

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: Petition of Commercial Club of Aberdeen, S. Dak., favoring fair legislation for rail-ways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Petition of Herkimer (N. Y.) Council, No. 336, Royal Arcanum, favoring House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of secretary of Harmony Grange, No. 874, Patrons of Husbandry, of Mohawk, N. Y., against any change in the present oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Philadelphia Council, No. 993, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543, relative to fraternal periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, favoring Senate bill 1614 and House bill 3075, against government envelope printing—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: Petition of certain citizens of Carbon-dale and Simpson, Pa., for the passage of the eight-hour bills (H. R. 15441 and S. 5578)—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of Union Grange, No. 1391, Patrons of Husbandry, of Onset, Pa., for House bill 5842, relative to the traffic in oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the senate of New York State, favoring appropriation for improvement of the Hudson River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Sennett (N. Y.) Grange, No. 1054, favoring a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, of Kings County, N. Y., for House bill 15441, favoring an eight-hour workday on work done for the Government by contract or subcontract—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of Bethlehem Council, No. 131, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of Asphalt Paving Helpers' Union, Local No. 25, of Chicago, Ill., for House bill 11193 and Senate bill 6155, amending laws for American seamen—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Guthrie, Iowa, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret Hickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of citizens of New York City, in mass meeting, urging the removal of the wreck of the *Maine* to the United States and the burial of its victims at Arlington—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of S. G. Rosenbaum, of New York City, for Senate bill 6049, favoring federal department of health—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Also, petition of George Davidson, of Vineland, N. J., and E. F. Grabill, of Greenville, Mich., for a volunteer officers' retired list (S. 4183 and H. R. 18899)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEBB: Petition of W. E. Alexander and other citizens of North Carolina, for House bill 7521, to prohibit gambling in farm products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1910.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. OWEN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

Mary A. F. Barry, widow of Daniel S. Barry, deceased, and sundry subnumbered cases (Boston Navy-Yard) *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 451); and

George W. Z. Black, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Alexander Poland, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 450).

The foregoing causes were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20579) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HULL of Iowa, Mr. YOUNG of Michigan, and Mr. HAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

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

H. R. 23012. An act providing for the raising of the U. S. battle ship *Maine*, in Habana Harbor, and to provide for the interment of the bodies therein; and

H. R. 23015. An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16037) to amend section 810 of the Revised Statutes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the printing and binding of the proceedings relating to the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the statue of Gen. Lew Wallace presented by the State of Indiana.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the printing and binding of the proceedings relating to the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the statue of John C. Calhoun presented by the State of South Carolina.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 6286. An act to authorize the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Copper River, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes;

S. 6851. An act authorizing the village of Taylors Falls, Minn., and the village of St. Croix Falls, Wis., to construct a bridge across the St. Croix River;

H. R. 10321. An act for the relief of homestead settlers under the acts of February 20, 1904; June 5 and 28, 1906; March 2, 1907; and May 29, 1908; and

H. R. 21108. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the Reprisal Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newport, N. H., praying for the retention and strengthening of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Local Council No. 1275, Royal Arcanum, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of sundry local councils, Royal Arcanum, of Rahway, Newark, and Passaic, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Winchester Post, No. 197, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Niagara Falls, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase and erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings in foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry local granges, Patrons of Husbandry, of Parishville, De Kalb Junction, Pope Mills, and Waterloo, all in the State of New York, remonstrating

against the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Republican Club of the tenth assembly district of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a petition of Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 66, American Federation of Labor, of Syracuse, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "eight-hour bill," which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders' Benevolent Association of the Great Lakes, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the laws relative to American seamen, to prohibit the undermanning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented memorials of sundry local councils, American Federation of Labor, of Albany and Troy, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to increase the rate of postage on second-class mail matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry local councils, Royal Arcanum, of Gloversville, Brooklyn, Hamburg, Woodhaven, and Herkimer, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, of the board of stewards and Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of Unity Council No. 2, Independent Order of the Sons of Jonadab, all of the city of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to better regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to change the name of Sixteenth street to Avenue of the Presidents, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a public park at Sixteenth street and Florida avenue, in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, praying that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for grading and regulating Sixteenth street to the District line, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company to enter the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Heights Citizens' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of better high-school buildings in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cabot, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in government buildings and ships, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cabot, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the Dolly Madison Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the District of Columbia, praying for the retention and strengthening of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of Local Council No. 999, Royal Arcanum, of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ROOT. I present a concurrent resolution of the legisla-

ture of New York, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE,
Albany, March 10, 1910.

By Mr. Allen:

Whereas the State of New York is committed to expending upward of \$100,000,000 for the enlargement of its canals, so as to increase their usefulness as transportation agencies and as regulators of freight rates; and

Whereas in the opinion of the public officers who have charge of the work it is so far advanced that it will be completed in or prior to 1914; and

Whereas to secure the objects sought by this expenditure, it is essential that the channel of the Hudson River shall be deepened and widened, so that the depth of the river shall be at least equal to that of the canals, and that continuous and commodious highways of commerce shall extend from the Great Lakes and from Lake Champlain to the metropolis; and

Whereas the cooperation of the Federal Government is necessary for this purpose and the timely inauguration of the work that should be done by that Government is of the greatest importance: Now, therefore be it

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to enact such legislation and make such appropriations as may be proper and necessary for the improvement of the Hudson River and the securing therein of a channel which shall be of a depth equal to that of the canals and a harbor sufficient in width to permit of the safe and convenient assembling and handling of vessels and barges passing from one into the other; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senators representing the State of New York in the Senate of the United States and the Members of the House of Representatives from the several districts of this State are hereby urged to give this matter their earnest attention and to act in unison in securing such legislation and appropriations at the present session of Congress as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations made by the War Department with reference to the river improvement; and be it further

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the presiding officers of the legislature are hereby directed to cause these preambles and resolutions to be printed, properly certified, and transmitted to both Houses of Congress, and also to have copies thereof sent to each Senator and Representative from this State in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the senate:

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON, *Clerk.*

In assembly, March 10, 1910. Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the assembly:

RAY B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

The foregoing concurrent resolution was duly passed by the senate and assembly of the State of New York on March 10, 1910.

[SEAL.]

HORACE WHITE,

President of the Senate.

[SEAL.]

J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,

Speaker of the Assembly.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of Morning Light Grange, No. 19, Patrons of Husbandry, of Monroe, Me., remonstrating against the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LORIMER presented petitions of Illini Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ottawa; of the Amor Patriæ Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Streator; and of the Morrison Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Morrison, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the retention and strengthening of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

MUSKOGEE INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. OWEN. I present the memorial of Chief Tiger on behalf of certain citizens of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Indians, relative to the equalization of the value of their allotments. I move that the memorial be printed as a document (S. Doc. No. 452) and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. When the order of the introduction of bills is reached I shall introduce a bill on this subject.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1324) for the relief of James J. Elliott, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 444) thereon.

EXPENSES OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN AGENCY.

Mr. PAGE. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, to report a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) amending a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 58) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Winnebago tribe of Indians interest accrued since June 30, 1909, approved January 10, 1910, and I submit a report (No. 445) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) amending a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Winnebago tribe of Indians interest accrued since June 30, 1909, approved January 10, 1910 (S. J. Res. 58), was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 91.

Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution (No. 58) approved January 10, 1910, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Winnebago tribe of Indians interest accrued since June 30, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after the last word thereof the following: "but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from the interest of the Winnebagoes in Nebraska a sufficient amount to pay their proportion of the necessary expenses of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, and to expend the same therefor."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILWAUKEE, SPARTA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. WARREN. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7246) granting a right of way to the Milwaukee, Sparta and Northwestern Railway Company, a subsidiary company of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, across the military reservation (United States artillery target range and maneuver grounds) near Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report (No. 443) thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill. It is very short.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment was, in line 10, after the word "regulations," to insert the words "and conditions," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the Milwaukee, Sparta and Northwestern Railway Company, a subsidiary company of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, to locate, construct, maintain, and operate a railroad upon and across the military reservation used for artillery target range and maneuver purposes, near Sparta, in Monroe County, Wis., upon such location and under such regulations and conditions as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 7364) providing for the equalization of Creek allotments; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT:

A bill (S. 7365) to authorize the condemnation of the square west of square 2675 in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURROWS:

A bill (S. 7366) granting an increase of pension to David Salisbury (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7367) granting an increase of pension to David A. Henderson (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 7368) granting an increase of pension to Martin Moore (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GUGGENHEIM:

A bill (S. 7369) granting certain public lands to the State of Colorado for the use of the State Agricultural College of said State for agricultural, forestry, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 7370) to correct the military record of Evans Owens (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 7371) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Samson; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 7372) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICK:

A bill (S. 7373) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the act approved March 2, 1899; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNHAM:

A bill (S. 7374) granting a pension to Emma S. Hacking; and

A bill (S. 7375) granting an increase of pension to William Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 7376) for the relief of John E. Amazeen and others (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 7377) for the relief of the estate of J. R. Williams, deceased;

A bill (S. 7378) for the relief of the estate of Q. K. Underwood, deceased (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7379) for the relief of Daniel L. Flannigan and others (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 7380) granting an increase of pension to George M. E. Barnes;

A bill (S. 7381) granting an increase of pension to James C. Wood; and

A bill (S. 7382) granting an increase of pension to James C. Twyman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 7383) to designate the two divisions in the middle judicial district of the State of Tennessee (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LORIMER:

A bill (S. 7384) granting a pension to O. M. Towles;

A bill (S. 7385) granting a pension to Annie M. Lunn;

A bill (S. 7386) granting an increase of pension to Jennie B. French;

A bill (S. 7387) granting a pension to Lyda McKenna;

A bill (S. 7388) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schroppel;

A bill (S. 7389) granting a pension to M. R. Clark;

A bill (S. 7390) granting an increase of pension to John A. Harvey; and

A bill (S. 7391) granting an increase of pension to Elijah C. Davey; to the Committee on Pensions.

REGULATION OF PRACTICE IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3724) regulating injunctions and the practice of district and circuit courts of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BURKETT submitted an amendment providing that hereafter all railway mail clerks shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred by them while away from home on duty, intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LORIMER submitted an amendment providing that after June 30, 1910, first and second class post-office clerks and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service, who are required to work on Sunday, shall be given compensatory time off duty during routine working hours, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. SIMMONS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$16,250 for improving Smiths Creek, North Carolina, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, N. C., to \$400,000, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MONEY submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving the Tombigbee River, in Alabama and Mississippi, to \$10,000, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PAYNTER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$250,000 for the construction of Lock and Dam No. 7, Green River, Kentucky, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—WILLIAM M. PATTERSON.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying Senate bill 3887, Sixty-first Congress, second session, entitled "A bill for the relief of William M. Patterson," may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—LULA S. KNIGHT BIGELOW.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying Senate bill 6560, Sixty-first Congress, second session, entitled "A bill granting a pension to Lula S. Knight Bigelow," may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed, and the calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, is it in order now for me to proceed under the rule? I gave notice some time ago that I would address the Senate at the close of the routine business this morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Yesterday, when submitting the report on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, I gave notice that I would call it up immediately after the routine business this morning. The Senator who is now standing, it seems, had given an earlier notice, and desires to proceed, for certain reasons. As he is ready to proceed, and, I take it, will proceed expeditiously, I will ask that the appropriation bill be taken up immediately after the completion of his remarks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. OWEN. I call up Senate bill 6049.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the bill before the Senate.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6049) establishing a department of public health, and for other purposes.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, for years I have deeply desired to see laws passed by the United States which would render efficient and coordinate its agencies for the preservation of the public health, and in this way promote the protection of our people against the preventable death and disease, which not only has greatly impaired the working efficiency of the American people, imposed hundreds of millions of dollars of unnecessary costs upon the Federal Treasury, but has prevented an increase in our population of many millions of people. All other bills and administration measures, however urgent, are, in my opinion, of minor importance compared with this subject of gigantic national interest.

The President of the United States takes a deep concern in this matter. He has frequently declared his desire to have all health and sanitary agencies of the Government brought together in one efficient body. He has expressed no objection to a department of public health, and I feel authorized to say so, but without committing myself to a department or a bureau, as preferring one to the other, he has vigorously expressed himself in favor of the concentration of all these health and sanitary agencies into one coordinate efficient body.

Mr. President, the people of the United States suffer a preventable loss of over 600,000 lives per annum, a daily senseless sacrifice of an army of over 1,700 human beings every day of the year, over one a minute from one year's end to another, and year after year. This terrible loss might be prevented by reasonable safeguards under the cooperation of the federal and state authorities, each within strict constitutional limits and with an expenditure that is utterly trivial in comparison with its benefits.

These preventable deaths are caused by polluted water, impure and adulterated food and drugs, epidemics, various preventable diseases—tuberculosis, typhoid and malarial fevers—unclean cities, and bad sanitation.

Measuring the money value of an American citizen at \$1,700, this preventable loss by death alone is one thousand millions of

dollars annually, equal to the gross income of the United States Government.

There are 3,000,000 people seriously sick all the time in the United States from preventable causes, of whom 1,000,000 are in the working period of life; about three-quarters of a million actual workers losing on an average of \$700 per annum, an approximate loss from illness of five hundred millions, and adding a reasonable allowance for medicine, medical attendance, special food and care, a like sum of five hundred millions, these losses would make another thousand million dollars of preventable loss to the people of the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR FACTS STATED.

Do you imagine that these figures are exaggerated or fanciful, Mr. President? They are confirmed to us by the report of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health in its Report on National Vitality. (Bulletin No. 30, p. 12.) This bulletin was prepared by Prof. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy of Yale University, with the assistance of some of the most learned men in the whole world, including Prof. Lafayette B. Mendel, of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University; Prof. M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Charles W. Stiles, a chief of the hygienic laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; Robert M. O'Reilly, former Surgeon-General of the United States Army; Prof. C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago; and the officials of the various public-health societies and of the American Medical Association; Dr. George M. Kober, dean of the Georgetown Medical College; Dr. Norman E. Ditman, Columbia University; Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek; Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and so forth.

Mr. President, our pension roll of over \$150,000,000 per annum is three-fourths of it due to illness and death from diseases that were preventable. Under a wise administration in the past the United States would to-day be saving an annual charge of over \$100,000,000 on the pension list, and would have saved under this heading over \$2,000,000,000 and much human misery and pain.

