H. R. 5615. An act granting an increase of pension to John Coleman, jr. ;
 H. R. 6066. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Lewis ;
 H. R. 8917. An act granting an increase of pension to James Hines ;
 H. R. 14515. An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances ;
 H. R. 6009. An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters ; and
 H. R. 15521. An act establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of California at Eureka, Cal.

CATHARINE R. MITCHELL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 9216) granting an increase of pension to Catharine R. Mitchell, with a Senate amendment, which was read.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

GALEN S. CLEVENGER.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up a conference report that is on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey calls up a conference report, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows :

A bill (S. 1056) granting a pension to Galen S. Clevenger.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I ask that the reading of the report be dispensed with, and that the statement be read.

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

The report and statement are as follows :

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1056) granting a pension to Galen S. Clevenger, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows :

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

GEO. R. PATTERSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. MCCUMBER,

N. B. SCOTT,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

This bill originally passed the House with the provision that the claimant should be pensioned subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, as provided by section 4720 of the Revised Statutes, United States, according to the degree of his disability, but was amended in the Senate so as to allow a rating of \$20 per month.

The result of the conference is that the Senate recedes from its amendment at \$20 per month, and your conferees recommend that the bill pass as it originally passed the House.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

GEO. R. PATTERSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken ; and the conference report was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MICHALEK indefinitely, on account of sickness.

Mr. LITTAUER. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of judgments rendered against the United States by circuit and district courts—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting from the Interstate Commerce Commission an estimate of appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the interstate-commerce act for the fiscal year 1906—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting from the Interstate Commerce Commission an estimate of appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the interstate-commerce act for the fiscal year 1907—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Auditor for the War Department submitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of certain arrears of pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for payments to certain deputy surveyors for surveys and resurveys of public lands—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for additional force in the Office

of the Paymaster-General—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the disposition of money belonging to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of The Trustees of Washington College, Tennessee, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Union*, Micajah Lunt, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Abigail*, Silas Jones, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Bristol*, Edward Smith, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Liberty*, William Caldwell, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 356), reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 16944) to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, accompanied by a report (No. 2401); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14604) forbidding the importation and carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2402); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BABCOCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15441) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the Washington Market Company to lay a conduit and pipes across Seventh street west," approved February 23, 1905, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2403); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15740) amending an act entitled "An act for the extension of M street east of Bladensburg road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1905, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2404); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14592) to authorize the construction of two bridges across the Cumberland River at or near Nashville, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2406); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16437) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Frozler, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2350); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R.

16266) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Rucker, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2351); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16334) granting an increase of pension to Enos Day, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2352); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16442) granting an increase of pension to John A. Powell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2353); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16578) granting an increase of pension to Edward Lilley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2354); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16433) granting an increase of pension to Marius S. Cooley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2355); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15928) granting an increase of pension to Herbert D. Ingersoll, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2356); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15854) granting an increase of pension to Philip Schloesser, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2357); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15431) granting a pension to Theresa Creiss, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2358); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15548) granting a pension to Jacob Ferber, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2359); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15002) granting an increase of pension to George E. Wood, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2360); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16296) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Coffin, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2361); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15569) granting a pension to Harriet A. Duvall, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2362); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15256) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Greer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2363); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15119) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Westman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2364); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13928) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Foster, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2365); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14688) granting an increase of pension to Robert Timmons, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2366); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13741) granting an increase of pension to George R. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2367); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13726) granting a pension to Sarah J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2368); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13572) granting an increase of pension to Saturnino Baca, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2369); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13019) granting an increase of pension to George Whitman, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2370); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12019) granting an increase of pension to Henry Jacob Fox, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2371); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10251) granting a pension to Sarah M. E. Hinman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2372); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9277) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Butler, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2373); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8662) granting an increase of pension to E. F. Paramore, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2374); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7518) granting an increase of pension to George Richter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2375); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7935) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Stannah, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2376); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8158) granting an increase of pension to L. P. Storms, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2377); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6773) granting an increase of pension to Weston Ferris, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2378); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6576) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon McDowell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2379); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6454) granting an increase of pension to Milo B. Morse, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2380); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5850) granting an increase of pension to Lucas Hager, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2381); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6461) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Sterling, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2382); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6384) granting an increase of pension to William McBeth, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2383); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6096) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Rouseloux, reported