Will you fail to listen when your attention is called to the vast importance of this matter and to the high standing of those who vouch for the accuracy and reliability of this statement? Will you, as the representatives of the people of the United States, fail to investigate and to act in a matter of such consequence?

There are the vital facts.

There are the authorities.

ORIGIN OF BILL 6049.

Mr. President, nine years ago I had the importance of this subject called to my attention by an article read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, October 7, 1901, on "Preventable disease in the Army of the United States—cause, effect, and remedy," by Maj. William O. Owen, a surgeon in the United States Army, printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association October 26, 1901, where he pointed out over 19,000 cases of typhoid fever in four camps—Chickamauga, Alger, Meade, and Jacksonville—with 1,460 deaths of the finest young men of America, nearly all of which was a preventable loss. The typhoid cases, with resultant deaths, were due to ignoring the laws of sanitation. (Exhibit 9.) I drew this bill (S. 6049) in the hope of cooperating with the administration in making effective the most important of all forms of conservation—the conservation of human life—and in the hope of making effective the expressed desires of the numerous associations and societies of the United States who stand for a department of public health.

Mr. President, since introducing this bill I have been receiving letters from the most distinguished men in the United States indorsing the principle of the bill and expressing the earnest opinion that the time has come for establishing a department of public health.

I quote here from an article in the Survey, of New York—formerly the Charities and Commons—published by the Sage Foundation, March 19, 1910, page 938:

So, when Senator OWEN introduces into the Senate of the United States the first really adequate bill to meet the problem of the conservation of our wasted national health—a bill for the establishment of a national department of health under a secretary who shall be clothed with the prestige and the authority of membership in the President's Cabinet—when such a bill is presented to Congress, the old cry goes up from every quarter—the time is not ripe. But there are those who refuse to believe this, who know the time is overdue, some who even put it with Marcellus, that "something is rotten with the State."

The principle of the Owen bill is right. So says the American Medical Association, with its thousands of physicians; so says the Committee of One hundred, with its thousands of men and women awake to the shortcomings of the multiplicity of government bureaus,

each doing a little, some doing more, some doing less, and not all together doing a tithe of what needs to be done, and what coordination, consolidation, and unification in one great department could do.

"The-time-is-not-ripe" Congressmen will be content to repeat on and on until each awakes to the fact that his constituents believe that the time is ripe. Personal interviews, letters, telegrams, resolutions, petitions, newspaper articles, should go, and go at once, to the Senators and Representatives of each man and woman who refuses longer to be put off in favor of protected trees, plants, and pigs; who believes in a protecting department of health as much as in a protecting Department of Agriculture.

The authorities are agreed that with our present knowledge the death rate of the people of this country may be cut in two. It is time the thing were done. The time is ripe for radicals, reformers, whatever their other creeds, philanthropists, charity workers, rich or poor, founded or without funds, to get together and to state squarely and openly, without equivocation, what is needed and what is demanded.

Until then, always we shall hear, "The time is not ripe."

Hon. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, says in a letter of February 23, 1910:

I have examined this bill with care and am disposed to approve its general features heartily.

The bill of which I speak, Senate bill 6049, simply provides a secretary of public health, and is a skeleton bill, bringing together under the department of public health all the health and sanitary agencies of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator tell me why the army and navy are excluded from the bill? The Senator a moment ago complained about the mortality at Chickamauga. That was under the War Department.

Mr. OWEN. I will answer briefly as to that point, Mr. President, that it is because of their possible political opposition that the bill excluded them.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not see what political activities have to do with the question of human life and health.

Mr. OWEN. It has this to do with it: That it would be probably impossible to pass a bill with the hostile opposition of those who are connected with the medical service of the army and the navy; and, moreover, the departments of health in the War and Navy departments, being particularly attendant upon the military arm of the Government, may be excluded from a department of public health, although I do not think they ought to be. I think that the Japanese have set an example to the Americans that they might well follow, where their medical men go ahead of their military forces and take pains to see that the soldiers of Japan have clean water and clean food; and they do not die like flies from typhoid fever.

Mr. GALLINGER. Now, Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I am not going to quarrel with him on that point—

Mr. OWEN. I am sure the Senator will not quarrel with me on any point.

Mr. GALLINGER. I quite agree with the Senator. But my attention was particularly attracted to the Senator's observation that we sacrificed—I have forgotten how many thousand—soldiers at Chickamauga.

Mr. OWEN. In that camp alone were 11,837 cases of preventable typhoid fever, and 850 young men died there, who ought not to have died—not a single one of them, and typhoid fever scattered broadcast by those going home, convalescent or sick.

Mr. GALLINGER. Because of improper medical supervision?

Mr. OWEN. No, sir; because of improper conduct by the officers of the line who were responsible for that camp.

Mr. GALLINGER. But the Senator must know that the medical officers are responsible for the condition of the hospitals and the food and drink, and so forth.

Mr. OWEN. They are emphatically not, although they ought to be, because, Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. Well—

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment. Because, under our intelligent method of administration, a lieutenant in command can turn down a man learned in the sanitary sciences and make his orders of no effect.

Mr. GALLINGER. I want to get to that particular point, and I want the Senator to address himself to that. It does not make any difference whether they are officers of the line or medical officers, if that condition exists under the War Department, why should not that department be placed under the supervision of the department which the Senator proposes to organize?

Mr. OWEN. Does the Senator favor that?

Mr. GALLINGER. Do I favor what?

Mr. OWEN. Putting them under this department.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not at all sure that I favor the bill at all, but I was anxious to find out—

Mr. OWEN. I was hoping that I had found an auxiliary in the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator will find that out later. This is what I am anxious to find out. The Senator wants to save our soldiers and complains that the medical officers and the line officers are neglecting them in matters of health, and yet in organizing this great department of health he is going to exclude them. I can not see the philosophy of the Senator's position.

Mr. OWEN. I have explained the philosophy of it to the Senator. I will say that when a department of public health is once established and it sets a standard of sanitary science and of public health, whether the department of medicine and surgery in the military arm of the Government be put in the department of public health or not, this department will exercise a cogent influence over the practice of all departments affecting the public health, including the department having in charge the health of our soldiers and our sailors.

Now, Mr. President, I want to call attention to some few of the distinguished men who have reported their approval of a department of public health, including particularly Prof. Irving Fisher, the professor of political economy of Yale University, and president of the committee of one hundred.

Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army, chief sanitary officer of Panama, says in letter of March 4, 1910:

I am very much in favor of some bill of this kind, which will bring all medical services of the Government, with the exception of the army and navy, under one head, elevated to the position of a department, with a member of the Cabinet at its head.

Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., says:

I sincerely hope this bill will become a law.

The principle of this bill has the cordial approval and support of the officers of the American Medical Association, with a direct and associated membership of 80,000 physicians, surgeons, and sanitary experts.

Irving Fisher, president of the committee of one hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on National Health, approves the principle of Senate bill 6049 of a department of public health with a Cabinet officer at the head of it.

Hon. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida, the oldest health officer, perhaps, in the United States by actual service, says:

Assuming that you wish an expression of opinion on the features of the bill, I shall take the privilege of saying that I fear, even should the bill meet with success in passing both houses of the Congress, the President would veto the measure because he has expressed himself—so reported in the press—as opposed to creating any new departments. I am certainly in favor of a department of public health and approve of your bill as presented to Congress, but if the President is correctly quoted I can see no likelihood of such an enactment being accepted by him, and becoming a law.

Mr. President, again I wish to emphasize my objection to the President being erroneously quoted with regard to a department, and reaffirm the fact that he has not expressed himself against a department of public health, although some one is continually suggesting that he is opposed.

It has been also suggested that Congress was opposed to it, when Congress has expressed no opinion upon the subject, and possibly hardly a single Member has committed himself with finality against the suggestion of a department, and certainly the matter should be thoroughly discussed previously to an adverse final commitment by any very careful and just-minded legislator.

The general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, Owen R. Lovejoy, esq., in letter of March 18, 1910, expresses his strong approval of a department of public health.

The secretary of the state board of health of Kansas, S. J. Crumbine, M. D., says:

I believe I voice the sentiment of the entire membership of the Kansas state board of health and the medical profession of this State when I say that we most heartily indorse the objects of this bill, and trust that it may be enacted into a law by the present Congress.

The executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Dr. Livingston Farrand, March 11, 1910, says:

I am in favor of a national department of health.

Thomas Darlington, of New York City, says:

I trust that such a department of public health will be established. (Feb. 26, 1910.)

John H. Capstick, president of the state board of health, New Jersey, says:

I wish to say to you that I believe the bill is a good bill and should become a law.

George H. Simmons, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, says, March 9, 1910:

Will say that you may depend on us for hearty support.

William Jay Schieffelin, of New York City, says (Feb. 18, 1910):

It seems to me an extremely important measure and one which, if adopted, would result in untold benefit to the people of the country.

Russell Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School, says (Feb. 16, 1910):

I think that such a bureau, whether made a separate department or not, will be of the greatest service for the improvement of the health of the community. I trust that the bill in question will meet with general approval and be eventually passed.

J. N. Hurty, state health commissioner of the state board of health, Indianapolis, Ind., says:

I am heartily in favor of creating a department of public health and making its secretary a member of the Cabinet.

William F. Slocum, president, Colorado College, Colorado, says (Feb. 21, 1910):

I am glad to send you word of my strong approval of the bill.

Prince A. Morrow, M. D., of the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, New York, says (Mar. 10, 1910):

If there is any hope of your bill passing, I am heartily in favor of it.

Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, March 10, 1910, says:

You are on the right track, although perhaps it may take some time before you are able to bring Congress to adopt your measure.

Charles W. Eliot, ex-president Harvard University, March 5, 1910, says:

The practical question at this moment seems to be, What can be done to promote the efficiency of the various national agencies which already have public-health functions? These agencies are now scattered through several departments of the Government, and in all the departments hold subordinate positions. To promote their efficiency and increase their influence they need to be united into one bureau or department under a single head.

Edward T. Devine, editor of the Survey, formerly of the Charities and the Commons, March 4, 1910, says:

I have much sympathy with your view that the subject of public health is one eminently worthy of the entire attention and consideration of a federal department.

Hon. R. S. Woodward, of the Carnegie Institution, in letter of March 5, 1910, says:

I think you are quite right in standing for such a department rather than for a bureau of an existing department.

I inclose as exhibit No. 10 a letter from Dr. Z. T. Sowers, of March 7, 1910, to Hon. JAMES R. MANN, showing the necessity and importance for a concentration of these health agencies, suggesting, however, the Department of Commerce and Labor.

David S. Jordan, of Leland Stanford Junior University, says, February 24, 1910:

I decidedly approve of your bill for the establishment of a department of public health.

And Surgeon-General Wyman told me this very morning that he was not opposed to a department of public health, and in his letter to the President of June 21, 1909 (p. 47), he said:

I have never opposed a department of health, with a secretary in the Cabinet, for I have realized that developments might in time make such a department advisable.

And so, Mr. President, from many societies of public health, of sanitation, of charities, as well as from private individuals of great distinction, come these indorsements of the principle of this bill.

Is it asking too much that a question of such national magnitude and universal approval have consideration?

Mr. President, the Agricultural Bureau was of no great comparative value until it became a department, and now its enormous value is not questioned by any man. It has been worth thousands of millions of dollars, and its value is annually increasing.

It has wisely taught us how to protect plant life, tree life, animal life, and is a noble, dignified department.

Is plant life, tree life, animal life confessedly worthy a great department and human life unworthy of a department?

I recently sent 25,000 bulletins to farmers in Oklahoma on how to raise swine. I had no bulletins to send out how to protect the health of children. I believe in giving first place to the

conservation of human life without neglecting plant life or animal life.

Mr. President, no man can read the Report on National Vitality, Its Wastes and Conservation, of the Committee of One Hundred without being impressed with certain great facts:

1. The thoroughness and scientific care with which it made this report.

2. The stupendous annual loss of life which could be easily prevented; the immense economic commercial loss and human misery and sorrow due to preventable illness, inefficiency, degeneration, and death.

3. The wisdom of the means proposed by the Committee of One Hundred for the prevention of this annual loss and for the conservation of the national life and health.

These proposals are as follows:

1. Concentration of all federal health agencies into one department.

2. Correlation and coordination of the work relating to human health and sanitation.

3. Investigation and regulation of health and sanitary matters in addition to those now provided by existing laws.

4. Cooperative experimental work with state health departments in some such relation as now exist between the national and state agricultural experimental stations.

5. The training and employment of experts in sanitary science, who can both increase and diffuse knowledge bearing on the preservation and improvement of the health of the people.

6. The diffusion of this knowledge not only among the several departments of the Federal Government and state health officials, but also among the people in the same manner as farmers' bulletins are now being issued.

SUPPORT OF THE PLAN PROPOSED.

Mr. President, there is not in the world a more distinguished body of scientists and philanthropists than the Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Irving Fisher, professor of political economy of Yale University, is its president. The vice-presidents are: Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor Outlook, New York City; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Felix Adler, of New York City; James Burrill Angell, diplomat, New York City; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England, New York City; Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Right Rev. Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Ben B. Lindsay, Denver, Colo.; John Mitchell, New York City; Dr. William H. Welch, professor pathology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary Edward T. Devine of the Survey; and the list of 100 contains other names as notable, including Miss Mabel T. Boardman, president of the Red Cross; Andrew Carnegie; Thomas A. Edison; Mrs. John B. Henderson, of Washington; Prof. David Starr Jordan, president Stanford University; Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert S. Woodward, president Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; and a host of others no less distinguished for learning, patriotism, and philanthropy.

INCREASING LENGTH OF LIFE.

The modern duration of life is widely variant, according to the organized protection of the health of the people by government.

In India the average length of life is twenty-three years, due, not to climatic conditions, but to ignorance, prejudices, and religious superstitions. They will not kill a snake in India, and thousands of inhabitants die annually from the poison of snake bites. In America we die in like manner from typhoid and tuberculosis, because we neglect to suppress the causes of these diseases.

The length of life in India is not increasing because of their lack of progress; but in Geneva, Switzerland, where the country is supposed to be very healthy, the length of life in the sixteenth century was only 21.2; in the seventeenth century, 25.7; in the eighteenth century, 33.6; from 1801 to 1883, 39.7; and it is steadily improving.

THE PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

Scientific hygiene and increased knowledge of the laws relating to health have had a very striking effect upon the prolongation of human life throughout the world.

At present in Massachusetts life is lengthening at the rate of fourteen years per century; in Europe about seventeen years; in Prussia, the land of medical discovery and its application, twenty-seven years; in India, where medical progress is practically unknown, the life span is short, twenty-three, and remains stationary (p. 11).

It is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt by the report of the committee of one hundred that the average human life in the United States may be, within a generation, prolonged over fourteen years. I submit the table as to the method of this calculation.

Report on national vitality—Possible prolongation of life.

(1) Cause of death.	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)
	A. Median age of deaths from causes named.	B. Expectation of life at median age.	C. Deaths due to cause named as percentage of all deaths.	D. Ratio of preventability (postponability), i. e., ratio of "preventable" deaths from cause named to all deaths from cause named.	E=CD. Ratio of "preventable" deaths from cause named to all deaths from all causes.	F=BE. Years added to average lifetime if deaths were prevented in the ratio of preventability of column 5.
	Years.	Years.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Years.
1. Premature birth.....	1	50	2	40	0.8	0.4
2. Congenital malformation of heart (cyanosis).....	1	50	.55	0		
3. Congenital malformations other than of heart.....	1	50	.3	0		
4. Congenital debility.....	1	50	2.3	40	.92	.46
5. Hydrocephalus.....	1	50	.1	0		
6. Venereal diseases.....	1	50	.3	70	.21	.11
7. Diarrhea and enteritis.....	1	50	7.74	60	4.64	2.32
8. Measles.....	1	50	.8	40	.32	.16
9. Acute bronchitis.....	1	50	1.1	30	.33	.17
10. Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	50	2.4	50	1.2	.6
11. Whooping cough.....	1	50	.9	40	.36	.18
12. Croup.....	2	54	.3	75	.22	.12
13. Meningitis.....	2	54	1.6	70	1.12	.6
14. Diseases of larynx other than laryngitis.....	3	54	.07	40	.03	.02
15. Laryngitis.....	3	54	.06	40	.02	.01
16. Diphtheria.....	3	54	1.4	70	.98	.53
17. Scarlet fever.....	3	54	.5	50	.25	.14
18. Diseases of lymphatics.....	5	54	.01	20	.002	.001
19. Tonsillitis.....	8	52	.05	45	.02	.01
20. Tetanus.....	8	52	.19	80	.15	.08
21. Tuberculosis other than lungs.....	23	40	.17	75	.13	.05
22. Abscess.....	24	39	.08	60	.05	.02
23. Appendicitis.....	24	39	.7	50	.35	.14
24. Typhoid fever.....	26	38	2	85	1.7	.65
25. Puerperal convulsions.....	28	^b 37	.2	30	.06	.02
26. Puerperal septicæmia.....	28	^b 37	.4	85	.34	.13
27. Other causes incident to childbirth.....	31	^b 35	.36	50	.18	.06
28. Diseases of tubes.....	31	^b 35	.1	65	.06	.02
29. Peritonitis.....	31	34	.5	55	.23	.1
30. Smallpox.....	32	34	.01	75	.01	.003
31. Tuberculosis of lungs.....	33	33	9.9	75	7.42	2.45
32. Violence.....	34	32	7.5	35	2.7	.86
33. Malarial fever.....	34	32	.2	80	.16	.05
34. Septicæmia.....	34	32	.3	40	.12	.04
35. Epilepsy.....	35	32	.29	0		
36. General, ill defined, and unknown causes (including "heart failure," "dropsy," and "convulsions").....	35	31	9.2	30	2.75	.85
37. Erysipelas.....	37	30	.3	60	.18	.05
38. Pneumonia (lobar and unqualified).....	37	30	7	45	3.15	.94
39. Acute nephritis.....	39	29	.6	30	.18	.05
40. Pleurisy.....	42	27	.27	55	.15	.04
41. Acute yellow atrophy of liver.....	42	27	.02	0		
42. Obstruction of intestines.....	43	26	.6	25	.15	.04
43. Alcoholism.....	44	25	.4	85	.34	.09
44. Hemorrhage of lungs.....	45	25	.1	80	.08	.02
45. Diseases of thyroid body.....	46	24	.02	10	.002	.0005
46. Ovarian tumor.....	46	^b 25	.07	0		
47. Uterine tumor.....	46	^b 25	.1	60	.06	.02
48. Rheumatism.....	47	23	.5	10	.05	.01
49. Gangrene of lungs.....	48	23	.06	0		
50. Anemia, leukemia.....	48	23	.4	50	.2	.05
51. Chronic poisonings.....	48	23	.05	70	.03	.007
52. Congestion of lungs.....	49	22	.4	60	.2	.04
53. Ulcer of stomach.....	49	22	.2	50	.1	.02
54. Carbuncle.....	49	22	.03	50	.015	.003
55. Pericarditis.....	52	20	.1	10	.01	.002
56. Cancer of female genital organs.....	52	^b 21	.6	0		
57. Dysentery.....	52	20	.5	80	.4	.08
58. Gastritis.....	53	19	.65	50	.32	.06
59. Cholera nostras.....	53	19	.09	50	.05	.01
60. Cirrhosis of liver.....	54	19	.9	60	.54	.1
61. General paralysis of insane.....	55	18	.3	75	.22	.04
62. Hydatid tumors of liver.....	55	18	.002	75	.002	.0003
63. Endocarditis.....	56	17	.8	25	.2	.03
64. Locomotor ataxia.....	56	17	.17	35	.06	.01
65. Diseases of veins.....	57	17	.04	40	.02	.003
66. Cancer of breast.....	58	^b 17	.4	0		
67. Diabetes.....	58	16	.3	10	.03	.01
68. Biliary calculi.....	58	16	.17	40	.07	.01
69. Hernia.....	59	16	.27	70	.19	.03
70. Cancer, not specified.....	59	16	.9	0		
71. Tumor.....	59	16	.08	0		
72. Bright's disease.....	59	16	5.6	40	2.24	.86
73. Embolism and thrombosis.....	60	15	.26	0		
74. Cancer of intestines.....	60	15	.5	0		
75. Cancer of stomach and liver.....	61	14	1.7	0		
76. Calculi of urinary tract.....	61	14	.03	10	.003	.0004
77. Cancer of mouth.....	63	13	.1	0		
78. Heart disease.....	63	13	8.1	25	2.02	.76
79. Influenza.....	64	13	.7	50	.35	.06
80. Asthma and emphysema.....	64	13	.23	30	.07	.009
81. Angina pectoris.....	65	12	.4	25	.1	.01
82. Apoplexy.....	67	11	4.4	35	1.54	.57
83. Cancer of skin.....	70	10	.2	0		
84. Chronic bronchitis.....	71	9	.8	30	.24	.02
85. Paralysis.....	71	9	1	50	.5	.04
86. Softening of brain.....	71	9	.2	0		
87. Diseases of arteries.....	73	9	.83	10	.08	.007
88. Diseases of bladder.....	74	8	.2	45	.09	.007

^a Some inaccuracies in this column.

^b "Expectation" for females.

Report on national vitality—Possible prolongation of life—Continued.

(1) Cause of death.	(2) A. Median age of deaths from causes named.	(3) B. Expectation of life at median age.	(4) ^a C. Deaths due to cause named as percentage of all deaths.	(5) D. Ratio of preventability (postponability), i. e., ratio of "preventable" deaths from cause named to all deaths from cause named.	(6) E=OD. Ratio of "preventable" deaths from cause named to all deaths from all causes.	(7) F=BE. Years added to average lifetime if deaths were prevented in the ratio of preventability of column 5.
	Years.	Years.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Years.
89. Gangrene.....	74	8	0.25	60	0.15	0.01
90. Old age.....	83	5	2	0		
All causes.....	88		100	42.3	^b 42.3	14.06
RÉSUMÉ.						
Diseases of infancy (having median age 1).....			18.5	47	8.8	4.4
Diseases of childhood (having median age 2 to 8).....			4.2	67	2.3	1.51
Diseases of middle age (having median age 23 to 49).....			43	49	21.2	6.82
Diseases of late life (having median age 52 to 83).....			34.3	28	9.5	1.33
All causes.....			100	42.3	42.3	14.06

^a Some inaccuracies in this column.

^b Although this is the ratio of general preventability of deaths under existing conditions, the death rate, i. e., deaths in relation to population, will not in the end be affected in this ratio but by only about 25 per cent. The reason for this paradox is that deaths prevented lead to a larger population.

This detailed estimate of the prolongation of human life fourteen years is based upon a vast amount of data and is a conclusion justified by the knowledge of some of the most learned men in the world.

I remind you again of what I pointed out a year ago to the Senate, that in New Zealand the deaths per thousand per annum is 9 and a fraction and in the Australasian states 10 and a fraction, while in the United States it is 16.5, a loss of 7 to the thousand in the United States in excess of the New Zealand rate—that is, in 90,000,000 people it would exceed 600,000 deaths that could be saved annually in our Republic.

YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. President, before the American intervention in Cuba the death rate from yellow fever alone in Habana to the hundred thousand population in 1870 was 300; in 1880, 324; in 1896, 639; in 1897, 428; and after the American occupation it fell: 1900, 124; in 1901, 6; in 1902, zero; in 1903, zero; in 1904, zero.

What a glorious record! What a splendid tribute to the learning, industry, and self-sacrifice of the devoted medical men who accomplished this result, most of whom are now dead. James Carrol and Lazier died from experimental yellow fever, sacrificing their own lives deliberately in the interest of their fellow-man. All honor to their names and to the names of Walter Reed and the others, who, brave, gallant soldiers of peace, exposed their lives for the benefit of their fellows. Monuments of stone and of bronze should be erected to these patriots of peace, more noble and self-sacrificing in their work than patriots of war. What does the commerce of the world owe to these men who vanquished yellow fever? There could have been no Panama Canal except for this development of science.

PEOPLE UNINFORMED EXPOSE THEMSELVES.

With the record in Habana of the control of yellow fever there are thousands of unlearned people who will ignorantly ridicule the means of the mosquito as an agency for transmitting this disease; that will deny the transmission of malaria by the mosquito.

And there are thousands who will ignorantly deny that bubonic plague is transmitted by the flea from the rat and the squirrel to the human being. The power of the Government alone acting through its strongest arm is necessary for the prevention of a wholesale introduction into the United States of bubonic plague.

The bubonic plague is now among the ground squirrels and rats on the Pacific coast at various scattered points over a thousand miles apart, due to the thoughtless ignorance, interest, and prejudice of the commercial interests of San Francisco that suppressed the faithful and intelligent work attempted to be discharged by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, which I may more fully set up hereafter.

The bill which I have introduced is in accordance with the earnest repeated desires of the American Medical Association, probably the largest and most honorable association of physi-

cians and surgeons in the whole world as far as the principle of the bill is concerned. I have an earnest letter from Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, which I herewith insert.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. DIXON. I am very much interested in what the Senator from Oklahoma is now saying. Is it not a fact that the experience of American life insurance companies shows that the death rate during the past thirty years has not been over two-thirds of the estimated death rate according to the American mortality tables?

Mr. OWEN. It has been very much improved. It has diminished from 25 deaths to the thousand down to 16.5 to the thousand. But a year ago I called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the death rate in New Zealand, where human life is properly cared for, is nine and a fraction to the thousand; and with all the improvements we have made—and they have been considerable—it is 16.5 to the thousand with the American people, 7 to the thousand in excess of New Zealand, and we have as good a climate as they. Seven to the thousand for 90,000,000 people means a preventable death loss of 630,000 people per annum. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this appalling national loss.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Can the Senator state to the Senate what great improvements over the American system have been adopted in New Zealand, so far as taking care of the life and health of the people is concerned?

Mr. OWEN. I will—

Mr. GALLINGER. Then one other point. The Senator will not lose sight of the fact that in a country like ours, which is made up of very large cities to a considerable extent, with the attendant poverty that is in those cities, and the impossibility of caring for the health of infants particularly, the death rate naturally would be larger than in a country like New Zealand, that is made up of smaller communities. The Senator, of course, will not dispute that as one fact in connection with the difference between the mortality.

But particularly I should like to know, because I have no knowledge on the point, what New Zealand has done in the matter of health legislation or health protection that is in advance of what we have been trying to do in the United States?

Mr. OWEN. I will answer the question. The policy of New Zealand which preserves human life rests primarily upon the broad doctrine of government prevalent and in force in that country, protecting the weaker elements of society from oppression by commercial ambition. The very poor are protected from injury at the hands of thoughtless commercialism.

Another thing, under that policy they teach their people what constitutes a healthy dwelling. They provide a means by which a man belonging to the weaker elements of society can have furnished to him at a low rate of interest, on long time, the means to put up a concrete house. Call it socialism? Yes; what of it? You ask me to answer the question. I answer it. They give the housing, which gives good health. In the tables which I shall presently show, one house on Cherry street, in New York, has 23 cases of tuberculosis; the house adjacent to it has 18 cases of tuberculosis; and the next house to it has 13 cases of tuberculosis. Of course, they die. Why should they not die? And who cares? I care. They are my kin. I care. I think every man who stops long enough in the mad rush of American life to understand it will care and will be willing to try to protect these poor brothers of ours. I shall show these tables in a few moments, and I shall show how great an improvement the New York City board of health has made in these tuberculosis-breeding houses.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not want the Senator to think because I interrupt him that I am combating his very interesting argument. I have no such purpose. But I was attracted by the Senator's statement concerning the great improvement in health matters that was made in Habana. I have knowledge of that. That, however, was made under the laws of the United States and under our present health department or bureau. It was a marvelous regeneration of that great city. I do not think that can be used as an argument for turning over our present Health Bureau to a larger health department, to be created because that great improvement was made by the health officers of the United States, and they have exterminated yellow fever from the southern cities by the same methods.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the individuals to whom this meritorious service is due deserve the credit, and not the organism to which they belong. The regeneration of Habana was not due to the Marine-Hospital Service, but to Gen. Leonard Wood, a trained physician of the Medical Department of the United States Army, under whom Walter Reed, James Carroll, and Lazear, also of the Medical Department of the United States Army, carried on this work. Doctor White, of the Marine-Hospital Service, followed this work later with excellent results at New Orleans, but I will presently show the inefficiency of that organization, not as to its personnel, but because it is a bad system of government.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I observe that the bill on which the Senator from Oklahoma is speaking contemplates the creation of a bureau of veterinary science. I ask the Senator if it is the purpose of this proposed legislation to take away the veterinary corps from the Department of Agriculture and place it under this proposed new department?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Delaware that I have no particular pride in any part of this bill or in the bill itself. All that I want to see is the cooperation and coordination of agencies affecting human health in one dignified, efficient department. The bill can be easily amended to meet any objection made by the Senator; and I see that there is force in what he says.