the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2384); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5806) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Harding, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2385); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5210) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. R. L. Moore, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2386); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5638) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Jones, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2387); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5555) granting an increase of pension to Andrew P. Allen, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2388); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6055) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Watson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2389); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5639) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Craig, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2390); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3423) granting a pension to Thomas Watt, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2391); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1218) granting a pension to Nathan H. Hinkle, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2392); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1969) granting an increase of pension to Christian Petersen, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2393); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2377) granting an increase of pension to J. N. Moore, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2394); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2120) granting an increase of pension to Parmer Stewart, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2395); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9587) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Thompson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2396); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2263) granting an increase of pension to Edward Keating, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2397); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9765) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Anderson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2398); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13573) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Ballew, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14657) granting an increase of pension to D. W. West, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2400); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6182) for the relief of Henry C. Vincent, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2407); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia: A bill (H. R. 16944) to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 16945) to provide for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Lafayette, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 16946) releasing the right, title, and interest of the United States to the piece or parcel of land known as the Cuartel lot to the city of Monterey, Cal.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HEARST: A bill (H. R. 16947) to protect trade and commerce against restraints and monopoly—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 16948) relating to lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in Washington Territory, now State of Washington—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 16949) to fix the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the southern division of the northern district of Alabama, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 16950) to enlarge the authority of the Mississippi River Commission in making allotments and expenditures of funds appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 16951) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Andrew Pickens—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 16952) to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved June 27, 1890," approved May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads: A bill (H. R. 16953) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 16954) providing for the reappraisal of certain suburban lots in the town site of Port Angeles, Wash.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 16955) to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 16956) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth and Dewey counties, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 16957) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase and improve certain lands for Indians in California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 16958) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River at or near Lewiston, Idaho—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 16959) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River between Whitman and Columbia counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16960) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River between Franklin and Benton counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16961) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River between Douglas and Kittitas counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 121) permitting the waiving of the alien immigration law in certain cases—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A resolution (H. Res. 367) amending Rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GREENE: A memorial of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to an amendment to the Federal Constitution enabling Congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a memorial of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, requesting Congress to consolidate the present third and fourth class rates of postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A memorial of the legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 16962) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Campbell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 16963) granting a pension to Sarah A. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 16964) granting a pension to Burton W. Fortner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16965) granting an increase of pension to Burton D. Fortner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16966) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fisk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16967) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Traut—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 16968) for the relief of the estate of Ann S. Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 16969) granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 16970) for the relief of Joseph Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16971) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 16972) granting a pension to Harriet L. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16973) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 16974) granting an increase of pension to Levi Levensgood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16975) granting a pension to Thomas Y. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 16976) granting an increase of pension to Charles Otis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 16977) granting a pension to Isabel Newlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16978) granting a pension to J. Max Mueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 16979) for the relief of William Martinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16980) for the relief of H. W. Nelson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 16981) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Stalcup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 16982) granting an increase of pension to John Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 16983) granting an increase of pension to Kirk W. Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 16984) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas F. Callen, alias Thomas Cowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 16985) granting an increase of pension to Gilson Lawrence—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 16986) granting a pension to Mary O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16987) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16988) granting an increase of pension to Anna Overturf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16989) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 16990) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 16991) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Vaught—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16992) granting an increase of pension to John R. Baldwin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16993) granting an increase of pension to Melroe Tarter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 16994) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Payne—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 16995) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Storey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 16996) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Delisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 16997) granting an increase of pension to A. T. McReynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 16998) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 16999) for the relief of Edward M. Craig, administrator of the estate of George W. Craig, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILLET of California: A bill (H. R. 17000) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Custer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17001) to correct the military record of Hugh Donnelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 17002) granting an increase of pension to Levi Deater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 17003) granting an increase of pension to Eleazer C. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 17004) granting an increase of pension to Willard F. Sessions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 17005) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Leslie Smith to the grade of brigadier-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 17006) granting an increase of pension to Fountain M. Fain—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 17007) granting a pension to William H. Huggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 17008) for the relief of the heirs of Ed and Will Holderby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 17009) granting a pension to William J. Barcroft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 17010) for the relief of the heirs of Thaddeus H. Morris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 17011) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Manning Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 17012) granting an increase of pension to Mary Thackara—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MCGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 17013) for the relief of Charles A. Going—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 17014) granting an increase of pension to Jackson D. Thornton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 17015) granting an increase of pension to Osbert D. Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 17016) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Klock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17017) for the relief of A. L. Anderson, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 17018) granting a pension to Osie B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17019) to remove charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to James Fisher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17020) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Benjamin F. Church—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 17021) granting an increase of pension to Emily P. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 17022) granting an increase of pension to John Nuse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 17023) for the relief of Fannie Bostwick, widow of Martin B. Strader—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17024) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 17025) granting a pension to Lavinia Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 17026) granting a pension to Augustus Dobson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 17027) granting an increase of pension to James Swan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 17028) granting an increase of pension to L. D. Hartwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 17029) granting a pension to Ignace Schnee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 17030) for the relief of the Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 17031) granting an increase of pension to Hubert Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17032) for the relief of Richard Robbins, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TYNDALL: A bill (H. R. 17033) granting an increase of pension to Robert Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17034) granting an increase of pension to William L. Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 17035) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 17036) granting an increase of pension to Josephine L. Jordan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELBORN: A bill (H. R. 17037) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Askew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8605) granting a pension to Thomas J. Bradshaw—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 16704) granting a pension to Lucy C. Strout—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11686) granting a pension to William C. Bergahn—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Petition of various persons, organizations, and corporations, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of George Hopkins, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for investigation into the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, for modification of the Chinese law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Board of Railway Trainmen, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of various organizations of railway employees, for the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., for bill H. R. 15846—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Retail Grocers' Association of Newcastle, Pa., for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of I. H. Glunt, against bill H. R. 12973 (Chinese exclusion)—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, for bill H. R. 3814 (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce, for the Gallinger subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Tonawanda Council, No. 117, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Frank W. Thurber et al., of Buffalo, N. Y., for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: Petition of Ralph P. Rhodes and 971 others, asking concurrence in the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ANDREWS: Petition of D. N. Pickering and 272 others, of New Mexico, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway as to rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BATES: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 12093) for the relief of Charles H. Davedson; to accompany bill (H. R. 15748) for the relief of J. R. Deckard, and to accompany bill (H. R. 3208) for the relief of Isabell T. Bostwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Burton W. Portner, and to accompany bill (H. R. 8775) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 8778) granting an increase of pension to George Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, petition of the National Foundry Company, of Erie, Pa., against the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Erie City Iron Works, against the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grange No. 880, for an experimental parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath Association, for closing the Jamestown Exposition on Sunday—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of G. W. Waggoner, M. D., for bill to regulate patent nostrums, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Bank of Corry, Pa., against bill H. R. 48—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Twentieth Century Club, for investigation of the industrial condition of women—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Erie City Iron Works, against the metric system—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of the Woman's Club of Union City, Pa., to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of C. Bloeser, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Missionary Union of the Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of John Doll, M. D., for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Indian Territory, for statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of W. H. Hussey, for admission of Oklahoma as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of 78 citizens of Oklahoma, for admission as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James C. Brickley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of J. R. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William A. Vice, Martin Dixon, John A. Campbell, John Pesimer, William N. Collins, John W. Fultz, Andrew E. York, James S. Williams, Thomas L. Power, Benjamin Puckett, Preston Petit, James M. Wallace, Isaac W. Musser, Israel T. Osborn, Moses Hull, Horace Applegate, Christena Burton, David Fannin, Kate Jones, J. Q. A. Boner, Thomas Ruark, Isaac N. Dysard, Augustin Bell, David S. Trumbo, Timothy Johnson, Joseph Walsh, John E. Wells, James W. Jarrell, Nancy England, Rosa A. Turner, Andrew W. Grimes, Eliza Ball, William Phillips, James H. Jobe, Charles Kennan, John W. Boyer, Eliza Gaines and Charles May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 14040) to pension Sallie Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of Mrs. Mary L. Parks, of the Interdenominational Missionary Union of Denver, for the Littlefield-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Missionary Society of Fort Collins, Colo., against sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of the Republican Club of Bristow, Ind. T.; citizens of Saltfork, Okla.; Neodosha, Ind. T.; Fairfax, Okla.; Kingfisher, Okla.; Skeedee, Okla., and of Oklahoma at large, in favor of the statehood bill as passed by the Senate—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Woman's Club of Pleasanton, Kans., asking for scientific investigation of the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Collinsville, Ind. T., asking for passage of the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of P. B. Sweet and other citizens of Lawrence, Kans., asking for free alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of master house painters and decorators of Massachusetts, asking for free alcohol to be used in the arts—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRICK: Resolution of A. G. Amsden Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Elkhart, Ind., in favor of restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: Petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway as to rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the Post-Office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of E. G. Bremmer, of North Mariaville, Me., in favor of the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 11307) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLESON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Silas P. Conway—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: Petition of citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, against religious legislation—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of the International Association of House Painters and Decorators of the United States, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the State board of health of Kansas, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, for