Mr. DU PONT. It seems to me that the veterinary service is properly under the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. OWEN. Now, Mr. President, I submit a letter from the chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association. I think he speaks for the American Medical Association substantially, and there are 80,000 men who are members, as I understand, or connected with this association, which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is the greatest medical association in the world. He says:

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1919.

HON. ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request for suggestion to be taken up in connection with the hearing on the bill recently introduced by you to create a department with a secretary of health, I beg to reply in my capacity as chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association. In that capacity I have the honor at the same time to request, first, that you avail yourself of an early opportunity, and in your own way, to lay before the Senate the facts which I shall present; and, second, that you arrange at an early date for a hearing on your bill, the vital principle of which is so distinctly in consonance with

the interests of the people, as represented by and through the medical profession.

This is shown by the fact that the American Medical Association, through its legislative conference, attended by delegates from 36 States and from the army, navy, and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, held at Chicago, March 2, 1910, in harmony with the repeated action of the association for nineteen years, adopted the report of its committee on federal and state regulation of public health suggesting that "a bill be passed that will give recognition to the health interests of the country in the title of 'a department' and that within that department there be organized an efficient bureau of health to consist of all present public national health agencies."

The physicians of the country, who, as professional students of the question and as the natural advisers of the people on health questions, and who, consequently, have first knowledge of the subject, have long maintained their present attitude for the following specific reasons:

First. The time has arrived when, under the law of precedent, the health interests of the country ought to pass from their present bureau stage of development to that of a department. This course of evolution was exemplified, first, I believe, in the development of the Department of the Interior, then that of Agriculture, and, finally, that of Commerce and Labor. In each of these instances the antecedent bureaus had existed for periods varying from a few years to a decade or two. The health interests of the country, more fundamental than all, have been left in the form of, successively, a "service," then of a "bureau," for more than a century.

Second. The creation of a department of health is furthermore demanded; first, because sanitary science has demonstrated its ability to conserve the efficiency and prolong the life of the people; and, second, because nothing less than the establishment of a department can have that maximum of moral force and educational influence, that maximum of prestige and effectiveness combined with business-like economy of administration that will enable it to deal with the disgraceful, not to say monstrous, conditions now prevailing in this country.

Third. That a department of health, with the fullness of power and influence that can inhere only in a department and nothing less than a department, is demanded by the conditions to which I have alluded is conclusively established by the fact that, first, about 600,000 people die in this country every year from preventable causes; second, that something more than 3,000,000 more are made ill and idle for variable periods every year from the same causes; and, third, that the annual economic loss from this source alone amounts to more than a billion and a half dollars every year.

Fourth. That nothing less than a department of health, acting in cooperation with the States and in full recognition of their rights and powers, is practicable for the assembling and coordinating of the existing health agencies of the Government and for their effective, economic, and business-like administration.

Fifth. That nothing less than the creation of a department of health can comprise a fulfillment of the pledge to the people contained in the platform of every political party that appealed to the popular suffrage in the last national campaign.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations I have the honor to request that at the hearing on your bill care be taken to give special consideration to the suggestions which I shall enumerate.

Many, if not all of them, have been covered in general terms and some of them in specific terms, in your bill. It has seemed, however, that by presenting them somewhat in detail in the form of sections to a possible bill, I could facilitate their consideration in consecutive order as follows:

Section 1 ought to provide, as your bill does provide, for the establishment of a department of health under the supervision of the secretary of health, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$12,000 per annum and who shall be a member of the Cabinet of the President and who shall discharge the duties prescribed in the act.

Section 2 might with propriety provide for the constituent bureaus of the Department of Health as follows:

(a) The Bureau of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, to which (a) shall be transferred the Laboratory of Hygiene, now located in the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in the Department of the Treasury, together with all duties, functions, powers, rights, and prerogatives now vested by law in such Laboratory of Hygiene; and it shall be the further duty of the Bureau of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (b) to cooperate with the respective States, Territories, and dependencies in accumulating statistics and other information as to causes and prevalence of disease; (c) to conduct continuous investigation into all sources of danger to human health and life; (d) to formulate rules and regulations for carrying out these provisions, and (e) to publish the records and results of its labors, all under the direction and by the approval of the Secretary of Health.

(b) The Bureau of Foods and Drugs, to which (a) shall be transferred all duties, functions, powers, rights, and prerogatives now devolving by the food and drug act of 1907 on the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture; and the Bureau of Foods and Drugs shall also (b) supervise the cleanliness and other hygienic and sanitary features of the buildings and products of manufactories, cold-storage plants, and other establishments engaged in the commercial preparation or in the storage of any food product or products whatsoever destined for interstate commerce; (c) establish standards of purity of foods; (d) conduct investigations to determine the best method of preparing foods with reference to the full development of their nutritive value; (e) determine the food value of articles not now generally recognized as foods; (f) establish standards of purity for drugs; (g) make a systematic and exhaustive study of the medicinal flora of the United States and its Territories and dependencies; (h) investigate and, where practicable, promote the naturalization and commercial cultivation within the United States, its Territories and dependencies, of medicinal flora indigenous to other countries; (i) publish reports of its investigations, activities, and conclusions; and (j) formulate and enforce necessary rules and regulations all under the direction of the Secretary of Health.

(c) The bureau of marine hospitals, to which shall be transferred the Marine-Hospital Service of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the Department of the Treasury, together with its present personnel and all duties, functions, powers, rights, and prerogatives now vested by law in such Marine-Hospital Service, all to be administered under the direction of the secretary of health.

(d) The bureau of quarantine, to which shall be transferred the Quarantine Service now located in the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the Department of the Treasury, together with its present personnel and all duties, functions, powers, rights, and

prerogatives now vested by law under such Quarantine Service, all to be administered under the direction of the secretary of health.

(e) The bureau of institutions and reservations, to which shall be transferred all hospitals, asylums, "homes," and infirmaries located in any other department of the Government except the Department of War and the Department of the Navy. And there shall likewise be transferred to this bureau the Hot Springs Reservation and all other reservations now or hereafter established by the Federal Government for the conservation of health.

(f) The bureau of vital statistics, to which shall be transferred the Bureau of Vital Statistics now located in the Department of Commerce and Labor, together with its present personnel and all duties, functions, powers, rights, and prerogatives now vested by law in such Bureau of Vital Statistics.

(g) The bureau of publication and publicity, which shall (a) publish the reports of the secretary of health and all reports, bulletins, and documents of all bureaus of the department of health when approved for the purpose by the secretary of health, and (b) devise and carry out the most effective means by which information originating in the department of health or any of its bureaus may be most widely and effectively disseminated for the information and guidance of the people.

Section 3 might with equal propriety provide that (a) there shall be a medical service of the Department of Health (b) designated by the initials U. S. H. S., meaning "United States Health Service," (c) which service shall consist of (1) a Regular Medical Corps, which shall consist of the United States Marine-Hospital Corps with its present personnel and without other modification in the law governing the same, or in the regulations enacted in pursuance of such law than may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act. (2) A special Medical Corps, which shall consist of all physicians, surgeons, and medical officers now employed in any capacity in any department of the Government, excepting in the army and navy who, subject to the direction of the secretary of health, but without having their status otherwise disturbed, shall continue in their present capacity until the expiration of their present tenure, but thereafter all such positions shall be filled by detail from the regular Medical Corps which shall be selected in the first instance in accordance with regulations not less exacting than those which now govern entrance into the Marine-Hospital Corps. (d) The secretary of health shall, consistently with the provisions of this act, (1) define the grades of health service with due regard to the period of service and efficiency record of its members; (2) prescribe uniforms and insignia for each grade; (3) formulate rules and regulations for the government of the corps, and at his discretion (4) detail any member of the corps for duty in any bureau of the Department of Health, or (5) for duty in any other department on request of the secretary of such department, or (6) for duty in any State, Territory, or dependency, or in the Panama Canal Zone when requested so to do by the proper authority of such State, Territory, dependency, or the Panama Canal Zone whenever the resources of the service will permit such detail.

Section 4 might further define the duty of the secretary of health by stating that in addition to the duties elsewhere prescribed in the act (a) he may, in his discretion, transfer specific duties from one bureau to the other whenever required in the interests of both economy and efficiency; (b) exercise all the functions heretofore exercised, respectively, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in connection with any bureau, division, or service transferred by the act to the Department of Health; (c) exercise all duties heretofore exercised by the Secretary of Agriculture in the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act; (d) discharge such other duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the President and, finally, (e) prepare and submit reports relative to his department embracing suggestions for the improvement of its service, including recommendations for change in personnel, duties, and salaries.

Section 5 might provide (a) that the President be authorized and directed within one year from the passage of the act to appoint an advisory board of health to consist of six members, two to be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years each, who shall serve without pay, except their traveling expenses, for not more than six meetings annually, and whose functions shall be to confer with and advise the secretary of health relative to all questions of policy pertaining to human health and upon other questions at the request of the secretary of health; (b) the present consultative arrangement between the present Bureau of Health and representatives of the state boards of health might with propriety be continued between the Department of Health, its Secretary, advisory health boards, chiefs of bureaus, and the representatives of the state boards of health.

Section 6 and succeeding sections might provide in the usual way for the transfer of officers, clerks, employees, property, fixtures, etc.

In asking that you take the foregoing points under special consideration; that the hearing be arranged for the earliest practicable date, and that legislation be reached, if possible, at the present session of Congress, may I ask that you urge upon your colleagues the importance to the people of giving due weight to the conditions to which I have referred?

I have said that over 600,000 of our people die every year from preventable causes. Suppose that our entire army and navy were swept off the earth not once but three times in a year. Would the Congress do anything about it? There are nearly 5,000,000 needlessly ill every year. Suppose that every man, woman, and child in all New York, with Boston and Washington added, were similarly stricken. Would the Congress inaugurate an inquiry? Our losses from these causes amount to a billion and a half dollars every year. Suppose that every dollar appropriated annually for the expense of the Government and half as much more were actually burned up and the ashes blown into the sea. Would the Congress take action in the premises?

Our health agencies are scattered, uncorrelated, and unorganized. Suppose that our monetary system were looked after by a dozen or more bureaus in almost as many departments, and that it were responsible for a billion and a half dollars loss every year. Would the Congress be disposed to think that there was possible relationship between the lack of organization and the deficit?

In reiterating the request for an early and full hearing on this question, I beg to emphasize the fact that I do so in behalf of the American Medical Association and in behalf of the interests of the people of the United States, as represented by and through the medical profession. And in this behalf and in view of the fact, deducible from our vital statistics, that in this country alone the people are dying from preventable causes at the rate of more than one every minute and that they are falling ill from the same causes at the rate of more than five every minute, may I not venture to suggest that the subject is one of sufficient importance to be entitled to precedence over some

other questions that may possibly be engaging the attention of the committee?

Awaiting your early reply, I have the honor to be,

Very sincerely,

CHARLES A. L. REED,
Chairman of the Legislative Committee,
American Medical Association.

P. S.—I beg leave to advise you that I am sending a letter to the same purport, and largely in the same language as this, to Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of the House, who has requested suggestions to be considered in committee in connection with the recommendations relative to the public-health clause contained in the President's message.

Mr. President, this bill (S. 6049) coordinates and brings into one working body the various health agencies of the Government.

It proposes no new officers except the secretary and his assistant, who should be a permanent officer, acting as a director-general. Such assistant should have this title.

It calls for no new appropriations except the salary of the secretaries.

It will provide a number of economies by preventing duplication, and make more efficient the money expended and the officials employed by the present health agencies of the Government.

The coordination of these agencies has been approved by President Taft, and the vigorous cooperation of such agencies with the state authorities in stamping out disease has been urged by President Roosevelt.

I quote President Taft and what he said in regard to the work of the Committee of One Hundred in their desire to promote the national health:

How nearly this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislator can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies in the National Government in one bureau or department is wise.

President Roosevelt said:

I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the National Government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere. The federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. I hope to see the National Government stand abreast of the foremost state governments.

President Taft, March 19, 1910, emphasized his opinion of the importance of protecting the health of the people by the cooperation within constitutional lines between the Federal Government and the several States. In regard to the progress made in the control of tuberculosis by New York, before the Tuberculosis Congress, at Harmanus-Bleecker Hall, at Albany, N. Y., he said:

We should never have built the Panama Canal if we had not had the Spanish war and had not had army surgeons who had the opportunity to discover what it was that spread yellow fever and how yellow fever could be subdued. I think I may say that we should never have built the canal if we had not also discovered what it was that carried malaria, for it was as much the malignant malaria as it was the yellow fever that prevented the French from putting through that great enterprise. But we had had experience in Cuba and Porto Rico, and our medical friends progressing, with a love of knowledge and a love of the human race, had developed rules that worked, and to-day the Isthmus of Panama, which was a hothouse of disease, a place that one took his life in his hands to visit, has become as healthful as any of our Southern States, and it has been done by carrying out the recommendations of the medical profession and enforcing the rules of hygiene laid down by them and put through under law.

I have no doubt that the same thing can be done with respect to tuberculosis in any community, and I congratulate the people of the State of New York that they have made such progress in this matter.

We have an Agricultural Department and we are spending \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year to tell the farmers, by the results of our research, how they ought to treat the soil and how they ought to treat the cattle and the horses, with a view to having good hogs and good cattle and good horses. Now, there is nothing in the Constitution especially about hogs or cattle or horses, and if out of the Public Treasury at Washington we can establish a department for that purpose, it does not seem to be a long step or a stretch of logic to say that we have the power to spend the money in a bureau of research to tell how we can develop good men and good women. Some of our enthusiastic conservators of national resources have calculated how much the life of each man and each woman in the community is worth to that community. I do not think it necessary to resort to that financial calculation in order to justify the saving of human life, such as can be accomplished by the results of research and advice that will proceed from a bureau of health properly established at Washington and circulating the results of its investigation through the country.