Industrial reciprocity treaties with foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Postum Cereal Company, for the pure-food law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of J. M. Evans & Son, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the pure-food bill, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, Kans., for a law to make loans on real estate—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Theo. Pachles Mercantile Company, the Kansas Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association, Marshall Field & Co., and the Commercial Club of Hanover, Kans., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Midland Publishing Company, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Commercial Club of Arkansas City, Kans., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of members of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kans., for payment to inmates on furlough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Kansas, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Kenesaw Post, No. 106, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, for an amendment to pension laws giving \$30 per month to totally disabled persons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Kansas, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio: Petition of the Association of House Painters, for removal of the tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of the Indiana Retail Merchants' Association, for 1-cent postage on letters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of William E. Wall, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of merchants of Ada, Ohio, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of Pine Lake Grange, Laporte, Ind., for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Arthur Goss et al., for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALE: Paper to accompany bill (H. R. 3346) for the relief of William H. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of citizens of Indian Territory, for admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: Petition of citizens of Indiana, for removal of the tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Indiana, in favor of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Robert S. Waddell, for the establishment of a Government powder plant—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of E. G. Lewis, for revocation of the fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of master house painters of Sommerville, Mass., for removal of the tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, in favor of the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the Master House Painters' Association, for removal of the tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of master painters and decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, for bill H. R. 12615 (extension of time for transportation of live stock)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for a scientific investigation into the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of citizens of Minnesota, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Minnesota, against reduction of the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, for the Gallinger subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Master House Painters' and Decorators of the United States, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Davenport Trades and Labor Association, for employment of more laborers in the Government works at Rock Island, Ill.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Illinois Board of the National Consumers' League, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Japanese and Korean League, for retention of the present Chinese law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Elijah Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Anna E. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: Petition of 102 citizens of Fayette County, W. Va., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of L. B. Chidester and 31 others, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Montgomery Council, No. 35, Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Cliff Top Council, No. 120, and Roseville Council, No. 29, Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: Petition of William E. Wall, the Massachusetts Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, and the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of West Springfield and Wendell granges, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of the Buffalo Credit Men's Association, for the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Lawrence Society, of New York City, for bills S. 3002 and H. R. 13193 (the Gallinger bill, against bird and animal killing in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the New York Florists' Club, against free seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Lawrence Society, of New York City, for bill (S. 2966) for the protection of birds and animals on Government reservations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Consumers' League of New York City, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. F. Clark, of New York City, for amendments to the trade-mark law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Federation of Labor of Chicago, Ill., for bill H. R. 12472—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of J. J. Kennedy, against bill H. R. 8131—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway on railway rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief for heirs of victims of *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENE: Petition of the Warren Avenue Baptist