It is quite true that Congress has no authority to lay down rules of action in matters of this sort for the States. It can only do so in the District of Columbia. And I am sorry to say that if your experts were to investigate the hygiene of the departments at Washington you would find them to fall far short of the rules which your society and your law here lay down for preserving the health and preventing the spread of tuberculosis. We have much to learn there from you, and I am hopeful, by the constant assault that the American Medical Association and other earnest associations of physicians are making upon the National Government, that within a few years we shall have recognized authority in Washington whose direction shall be followed out at least in the District of Columbia.

Almost the closest assistant that I had in the War Department, and who is still with me in the service of the Government—a great, stalwart man—was reported to me suddenly one day as having tuberculosis. I had authority over him, because he was a soldier, and I ordered him to

Fort Bayard, N. Mex. He went out there, he was put to bed and kept in bed for six months, and in that dry atmosphere, after nine months' treatment, he came back to me and the country a whole, healthful man. And that has happened in a number of instances under the direction and control of Doctor Bushnell, at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; and, therefore, I speak with confidence as to the curability of this disease. We can not all go to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., however much the New Mexicans might like to have us there to justify their entry to Statehood; but they have demonstrated there the possibility of cure, and I doubt not that under the directions of Doctor Trudeau and the other authorities the rules have been developed to such a point that if followed out closely, progressing into each community, we shall reach the stage in 1915, or later, that we contemplate, where this dreadful scourge of mankind shall be conquered, as we have now conquered malaria and as we have now conquered the yellow fever.

I introduced this bill providing for a department and not for a bureau. The reason for a department instead of a bureau is perfectly obvious and perfectly unanswerable.

I reiterate and indorse the five substantial reasons given by Charles A. L. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, and invite special attention to the cogency of the reasons given.

It is generally agreed that these bureaus should all be brought together as one working body. To bring established bureaus under a new "bureau of public health" would be to lower the dignity of the present bureaus by making them the subordinate bureaus of a new bureau, which would be offensive to every bureau so subordinated.

To bring these bureaus under a department would not lower the prestige of a bureau thus coordinated with other bureaus under the department, and would, I believe, generally meet the approval of the government officers employed in the various bureaus so coordinated, giving them a new dignity by being a distinct branch of a department of public health, through which they could enlarge their efficiency and find better expression and publicity of work done for the public health.

We have had bureaus affecting the public health for one hundred years. They are scattered in eight departments. They have been disconnected and without coordination. They have even been jealous of each other, the one nullifying and hampering the work of another. They have been without a responsible head because of this subdivision and because the chief of the most important of these bureaus, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, can not express an opinion or give information until he has consulted the Secretary of the Treasury—a system that is absolutely ridiculous.

The Secretary of the Treasury was not selected as a Cabinet officer because of his knowledge of the public health, but because he was an expert on finance. At present our Cabinet expert on finance directs government activities in controlling bubonic plague, and the board of trade and a few commercialized physicians of San Francisco would be more important in his eyes in all human probability than the chief of one of his subordinate bureaus; at all events this was true as to a previous Secretary.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The most dangerous epidemic known to the world has been the bubonic plague, a germ disease capable almost of explosive epidemic. "After an incubation of from four to seven days with headache, vertigo, and mental depression there comes a chill, a raging fever, great prostration, occasional vomiting of bile and blood; the glands in the neck, under the arms, at the elbows, in the groins, under the knees, all over the body, become red and swollen, tender, and extremely painful. They turn dark, become filled with pus. If not opened, burst spontaneously. The disease is sometimes attended with abscesses, boils, and carbuncles. About this time the agony of life and the sting of death are both overcome by a merciful unconsciousness," and the mass of human putrid flesh ceases to breathe and the heart is stilled.

This was the "black death" of London, killing about 70,000 people with incredible speed—a thousand dying a day. At Marseille 87,000 died; 200,000 in Moscow.

It is the most dreaded and dangerous of all international epidemics. In the Bombay outbreak, of 220,000 cases 164,000 deaths occurred. It is a disease which infests rats, squirrels, rabbits, and all animals that carry fleas, and large areas may be infected before the human form violently develops. It is the first disease mentioned in international sanitary agreements.

When the bubonic plague broke out in San Francisco in 1900—one of our importations from the Orient, known in former times as the black death or the plague—the city board of health of San Francisco quarantined the Chinese district. The United States circuit judge, on June 15, 1900, influenced by the commercial spirit of San Francisco, declared the city quarantine illegal, gratuitously observing in his opinion:

If it were within the province of this court to decide the point, I should hold that there is not now and never has been a case of plague in this city.

If this high authority (?) on bubonic plague should also have decided, "if within the province of his court, that there never

would be a case in San Francisco," his judgment in the one case would be as illuminating as in the other.

Bubonic plague was then (1900) in the city. It is now scattered over the Pacific coast at points a thousand miles apart, and is requiring enormous sums of money to stamp it out; and it has not been stamped out, but is now endemic and spreading through the infection of ground squirrels and rats, which continually infect each other and spread the germs of the disease over enlarging areas and at any time may break out in our thickly congested centers with tragic results that may stagger the Nation.

This opinion of the United States circuit judge (1900) was followed with an immediate federal quarantine of the State of California, which was the duty of the government officers in charge under the obligation of the United States to the several States of the Union and to the nations of the world. The Marine-Hospital Service officials declared this quarantine.

The governor of California and the commercial bodies of San Francisco immediately suppressed the Marine-Hospital Service through the Secretary of the Treasury, compelled the Surgeon-General to yield, proved a false case, and made it temporarily stand as the truth before the country. They furnished evidence and proved that there was no bubonic plague in San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact bubonic plague was there in sober truth. In any other State the same thing, in all human probability, would have occurred, for men act alike under like temptation.

I do not refer to, and I hope it will not be conceived that I have any desire on earth to criticize, an individual. It is not the individual, either official or unofficial, of whom I speak. The point I wish to emphasize is that this bureau of public health was not strong enough to stand up against the power of a sovereign State demanding that its commerce should not be interfered with by the publicity of the full truth of the presence of the plague. Commercialism triumphed over the interests of the public health because the agencies of the public health were too weak.

We should not endure such a system any longer, and the bureau chief who opposes the improvement in this service for fear of losing some personal prestige exhibits a spirit that demonstrates he is no longer capable of rendering the country the highest public service.

The Marine-Hospital Service finally persuaded the Secretary of the Interior to cause an inquiry in January, 1901, through experts of the highest class, Prof. Simon Flexner, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. F. G. Novy, University of Michigan; Prof. L. F. Barker, University of Chicago. This unanswerable authoritative report was made on February 26, 1901, finding numerous cases of bubonic plague in the heart of San Francisco. The United States quarantine law of February 15, 1893 (sec. 4, 27 Stats. 451), required its immediate publication. I am advised that it was suppressed until April 19, 1901, and until it had been given publicity by the Occidental Medical Times, the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Medical News, and the Sacramento Bee.

Again the commercial interests of San Francisco had triumphed over the bureau and compelled the Surgeon-General, the head of the bureau, by an order of his superior officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, to agree to suppress this report, contrary to the obvious moral and sanitary duty of the United States. From that time bubonic plague has widened the area of its terribly dangerous infection from Los Angeles to Seattle, passing from rat to rat and squirrel to squirrel and from these animals to an occasional human being through the agency of the common flea. Various experts of the Marine-Hospital Service, who immediately after the report of 1901 discovered the infection outside of San Francisco and reported the truth, were by some strange fatality shortly after their several reports removed from such duty faithfully performed and sent to the ends of the world—to Honolulu, to Ecuador, and so forth. The reward of their faithful service seems to have been a humiliating removal at the demand of their commercial opponents. It is a most interesting history, the details of which might with propriety be given to the Senate as showing the destructive power commercial interests can exert over the faithful servants of a subordinate bureau.

I wish to put in the Record a statement of Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with regard to this matter, which I had no opportunity of obtaining until this morning. The following statement he dictated to my secretary at a few minutes before the Senate met this morning by permission of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

With regard to the publicity in 1900 and 1901 during the prevalence of plague in San Francisco, Cal., there was no effort on the part of the bureau nor the department to suppress the facts nor to minimize them.

The Surgeon-General was in constant consultation with the Senators from California with regard to the situation, and also with the department, and there was no difference of opinion among any of the three branches with regard to the treatment of the subject. The facts were freely published in the weekly public-health reports, and while there were endeavors to suppress by newspapers in San Francisco, that was not the case with regard to the government publication. There was a time when the commission of three experts were sent out there and verified the existence of the plague, and it was known that their full report was on its way when it was evident a great sensation was expected, and the full report of the committee was not published immediately, although the essential facts were published. It was evident that a wide sensation beyond what was necessary and what was proper could have been made out of the report of this committee, and it was so handled that while the central facts were not delayed, still the sensational report which would inflict injury upon the State of California for an indefinite number of years was prevented.

The point I make is that wide publicity ought to have been given the truth in accordance with our international agreements; wide publicity ought to have been given so as to protect each State of the Union. I understand that the State of Texas desired the facts contained in that report and could not get them. I understand that other States called for that report and could not get it until it was printed in the public press by others than our public-health service.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GUGGENHEIM in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator does not lay that charge against the supervising Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, does he?

Mr. OWEN. If the Senator will express what charge he means, I will answer him.

Mr. GALLINGER. The charge of the suppression of the fact of the existence of this disease in San Francisco.

Mr. OWEN. I am informed that the report of the three experts who were sent out for the purpose of this examination was not made public until after it had been given to the public press by the Sacramento Bee and other papers.

Mr. GALLINGER. If there was suppression, it must have been by the head of one of the departments.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, I think so.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; and not by the Supervising Surgeon-General.

Mr. OWEN. I do not think the Surgeon-General can be held responsible for it, and I do not hold him responsible.

Mr. GALLINGER. I happen to know that the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was intensely interested in that matter.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, yes; but, notwithstanding his intense interest, this report was suppressed.

Mr. GALLINGER. It might have been suppressed, but not by the Supervising Surgeon-General.

Mr. OWEN. No; it was suppressed by our expert on finance—the Secretary of the Treasury—whereas it ought to have been in the charge of an expert on health—the secretary of public health—who could not be suppressed by a secretary of finance or of commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. That may be; but I am very sure that the bubonic plague in San Francisco was pretty well taken care of by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. OWEN. Their employees did the best they could; but I am advised the people out there, in the meantime, also had sufficient influence to send the experts who found the bubonic plague outside of San Francisco to Ecuador, to Honolulu, and to other distant points. I feel it my duty to say that this history ought to be exposed in the Senate, and I think a congressional inquiry ought to be made into it. It is a national scandal that the people of the United States broadcast should be exposed to the bubonic plague in this country and should have no proper department of health to protect them.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am afraid the Senator is drawing on the imagination of certain people who have imposed upon him.

Mr. OWEN. I think not.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am afraid he is.

Mr. OWEN. I do not think so.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that—

Mr. OWEN. I am prepared to give the details in extenso if the Senator invites it, and I will place upon these records the whole story.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should certainly invite it, and I do invite it.

Mr. OWEN. Then I will immediately prepare this record, and I will place it before the Senate just as soon as it can be gotten together—probably in two days.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I trust that in making up that record the Senator will consult with the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service—

Mr. OWEN. With pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. And ascertain precisely what was done by that great bureau.

Mr. OWEN. With the greatest pleasure. I would despise myself if I should knowingly deal unjustly with any man. I have no purpose on earth except to serve the health of the people of the United States and to serve the cause of truth, as I understand it.

I did not quite finish with the statement of the Surgeon-General. I called him up two weeks ago, telling him what I wanted with regard to a department of public health; and I would have been glad to have consulted with him, but he had to wait until the head of his department came back before he could talk with me. How dignified and impressive is this Bureau of Public Health of the United States. Its chief—the Surgeon-General—can not discuss the questions affecting the Public Health Service with a Senator of the United States until our expert on finance comes home.

Well, Mr. President, immediate publicity of the expert report was prevented. California was not "advertised" as having bubonic plague by our health service when this report of February 26, 1901, was received. As mild a mention as possible was made of cases in an obscure way shortly thereafter, but only after the papers had given the expert report wide publicity. Now, reports are still coming showing cases of recurrent bubonic plague, and not much attention is given to them, although they occur from Southern California out to Seattle. It is a very important matter. It is a very deadly and difficult disease to suppress and it may easily infect this country from one end to the other before we know it. We were told by the newspapers that it was an inconsequential matter, a trifle, that the disease was merely local, and that it would soon be disposed of. We are now, after ten years, finding infected rats and squirrels at points a thousand miles apart on the Pacific slope.

The point I wish to emphasize is that the bureau dealing with public health was easily suppressed by commercialism and its supposed interests (putting in jeopardy the national health, the national honor, and the National Treasury), and required to withhold and suppress the truth in violation of section 4 of the quarantine laws of the United States.

They have spent over a million dollars in trying to extirpate it, and they have not been able to do so. It is still going on. I call the attention of the Senate to the expenditures of money for this purpose. In 1908 we expended for the suppression of plague, \$228,337.22; in 1909 we expended for the suppression of plague, \$337,403.13; for 1910 we appropriated \$750,000 and \$187,771 unexpended balance—in all, \$937,771—for the prevention of epidemics of cholera, typhus and yellow fever, smallpox, and bubonic plague (called also Chinese plague or black death). Nearly all of this appropriation was really desired for bubonic plague, which was the only epidemic seriously threatening the United States. Fortunately, we have \$724,000 of this on hand. So, from no danger, Mr. President, in 1901, 1902, and 1903, the danger grew to the request for an appropriation of over \$900,000 in 1910. There has been over a million dollars expended and the plague has not been suppressed. The bureau was prevented giving publicity to the truth, and Mazatlan, Mexico, was infected in consequence of no sufficient precaution.

Here is the most fatal disease of history, which we are told is "not dangerous." Ten years have passed since it was "not dangerous," and we have appropriated practically a million dollars to suppress this deadly peril "that is not dangerous," and that is not "advertised" because it might hurt somebody's commercial feelings.

OUR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

A department of public health is absolutely essential in order to deal with this matter and with similar questions with the full power and dignity of this Government and in order to faithfully and honorably comply with the state and international sanitary obligations of the United States.

The first article of the first title of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1903, with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, France, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Switzerland, Egypt, and the United States, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Each government shall immediately notify the other governments of the first appearance in its territory of authentic cases of plague or cholera.

Particulars are required, constant information provided, and preventive measures showing the opinion of the experts of every

nation as to the extreme importance of protecting the world against bubonic plague.

Yet our Marine-Hospital Bureau was prevented from making the truth known, and even in its publications made its notice as obscure as possible for several years. The bureau understood the importance of publishing the truth; the bureau desired to tell the truth, but it was suppressed. I refer to this painful history not to criticize the unhappy, miserable, and weak bureau, but to point out the fatal weakness of a subordinated bureau as compared with the dignity and power of a department.

OBLIGATIONS TO AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The first general International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, December 2-4, 1902, adopted resolutions of the delegates providing a provisional programme and emphasizing the sanitary convention adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, held in the City of Mexico October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902.

The convention of January 22, 1902, approved by the duly authorized delegates of the United States, Mexico, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and Uruguay, pledged the representative governments to cooperate with each other toward maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions, and provided:

That each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the republics represented in this conference of the existence or progress within their several respective territories of any of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, and any other serious pestilential outbreak.

That it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port prior to sailing of the vessel to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was president of the convention at Washington of December 2, 1902. Mexico, not having been properly advised of the existence of bubonic plague at San Francisco, as agreed by the international convention of January 22, 1902, Mazatlan was infected, and because of such failure of the officers of the United States to honorably comply with this convention, was unable to take sanitary or quarantine precaution.

The apology made for our conduct in this matter by Edward Liceago, president of the superior board of health of the Republic of Mexico (see Report on Public Health, 1903-4, p. 11), says:

The authorities of San Francisco, Cal., fearing that the quarantine restrictions would perhaps impose on their commerce a closure of foreign ports, had carefully concealed the existence of plague and had given clean bills of health to ships leaving that port.

This infection of Mazatlan in December, 1902, took place nearly a year after the United States was bound by the sanitary convention of January 22, 1902, at Mexico City, to give Mexico notice.

What apology shall we offer other nations for such a violation of our international obligations to Mexico? What shall we say to Peru, Colombia, Chile, and the other American Republics for this gross breach of public faith?

Will they be content when we say this matter was in the care of a subordinate little bureau, which was thoughtlessly overruled by a secretary of finance not in sympathy with such a subject-matter? What shall we say to the state boards of health of Texas, Indiana, Colorado, and other state boards that demanded the report of the experts of the Marine-Hospital Bureau, and were denied the full truth as to the bubonic plague in California?

Mr. President, a miserable bureau will not do! It has been tried in the balance and found wanting.

The importance of the subject-matter, the dignity and honor of the United States, its international agreements, and the health and welfare of the world demand a department and a secretary of public health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. President, Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company (Statistical Laws of Tuberculosis, American Medical Journal, 1904), estimates the commercial loss per annum to the United States from tuberculosis alone at \$240,000,000.

Collier's editorial ("Expressed in money," July 25, 1908) estimates the loss from tuberculosis alone at \$330,000,000 per annum, and says:

Is it any wonder, then, that the best physicians are heart and soul engaged in the study of its prevention?

Mr. Hoffman ("Physical and medical aspects of labor and industry," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1906) endeavors to establish the approximate measure of the social and economic value of life, and esti-

mates that fifty active years of a working man's life represents a total of \$15,000. If death should occur at the age of 25, the economic loss to society would be \$13,695; at 35, \$10,395; at 50, \$4,405.

Mr. President, I doubt if any member of the Senate would regard this measure of economic value as excessive, yet this estimate would make our preventable death loss equal an annual charge of over \$6,000,000,000.

The annual loss from tuberculosis is a hundred and fifty thousand lives to the United States at the average age of 35 years, a terrific social and economic loss.

Most of this loss could be avoided.

SAVING OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.

I submit a table of the department of health of the city of New York, showing the general death rate from 1886 to 1908, improving from 25.99 to 16.52 per thousand, nearly 10 to the thousand and an improvement of nearly 40 per cent. (Exhibit 2.)

The tuberculosis death rate has improved from 4.42 to the thousand to 2.29 to the thousand, a like improvement.

In Paris the death rate from tuberculosis is twice as great, but, Mr. President, death from tuberculosis in Greater New York alone in 1908 was 10,147 persons, and from all causes 72,072. (Exhibit 3.)

The vast improvement which has been made in the saving of life is clearly shown from the tables to which I call the attention of the Senate.

I submit, also, Table No. 3, showing a great improvement in the death rate of children under 1 year of age during the summer months, from 1891 to 1909, in which the death rate has been decreased one-half. (Exhibit 4.)

I submit Exhibit No. 5, the method of the department of health, in controlling tuberculosis.

I particularly desire to submit to the Senate for their physical inspection certain maps showing the number of cases of tuberculosis in certain downtown sections of New York City, in the Cherry and Market streets quarter and Cherry and Pearl streets neighborhood and the immense improvement obtained by a few years of effort. (Exhibits 6, 7, and 8.)

On Cherry street you will observe, in the center of the block, one house with 22 cases of tuberculosis reported between 1894 and 1898. The same house the next four years was reduced to 6 cases.

In the house adjacent to it there were 15 cases between 1894 and 1898 and 2 cases between 1899 and 1903. In the next house were 13 cases in the first period and 3 cases in the second period, showing the splendid results obtained in New York City by the effort of their sanitary authorities in four short years; but in this block between Cherry, Cathiden, Hamilton, and Market streets were 178 cases of tuberculosis, making the danger of infection to every person entering this block a matter of almost physical certainty.

New York has done glorious work in reducing the ravages of this terrible disease.

Such a section of a great city may be properly described as a charnal house, where the poor are denied a fair opportunity of life by the grinding processes of unthinking commercial energy and power, and are dying by thousands when they might be saved to the great economic gain of the United States, to the great financial and commercial advantage of this Nation. I do not make an appeal on the basis of humanity and patriotism alone, but I put it upon the cold basis that ought to appeal to the commercial instinct of the Nation, even if some men in the insane race for commercial and financial power and prestige seem to have forgotten the value of human life and of human happiness.

PRESENT COST OF HEALTH AGENCIES OF UNITED STATES.

The United States made appropriations for the present fiscal year for sanitary and health purposes in the following amounts, as nearly as I can ascertain:

Department of Commerce and Labor	\$533,000.00
Navy	1,827,428.00
War	6,400,734.00
Treasury	2,512,733.00
Interior	1,748,350.00
Agriculture	1,275,820.00
State	3,405.79
Bureau of Public Printer	7,270.00
District of Columbia	663,680.00

Total 14,972,320.79

A total of nearly fifteen millions. This does not include the service in the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, nor Cuba, nor 114 physicians, nor 28 nurses among the Indians, nor the one hundred and odd clerks in the medical division of the Pension Office, nor the medical attention to sick prisoners, nor for the collection of medical statistics by the Census Bureau.

There appear to be over 12,000 persons employed in this service, not including those engaged in Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, the Philippines, nor in the Agricultural Department.

These agencies ought to be considered in one department. It meets the best opinion in the United States.

The people of the United States are ready to support a department of public health and will indorse this general policy of concentrating all of the health agencies of government. "A department of public health" has been indorsed by the National Grange (Des Moines, 1909); by the American Federation of Labor, with about 2,000,000 members; by the American Medical Association, with about 80,000 physicians and surgeons affiliated; by the National Child-Labor Committee; by the Conferences of Governors; and in one form or another by every political platform.

The Republican platform for 1908 says:

We commend the efforts made to secure greater efficiency in national public-health agencies and favor such legislation as will effect its purpose.

The Ohio Republican platform of this year declared in favor of—

The organization of all existing national public-health agencies into a single national public-health department.

In Connecticut and other States similar declarations have been made.

The Democratic platform in 1908 in like manner states:

We advocate the organization of all existing national public-health agencies into a national bureau of public health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor, and such other conditions, connected within jurisdiction of Federal Government—and which do not interfere with the power of the States controlling public-health agencies.

The Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Medical Association, with 80,000 members, advocate a plank in a national platform in sentiment as follows:

Believing a vigorous, healthy population to be our greatest national asset, and that the growth, power, and prosperity of the country depends primarily upon the physical welfare of its people and upon their protection from preventable pestilences of both foreign and domestic origin and from all other preventable causes of disease and death, including the sanitary supervision of factories, mines, tenements, child labor, and other places and conditions of public employment or occupation involving health and life, we advocate the organization of all existing national public-health agencies into a national department of public health, with such powers and duties as will give the Federal Government control over public-health interests not conserved by and belonging to the States, respectively.

THE CONSERVATION OF LIFE, HEALTH, AND EFFICIENCY.

Mr. President, I believe in the conservation of our natural resources—of our coal fields, oil and gas fields, water powers, forests, and mines; the development of our natural resources in establishing good roads and improving our waterways.

The conservation of these great natural resources of our national wealth are of great importance, but the conservation of the life and efficiency of our people is of far greater importance, and should not be destroyed or impaired by unthinking commercialism. The conservation of the vitality and efficiency of our people is a problem of the first magnitude, demanding immediate intelligent attention.

Why conserve coal fields and not coal miners?

Why conserve plant life and not human life?

Why conserve animal life and not child life?

We conserve our water powers and forests and forget our people.

We have a great department conserving animal life and plant life and no department conserving human life.

This can not continue.

I earnestly invite the Senate to consider Senate bill No. 6049 and the Report on National Vitality, by the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, which has been published as a Senate document and which gives in a compact form the essential principles relative to this matter, an abstract and summary of which I insert as Exhibit 1.

Under a department of public health these problems can be worked out with far greater efficiency. The cooperation of the authorities of the several States of the Union and of the municipalities of the several States, each one operated along the lines of constitutional propriety, can be established by a department of public health with much greater efficiency than through a subordinate bureau.

Indeed, under a subordinate bureau such cooperation is impracticable. The bureau has not sufficient dignity or power in an emergency. It has no national standing. It can not take the initiative, but must always stand subject to the orders of a Secretary too greatly influenced by mere apparent commercial and fiscal interest. A bureau of public health so controlled is pitiful, if not despicable, as an agency of an enlightened Nation.

Mr. President, I present this bill (S. 6049) to the Senate with no pride of authorship, because I deserve no credit in that respect, and am perfectly willing to assist a bill drawn by any other Senator which shall better accomplish the purposes which I have at heart.

I realize that my colleagues are intensely preoccupied with the multitude of demands upon their time and attention.

But this is a question of vast national importance. In eight years we have increased our expenditures over the average of preceding years by the huge sum of \$1,072,000,000 for the army and navy (see speech of Mr. TAWNEY, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (RECORD, Mar. 4, 1909, p. 3835), and are spending 70 per cent of the national income to cover the obligations of past wars and the preparation for possible future war, or about seven hundred millions per annum for such purposes. But for war on preventable diseases, now costing us infinite treasure in life, efficiency, and commercial power and prestige, we spend practically nothing and do not even employ the agencies we have in an efficient manner.

In the name of the people of the United States, and of the great State of Oklahoma especially, and in the name of the American Medical Association, whose 80,000 associates and members are the faithful and self-sacrificing guardians of the health of our people, and in the name of the Committee of One Hundred of the American Federation of Labor, of the National Grange, and of the various health boards of the 46 States of the Union and of the great body of learned men who unanimously desire improved sanitation and the application of the improved agencies of preventing disease, disability, and death, I pray the Senate to establish a department of public health, with a Cabinet officer at the head of it.

The principle of the bill meets the general approval of the public-health societies and of the medical associations of the United States, and there should be no difficulty in perfecting this bill and in impressing upon the country the importance of organized effort to control the ravages of tuberculosis, typhoid and malarial fevers, bubonic plague, and other preventable diseases, which inflict such enormous injury upon the people of the United States, impose such vast, but needless, human misery and pain, with so great financial loss and loss of prestige and power.

A commercial nation will not be unmindful of the commercial value of the saving of life and efficiency possible, which is easily worth \$3,000,000,000 per annum.

A humane nation will not fail to act when it is known that we could save the lives of 600,000 of our people annually, prevent the sickness of 3,000,000 of people per annum, who now suffer from preventable disease, and greatly abate the enormous volume of human pain, misery, and death.

I believe in the conservation of our natural resources, and I believe in the conservation of the life and health of our people, the protection of the children of this country from preventable diseases, from infected milk, from infected ice, and from other things which unnecessarily destroy their tender lives. I have submitted here, as evidence of what can be done, the substantial results shown to have been accomplished in New York City in the protection of child life. I have offered the tables as exhibits, asking those Senators who take an interest in the subject to look at them and see what they really mean.

Thousands of people are ignorantly and needlessly exposed to the poison of the mosquito and fly, to bad water, bad air, bad food. We ought to have every school-teacher in the United States with bulletins in his hands, teaching the lessons of simple public health, the lessons that will protect the children from the infected mosquito, that will protect the country family from the infected fly that causes typhoid fever. We ought to save the lives of those people, and we can not do it with a health bureau that has to ask the Secretary of the Treasury before the head of that bureau may make a comment on a public-health question.

It is unspeakably bad to have such a system of government. I think we ought to amend it; that we ought to amend it without delay, and that no pride of opinion ought to stand in the way.

I feel that I am a bad advocate because I can not speak as temperately as I ought to speak. I feel that I alienate the sympathy of men whose sympathy I desire, and that my zeal may lead them to question the accuracy and sobriety of my judgment. If Senators can only take the time to examine the facts, they will perceive I have not really stated the case as strongly or as well as it might easily have been done by others.

I trust, Mr. President, that the Senate may not fail to take action in regard to this matter at the present session.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not agree with the Senator from Oklahoma that he is a bad advocate. I think he is a most excellent advocate. The Senator complains because the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has to consult a Cabinet minister. That is due to an executive proclamation, I take it. But, is the Senator curing it? The Senator is going to make a department of the Government, called the department of commerce, labor, and health, and the "health" is to be a bureau under that department.

Mr. OWEN. Not at all.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is the way the Senator's bill reads.