Church, against conditions in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Board of Associated Charities of Fall River, Mass., for further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GRONNA: Petition of William E. Wall, secretary of the Master House Painters and Decorators, for free alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of citizens of Michigan, against religious legislation—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of Blue Mountain Grange, No. 263; Brookfield Grange, No. 96, and Polk Mountain Grange, No. 267, asking removal of the tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of Gustav Deitsch, of Postville, Iowa, for the removal of the tariff on linotype and composing machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of sundry associations of California, making recommendation in connection with reclaiming and irrigating Sacramento Valley—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of the International Association of House Painters, for removal of the tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Sutter County, Cal., asking an appropriation of \$10,000 to combat pear blight—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of divers citizens of San Francisco, against the passage of bill H. R. 12973—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 15386) to correct the military record of Henry Finnogoss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the San Francisco Labor Council, urging maintenance of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of citizens of Decatur County, Iowa, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Lorimer, Iowa, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of the Wednesday Club of Norwich, to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Preston City Grange, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOAR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John J. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG: Petition of the Beecher Island Memorial Association and citizens of Colorado, for pensions for Indian scouts—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of citizens of Utah, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief for heirs of victims of *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD: Petition of N. L. Smith et al., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of D. M. Johnston, of Pilgrim Presbyterian Church, Storm Lake, Iowa, for a constitutional amendment suppressing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of Dean Clark and John L. Hamilton, president of the American Bank, opposing the bill (H. R. 48) to establish postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, in favor of the pure-food law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of E. Bushejager and others, opposing free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of the Apollonian Cause, against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Chippewa County, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KEIFER: Petition of Samuel Bright and 70 others, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of H. R. Bryan & Co. et al.,