Mr. OWEN. No, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then I have read it incorrectly, and I will examine it again and in my own time call attention to it.

Mr. OWEN. I should be deeply obliged to the Senator if he would read the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will. I have read it only casually.

Mr. OWEN. It provides for a department of public health, without regard to any other department, and makes it independent of any other department, because it is the most important agency in which the United States can be engaged.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think I am right.

Mr. OWEN. If we were going to abolish any of the secretaries, I would abolish the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and leave the military and naval administration of the Government with the trained men of the War College and with the military experts of life-long training and use these experts in time of war as the heads of these military bureaus by promotion on merit. The present Secretaries are advisers in the Cabinet merely of matters of civil administration in times of profound peace and hold their portfolios chiefly as an excuse for their existence in a Cabinet administering the affairs of a peaceful Nation and in no urgent need of their advice as experts in war.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him for just a moment, this is a very important matter, and I certainly feel indebted to the Senator for the care with which he has examined it. The question in my mind is whether the present Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service could not be utilized to do the work and accomplish the purpose the Senator aims at by this bill. That service is quite well equipped; it has a number of efficient and capable officers, the necessary material and machinery, and it would seem that possibly—I inquire of the Senator whether or not he has considered that—divisions might be created and the authority be vested in those divisions, and in the present Marine-Hospital Service, to carry out precisely what the Senator intends to carry out by creating this special department.

Mr. OWEN. The effect of this bill is to take the Marine-Hospital Service and erect it into a department of public health, and bring into it all the other agencies affecting sanitation and public health in the departments where they are now scattered, so that there shall be one authoritative head on the question of public health.

I do not wish to belittle in any way the Marine-Hospital Service. It is a very useful bureau, and has been particularly so in the matter of yellow fever at New Orleans.

Mr. FLETCHER. In this connection I ask leave to have printed in the Record, following this discussion, a short article appearing in Florida Health Notes. I think it would be of some consequence if the Senate had the use of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Possibly there may be "something doing" in Congress this winter in regard to an assembling under one head of the various bureaus now in control of government health matters, to be designated as "The Bureau of Public Health." President Taft, in his annual message to Congress, is quoted by the press of the country as recommending such a procedure by saying:

"There seems to be no good reason why all the bureaus and offices in the General Government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto should not be united in a bureau to be called 'The Bureau of Public Health.'"

If Surgeon-General Wyman will consent and Congress will so legislate, there really does not seem to be any valid reason, come to think of it, or objection to adopting President Taft's suggestion by utilizing the present Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for this purpose.

The Notes think that this service, with an already too long a title, has been in fact the Public Health Bureau of the country for several years, and could, without any violent upheaval of routine, be made the National Bureau of Public Health, and could be so reorganized as to embrace in its administration all factors connected with the public-health management of the country.

The Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in the scope of work which for the past ten or fifteen years it has been doing has outgrown, so to speak, to a large degree, its original purpose, namely, that of caring for the sick and disabled seamen of the merchant-marine service

of the country, so that its present hyphenated title is incongruous in that two distinct purposes, purely medical and a sanitary administrative, are coupled with each other when each are distinct in aim and intention.

Without confusion or any very radical change it seems to the Notes that a bureau of public health could be so constituted that the medical feature of marine-hospital management could be made one of the divisions of the organization rather than the principal feature of the organization itself, and that, too, without in the least detracting from or impairing the efficiency of the medical aid and assistance as now given the merchant-marine service of the country.

The Notes think that a bureau of public health could very wisely, as to efficiency and in extent of public-health service to be given to the country, be organized as one head having several divisions of distinctive health administration, each with its sanitary chief, who, by the way, need not be a commissioned officer of the present Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but who has been selected for his knowledge and experience in a particular or especial line of health work. And right here the Notes desires to express another thought: That the public-health service of the country should be a civil function of government administration just as is the customs service or the judicial, and not one of a military management.

For instance, a division of domestic and maritime sanitation should embrace all questions of investigation and management of quarantines, whether on land or by water;

A division of general hygiene and sanitation could deal with the pure-food laws and with inquiries into the causes of disease of man or animal, epidemics, endemic or sporadic outbreaks, together with the pollution of streams, and framing regulations preventing the same;

A division of scientific research and experimentation would control all laboratory investigation of disease in every form which might present itself, whether in man or animal; assisting state boards of health in the health work of the States academically and financially, and affording instruction to state and municipal health officers in the national laboratory at Washington; and

A division of medical maritime service which would include the medical assistance to the merchant marine as is now conducted.

Other divisions of public health work could be provided for, and the scheme can be enlarged as experience and time show the necessity for additions, but the distinctive feature of the plan should be preserved by having separate divisions for each special line of work.

Accordingly, instead of creating an entirely new bureau with new officials and perhaps men untried by experience, the decidedly better plan, as the Notes thinks, is to build upon what the country now has, and which has been looked upon as the public health department of the United States, by utilizing its present personnel and its knowledge of the ability and experience of material to be gathered together from all over the country, for in the work which it has been prosecuting along sanitary lines for fifteen or more years the present Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has gained by experience alone a vast amount of knowledge both of conditions, measures, and men which it would take a bureau newly starting out an equal number of years to obtain.

The Notes hopes that the present Congress may be influenced by President Taft's wise suggestion, but desires also that in the formation of this new bureau of public health that the present Public Health Service may be merely rearranged or reorganized on the above-outlined plan.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I wish to correct an observation I made a moment ago, and I want the Senator from Oklahoma to hear it. I was mistaken as to the text of the bill. I had read in another document the suggestion that this was to be a compound department, and that health was to be but one element of it. I think the Senator's bill clearly establishes a department of public health.

Mr. OWEN. Without question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have just two or three additional observations to make about this matter.

The Senator from Oklahoma has made a very illuminating argument, and I have been pleased to listen to him. It is possible that the Senator's contention is right and that this ought to be done, and yet I think it is something we can well pause and consider very deliberately. We have a bureau called the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, which is officered by some of the most accomplished medical men of the world, a bureau that has done very remarkable service. It has taken cognizance of yellow fever, of the bubonic plague, and of all the troublesome diseases that have alarmed mankind at different stages of the world's history, and it has been managed with rare skill and success.

In addition to that, we have, I believe, in every State of the American Union a state board of health, and if they are all as efficient as is the state board of health in the little State which I in part represent here, they are doing very remarkable work and are not neglecting any of the things that the Senator from Oklahoma has so eloquently pleaded for.

Mr. President, I have been interested in the Senator's statement that in some way—he has not told us just how, or how long a time it is going to take—he is going to make the average of human life fourteen years longer than it is now. That is interesting to me and interesting to some of my associates here, who would like to have it accomplished right off, if it can be done. I think the average duration of human life is about thirty years. The Senator from Oklahoma will correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. OWEN. It varies very much, from twenty-one years in India to fifty-two years in Sweden. It varies very much, according to the care taken in preserving the health, particularly that of children.

Mr. GALLINGER. Undoubtedly the average of human life has been increased of late years, but when I was trying to gain some information of a medical nature I remember that thirty years was stated as the average of human life. So, instead of living thirty years the average human being in the United States is going to live forty-four years. It is a dream, pure and simple.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator ought not to say it is a dream without having inspected the data upon which it is founded. I have given (supra) a table of every class of disease by which human beings are afflicted, with the percentages made up by the best experts in the world, as to what can be accomplished as to each particular one in prolonging life, and show the addition of these gains altogether makes fourteen years of increased life.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the head of that body of experts is a professor in a university in the United States, who never studied medicine a minute in his life.

Mr. OWEN. If you refer to Professor Fisher, of Yale, he is a man of wonderful learning, but the tables were prepared by men among the ablest men in the medical profession.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. OWEN. The data in this has been brought about by those who are learned in the science of health, and he has collated the information and the data of the American world on the question of vitality. He is the professor of political economy in Yale University, and his learning I do not think can be minimized.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, no; not on political economy—

Mr. OWEN. It deals with this question as a matter of vital statistics.

Mr. GALLINGER. And a good deal of which is probably false political economy. But very likely his political economy is right and mine wrong.

Mr. OWEN. I can not refuse my assent to that suggestion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I thank the Senator. Human life has been extended considerably by existing medical forces in this country. It no doubt can be still further extended; but that we are going to add 50 per cent to the average of human life in this country anywhere within a reasonable time is, to my mind, more than doubtful, to say the least.

Mr. OWEN. If the Senator will study the Aristocracy of Health, and if he will consult Horace Fletcher, he will live to be 150 years old; and no one will rejoice at that more than I.

Mr. GALLINGER. My observation has been that almost every man in this country who has been a crank on the matter of correct living has died young. Dio Lewis died young; Graham died young; and I am not sure but that Horace Fletcher, who is chewing his food 36 or 38 times before he swallows it, will die young.

Mr. OWEN. And how does the Senator from New Hampshire feel to-day?

Mr. GALLINGER. I feel very well.

I meant to say in speaking of the Marine-Hospital Service and the state boards of health that by legislation we have coordinated those medical forces, to use a term with which we are familiar in this body, and the state boards of health are now regularly, at stated times, in consultation with the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, looking to the interest of the public health throughout the length and breadth of our land.

In addition to those forces we have that great fund which Mr. Carnegie has so generously placed at the disposal of the scientific people of this country, and his foundation is employing some of the leading experts in the world in investigating subjects of public health and the proper remedy for certain diseases. So the matter is not being neglected.

Mr. President, this subject is an interesting one, but it is a propaganda that may well be looked into very carefully. The Senator from Oklahoma speaks of the Committee of One Hundred. I have been invited several times to join the celebrated Committee of One Hundred, but I did not do it, and hence I am not a member of it. So I can not speak by the book, but am merely stating some general facts. The Committee of One Hundred is going to do great things for the health of the people of the United States. That committee has spent up to the present time \$44,236 in exploiting this particular subject, and it is now appealing for funds to reimburse it. Professor Fisher, a very distinguished gentleman and scholar, without any special knowledge of medical subjects, is promoting this propaganda. Professor Fisher, under date of the 23d day of December, 1909, sent out a letter in which he says:

Our legislative subcommittee and executive subcommittee have held frequent meetings. We believe that it is not possible to overcome the opposition unless a campaign fund of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars can be raised at once. This will be used for printing, stationery, telegrams, etc., the effect of which will be that Congressmen,

especially pivotal Congressmen, will not dare to displease their constituents by opposing President Taft's programme. It will also be used to reach our American Health League—which contains many thousand health enthusiasts—to start up our "authors' league" of 1,000 health writers, to stimulate our press council of 100 leading editors, and to supply them and the members generally with ammunition in the way of literature; also to reach the labor organizations and the grange and all our allies.

In the same letter Professor Fisher says this:

I am writing to you among the first, knowing that you keenly appreciate the importance of overcoming the selfish opposition to a project which, once started, will surely expand within a decade so that millions upon millions of government money will be put into this most needed form of national defense. Letters received from Congressmen in response to our effort to poll them on this question show that many of them, and especially those who control procedure, need something more than the President's message to urge them to action; in short, that they must have letters and telegrams from their constituents.

I am not going to find any special fault with Professor Fisher for carrying on this propaganda, but I do not want it to go out to the country that this is a spontaneous movement. It is calling for the expenditure now of large sums of money, and the return, according to Professor Fisher's letter, is to be that the Government will pour millions upon millions of dollars into the laps of those people who are to take possession of health matters in our country in place of the instrumentalities we now have at our command. It may be all wise, it may be all well, the Senator from Oklahoma may speak by the book, but I suggest that in view of the facts patent to many members of the medical profession who have not yet been converted to the view the Senator so ably presents, we can afford to pause and very carefully investigate all the facts bearing on the question.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. GALLINGER. I was going to present a conference report. Of course, I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. It is merely to make a brief answer.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me for a moment?

Mr. OWEN. I shall not take over two minutes, and then I will be off the floor.

I simply wish to say in introducing Senate bill 6049 that I had no connection whatever with the Committee of One Hundred. I did not know anything about their plans or methods when I introduced this bill. In fact, they were pursuing a different policy, if I understand it. I can not in two minutes dispose of the suggestions made by the Senator from New Hampshire, but I will do so at a later time, and will answer abundantly the suggestions which he now makes.

I will merely say at this time that my action in introducing this bill was on my own motion, without consultation with anybody, except that I had considered this matter for many years, as I have already explained. I call attention to the fact that every political party has expressed itself in this behalf; and I pointed out exactly what their words are; and the American Medical Association, I understand, for twenty years has been trying to accomplish some results in this matter.

There is no reason on earth why private citizens interested in this matter should not take an active interest in it, and the Committee of One Hundred should not be treated with contumely, and should not be made to appear as carrying on an offensive or improper propaganda. The American Medical Association nineteen years ago (1891) by a committee—Dr. Jerome Cochran, chairman—urged this policy of a department of public health. If it be a sin to carry on a propaganda to pass more efficient laws for the protection of human life in this country, let me be counted a chief among sinners. I should regard it as discreditable to Congress that any propaganda should be necessary. Congress should rejoice at this great opportunity of service pointed out by the Committee of One Hundred. I shall put into the Record the name of each one of the Committee of One Hundred, with his standing, to see who these "cranky" patriots may be, who sin against the laws of patriotism by advocating the improved methods of protecting the public health, and herewith submit the name, occupation, and organization of the members of the Committee of One Hundred:

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE ON NATIONAL HEALTH.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York City; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Felix Adler, New York City; James B. Angell, Ann Arbor; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, New York City; Charles W. Elliot, Cambridge; Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul; Hon. Ben. B. Lindsay, Denver; John Mitchell, Indianapolis; and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, vice-presidents.

Irving Fisher, president; Edward T. Devine, secretary; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, treasurer, 176 Broadway, New York City, executive officers.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

Dr. A. C. Abbott, M. D., assistant health officer of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; president board of health; professor of hygiene, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor Outlook, New York City.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, author, New York City.

Miss Jane Addams, philanthropist, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

Felix Adler, professor of Hebrew, Columbia University; established New York Society for Study of Ethical Culture, New York City, N. Y.

William H. Allen, Ph. D., director bureau of municipal research; social worker; author of Health and Efficiency, New York City.