against all anti-injunction legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Petition of the Daughters of Liberty of Walkertown, N. C., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of the Anti-Saloon League of Iowa, in favor of the Littlefield-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of Charlemont Grange, for untaxed denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Martin A. Feeley, Olive S. Ross, and William E. Wall, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Robert S. Waddell, against the Du Pont powder monopoly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Bedford District Board of Trade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jared J. Chambers, for construction of an additional battle ship at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill (H. R. 14702) for relief of Christian Schlosser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the State Charities Aid Association, for the pure food and drug bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of citizens of Macon, Mo., against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LORIMER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Malin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of citizens of Camden, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of citizens of Indian Territory, in favor of statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Chicago citizens, against religious legislation—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an amendment to bill S. 1345 (the consular bill)—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of citizens of Dakota, for removal of the tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Golden West Lodge, No. 73, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Kern, Cal., for the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of the Indianapolis Musicians' Protective Association, for bill H. R. 8748—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of F. H. Messler, of South Bend, Ind.; T. A. Kinnaman, of Logansport, Ind., and J. J. Milhous, of Valley Mills, Ind., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: Petition of John M. McDonald, praying for reference of war claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of the Times, against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUJO: Petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of America, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Magnolia Club, for an appropriation to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAINY: Petition of A. R. Smith and 24 others, in favor of single statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of citizens of Kansas, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Petition of the mayor and board of aldermen of Florence, Ala., for fast-mail service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Richard Garner—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of numerous citizens of the United States, urging revocation of the fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution of the New York Florists' Club, against free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI: Petition of the Commercial Law League of America, for the Lodge bill to reform the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of George C. Henry, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Laura Maxwell and 11 others, for extension of the Morris forestry law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Laura Maxwell and 11 others, for preservation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Laura Maxwell and 11 others of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, for a White Mountain reservation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Retail Merchants' Association of East Mauch Chunk, for the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. S. Kirkpatrick, for an amendment of national banking law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Association of Mexican War Veterans, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the New York Clearing House, for bill H. R. 8973—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Wilson R. Solt, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Virginia A. Hilburn—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bethlehem, N. Y., against sale of liquor in Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of C. L. Upham Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Meriden, Conn., against bill H. R. 8183—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of Mannin Brothers et al., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts: Petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of New York: Petition of Division No. 14, Ancient Order of Hibernians, for a statue for Commodore Barry—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, for the Gallinger subsidy law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of John Young, against any appropriation for distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, for Federal control of railway rates and private car lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, N. Y., for the Gallinger subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of State Charities Aid Association, for the pure food and drug bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Bankers' Association, for bill relating to bills of lading, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Edmund J. James, for an educational commission for China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Robert S. Waddell, against the Du Pont powder monopoly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, against the anti-injunction law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C., for printing to be done in eight-hour offices—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Earl & Co., against anti-injunction legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of General Federation of Women's Clubs, for a scientific investigation of the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Ellenburg Center, N. Y., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the Curtice Brothers Company, the Commercial Envelope and Box Company, the Church & Davis Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the Watson-Stillman Company, the Barney & Smith Car Company, the Jamestown Lounge Company, the Pioneer Suspender Company, the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, and the Westinghouse Machine Company, against the metric system—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the New York Marine Trades Council, for building battle ships at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: Petition of citizens of Ohio, against bill H. R. 7067—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of A. Williams et al., for bill H. R. 12067—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of Boston Grange, No. 142, for removal of the tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief for heirs of victims of *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of New York, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLACE: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of citizens of Arkansas, for statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of Edmund J. James, of Illinois, favoring sending an educational commission to China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, for Federal control of railway rates and private car lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Master House Painters and Decorators and the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. E. Yoell, of the Japanese and Korean legation, for retention of present Chinese law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: Resolution of the State Horticultural Society, at Thorsley, Ala., asking regulation of transportation of farm products—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Master House Painters of the United States, at Birmingham, Ala., for removal of tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOOD of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John C. Farrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Freda Burow—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Rosedale Grange, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, favoring bills H. R. 239 and 9328 (the Bates-Penrose bill)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, against restoration of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1345) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to