President James B. Angell, president emeritus University of Michigan; diplomatist; Regent Smithsonian; ex-United States minister to China; Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Hermann Biggs, chief medical officer, health department, New York City; professor University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

Dr. Frank Billings, leading physician of Chicago, Ill., professor Rush Medical College, ex-president American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

John Shaw Billings, librarian public libraries, New York City, professor of hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, census expert vitality statistics, New York City.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, president American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Edward Bok, editor Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, president Volunteers of America, Montclair, N. J.

C. Loring Brace, social worker, New York City, N. Y.

Bishop C. H. Brent, bishop Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, ex-health commissioner New York City, ex-president American Medical Association, private physician to Grover Cleveland, New York City.

Luther Burbank, expert on plant life, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, New York City.

Prof. James McKean Cattell, editor Science and Popular Science, professor of psychology, Columbia University, New York City.

Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Ph. D., LL. D., director, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, referee board, department of agriculture, New Haven, Conn.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, lawyer, diplomat, ex-ambassador to England, New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Thomas D. Coleman, A. M., M. D., distinguished physician, Augusta, Ga.

Prof. John R. Commons, professor of political economy, University of Wisconsin, authority on labor legislation, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, ex-commissioner and president board of health, ex-president of the American Climatological Society, New York City.

Edward T. Devine, editor of the Survey, professor of Columbia University, New York City.

Mrs. Melvil Dewey, president Association of Home Economics, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Dr. A. H. Doty, quarantine officer State of New York, New York City, N. Y.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor electric light, phonograph, etc., Orange, N. J.

Charles W. Elliot, president, emeritus, Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

Rev. W. G. Elliot, jr., prominent clergyman, Portland, Oreg.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive secretary of the American Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York City, N. Y.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-United States Senator from West Virginia, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Henry B. Favill, physician, president Municipal Voters' League, professor of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. George J. Fisher, head of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.

Prof. Irving Fisher, president, professor of political economy, New Haven, Conn.

Horace Fletcher, author on the science of living, New York City.

Austin G. Fox, distinguished attorney, New York City.

Lee Frankel, head of the welfare department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the International Congress of Hygiene Demography; to be held in Washington at the invitation of the United States Government, Washington, D. C.

President H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

William R. George, George Junior Republic, where the boys are taught self-government, Freeville, N. Y.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, professor sociology, Columbia University, New York City.

E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D., president City and Suburban Homes Company, New York City.

Rev. Percy S. Grant, clergyman, New York City.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, educator, president American Physical Education Association, author, New York City.

President A. T. Hadley, president Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

President G. Stanley Hall, president Clark University, authority on adolescence, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Hazard, president Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Prof. C. R. Henderson, professor sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. John B. Henderson, author of Aristocracy of Health, Washington, D. C.

Byron W. Holt, New York Reform Club, New York City.

Prof. L. Emmet Holt, secretary of the Rockefeller Institute, authority care and feeding of children, diseases of infancy, etc., New York City.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary state board of health, ex-president American Public Health Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Right Rev. John Ireland, archbishop, St. Paul, Minn.

Prof. M. E. Jaffa, professor, University of California, chemist and expert on foods, Berkeley, Cal.

Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy, Cornell University, ex-government expert, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. F. M. Jones, editor State Medical Journal, San Francisco, Cal.

President David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford University, California.

Prof. Edwin O. Jordan, professor bacteriology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

Prof. S. A. Knopf, author and leading authority on tuberculosis, New York City.

Dr. George M. Kober, dean Georgetown Medical College, professor of hygiene, chairman of the President's Home Commission, Washington, D. C.

James Law, professor of veterinary medicine, Cornell University; ex-chairman United States Cattle Commission, etc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, director New York School of Philanthropy, New York City.

Hon. Ben R. Lindsay, judge juvenile court, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Jaques Loeb, professor of physiology, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Hon. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Boston, Mass.

S. S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, New York City.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, lecturer of the American Medical Association, Bowling Green, Ky.

Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

John Mitchell, labor leader, New York City.

Dr. Prince A. Morrow, president of the Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, New York City.

Dr. Richard C. Newton, writer, Montclair, N. J.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea, professor of science and art of education, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Walter H. Page, editor World's Work, New York City.

Robert Treat Paine, president American Peace Society, Boston, Mass.

Henry Phipps, philanthropist, New York City.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary State Board of Health, Ohio, and president of the American Public Health Association, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, sanitary chemist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, author on the Art of Right Living, Boston, Mass.

Prof. F. C. Robinson, professor, Bowdoin College, ex-president American Public Health Association, Brunswick, Me.

Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of the Harvard gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass.

William H. Schieffelin, wholesale druggist, New York City.

Prof. Henry R. Seager, professor of political economy, Columbia University, New York.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d, distinguished attorney at law, ex-member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Dr. George H. Simmons, editor Journal American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

William F. Slocum, president Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. Charles D. Smith, ex-president state board of health of Maine, Portland, Me.

James Sprunt, cotton exporter, Wilmington, N. C.

Melville E. Stone, director of Associated Press, New York.

Nathan Straus, philanthropist, in respect to public baths and purifying the milk supply of New York City, New York City, N. Y.

J. E. Sullivan, president Amateur Athletic Union, New York City.

William H. Tolman, author, director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, New York City.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, president of the Massachusetts state board of health and president International Hygiene Demography, Boston, Mass.

Dr. William H. Welch, president-elect of the American Medical Association, professor of pathology, Johns-Hopkins University, etc., president of the advisory board of hygienic laboratory, Marine-Hospital Service, Baltimore, Md.

Prof. F. F. Westbrook, dean of the medical school, University of Minnesota, and member of the advisory board, Minneapolis, Minn.

Talcott Williams, editor and author, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert S. Woodward, director of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

Calvin Hendrick, sanitary engineer, Baltimore, Md.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

COMMENTS BY EXPERTS ON THE "REPORT ON NATIONAL VITALITY," PREPARED BY PROF. IRVING FISHER FOR THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION, WITH AN ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

(See Senate Document No. 419, Sixty-first Congress, second session.)

Forceful and splendid document.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

A magnificent piece of work. It is the greatest medical step of the century.—Dr. Norman Dittman, department of pathology, Columbia University, New York.

Never have the conclusions of these investigations been brought together in such a form as they appear in this report, which report, it seems to me, will appeal not alone to the professional mind, but to the individual citizen.—A. A. Welch, actuary, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

I feel that I know more about a subject in which I take a deep interest, and have learned a number of things which I trust will have the effect of increasing my own longevity.—John B. Lunger, vice-president, Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

So intensely interesting that I have found it difficult to skip any pages.—Owen R. Lovejoy, national child labor committee, New York.

One of the greatest documents I ever perused.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

The report seems to me to be remarkably complete and effective. If nothing further comes from the President's commission it must be counted a great success.—M. Le Bosquet, director of American School of Home Economics, Chicago, Ill.

The most important and instructive thing in the field that I have ever seen.—President G. Stanley Hall, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

A most useful mass of material. * * * The whole thing is bound to do a great deal of good.—W. T. Sedgwick, professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

* * * Splendidly presented. * * * A method of presentation of the subject which will be new to many physicians.—F. F. Westbrook, dean medical school, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

It furnishes a good argument for the main proposition for some form of a health organization.—Dr. J. S. Billings, New York City.

This work is magnificent. As far as I know it is the first time that the economic aspect of human life has been studied scientifically.—Dr. George H. Simmons, editor Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

A most valuable contribution to public medicine.—Dr. Henry P. Walcott, president Massachusetts state board of health, Boston, Mass.

I believe that the publication and dissemination of your report will have great influence upon future sick and death rates, and will in other ways conduce to the physical and moral well-being of the people.—Henry Gannett, National Conservation Commission, Washington, D. C.

Abstract.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ON NATIONAL HEALTH. REPORT ON NATIONAL VITALITY, ITS WATERS AND CONSERVATION.

The problem of conserving natural resources is only one part of the larger problem of conserving national efficiency. The other part relates to the vitality of our population. The two parts are closely interwoven. Protection against mining accidents, forest fires, floods, or pollution of streams prevents not only loss of property, but loss of life. The prevention of disease, on the other hand, increases economic productivity.

So far as we can compare vital and physical assets as measured by earning power, the vital assets are three to five times the physical. The facts show that there is as great room for improvement in our vital resources as in our lands, waters, minerals, and forests. This improvement is possible in respect both to the length of life and to freedom from disease during life.

Contrary to common impression, there is no iron law of mortality. Recent statistics for India show that the average duration of life there is less than twenty-five years. In Sweden it is over fifty years, in Massachusetts forty-five years. The length of life is increasing wherever sanitary science and preventive medicine are applied. In India it is stationary. In Europe it has doubled in three and a half centuries. The rate of increase during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was about four years per century; during the first half of the nineteenth century, about nine years per century; during the latter half of the nineteenth century, about seventeen years per century; and in Germany, where medical and sanitary science has reached the highest development, about twenty-seven years per century. The only comparative statistics available in this country are for Massachusetts, where life is lengthening at the rate of about fourteen years per century, or half the rate in Germany.

There is no need, however, of waiting a century for this increase. It could be obtained within a generation. Three-fourths of tuberculosis, from which 150,000 Americans die annually, could be avoided. Eighteen experts in various diseases, as well as vital statisticians, have contributed data on the ratio of preventability of the 90 different causes of death into which mortality may be classified. From these data it is found that fifteen years at least could be at once added to the average human lifetime by applying the science of preventing disease. More than half of this additional life would come from the prevention of tuberculosis, typhoid, and 5 other diseases, the prevention of which could be accomplished by purer air, water, and milk. In Lawrence, Mass., after the installation of a pure-water supply, the death rate from typhoid was reduced by 80 per cent. For every death thus saved from typhoid, two or three deaths are saved from other diseases.

Judging from the English statistics of illness, we must conclude that at all times in the United States about 3,000,000 persons are seriously ill, of whom about 500,000 are consumptives. Fully half of this illness is preventable.

If we appraise each life lost at only \$1,700 and each year's average earnings for adults at only \$700, the economic gain to be obtained from preventing preventable disease, measured in dollars, exceeds one and a half billions. This gain, or the lengthening and strengthening of life which it measures, can be secured through medical investigation and practice, school and factory hygiene, restriction of labor of women and children, the education of the public in both public and private hygiene, and through improving the efficiency of our municipal, state, and national health service. Our National Government has now several bureaus exercising health functions, which only need to be concentrated under one department to become coordinated parts of a greater health service worthy of the Nation.

Summary.

SUMMARY OF PART I.—LENGTH OF LIFE VERSUS MORTALITY.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER I.—THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

SECTION 1. In different places.—President Roosevelt has pointed out that the problem of conserving our natural resources is part of another and greater problem—that of national efficiency. This depends not only on physical environment, but on social environment, and most of all on human vitality. Modern hygiene is the reaction against the old fatalistic creed that deaths inevitably occur at a constant rate. The new motto is that of Pasteur: "It is within the power of man to rid himself of every parasitic disease."

It was once believed that human mortality followed an "inexorable law." Facts, however, show that mortality varies in different places and is decreasing as hygiene comes into use. The length of life in Sweden and Denmark is over fifty years; in the United States and England about forty-five; in India less than twenty-five.

Sec. 2. At different times.—In Europe, according to one authority, the length of life has increased in three hundred and fifty years from less than twenty to about forty years; in England, in less than half a century, it has increased about five years; in Prussia, in the last quarter of a century, over six years; in America it has also increased, although good life tables are lacking excepting for insurance experience. The tables for Massachusetts for 1893-1897 show an average duration of life in that State of forty-five years, as compared with forty in 1855, and thirty-five, an estimate of 1789, based, however, on doubtful returns.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER II.—THE MORTALITY RATE.

SECTION 1.—Relation of longevity to mortality.—As duration of life increases the death rate decreases. A death rate is the ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the population. Under normal conditions where the population is "stationary"—that is, neither increas-

ing nor decreasing nor subject to immigration or emigration—the death rate and the duration of life are "reciprocals." In such a population, if the death rate is 20 per 1,000, the duration of life will be $1,000 \div 20 = 50$ years.

This relation, however, is disturbed in most countries to-day, and especially in America, by immigration and emigration and by the birth rate being in excess of the death rate. Nevertheless, death rates, if compared under similar conditions, furnish a fairly good index of vitality. They vary in different places and at different times.

Sec. 2. Mortality in various regions.—In the registration area of the United States the death rate is 16.5 per 1,000; in France it is 20; in India 42. In different States of the United States it varies from 14 in Michigan to 18 in New York.

Sec. 3. Urban and rural mortality.—The death rate is higher in the city than in the country, and the larger the city the higher the death rate. In European countries among the cities with the highest death rate are Dublin (40) and Moscow (37); among the lowest, Frankfurt on the Main (16) and The Hague (16).

Sec. 4. Race and condition.—The colored death rate greatly exceeds the white. The death rate among the poor exceeds that among the rich, being in Glasgow and Paris, over twice as great.

Sec. 5. Mortality historically.—Death rates have been decreasing during several centuries. In London, where now the death rate is only 15, it was during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries 40 to 50, and during 1680 to 1723, a period of pest, it rose as high as 80. Similar reduction has also been experienced in this country. In Havana the death rate after the American occupation fell from over 50 to about 20.

Sec. 6. Adult and infant mortality.—The greatest reduction has been effected among children, although the death rate is still undoubtedly high. Statistics show that during the last thirty years the death rate up to 50 years of age has decreased, but that beyond 50 it has remained almost stationary.

Sec. 7. Particular diseases.—The mortality from certain special diseases has greatly decreased. The tuberculosis death rate is now in England only one-third of what it was seventy years ago. The death rate from pneumonia now equals that of tuberculosis. Typhoid fever is decreasing. In Munich during 1856 the mortality was 291 per 100,000 of population. The city at that time contained many cesspools. After these were filled up the typhoid rate fell to 10 per 100,000 in 1887, making a reduction of 97 per cent. In Lawrence, Mass., after the public water was filtered in 1893, the typhoid-fever rate fell from 105 to 22. Doctor Kober has shown that death rates from typhoid fever are greatest in cities in which the rivers' waters are polluted, the average for these cities being 62, as compared with 18 for cities using unpolluted water of impounded and conserved streams. Doctor Rosenau concludes that any community having clean water and uninfected milk supply may be free from typhoid.

Smallpox has greatly decreased since vaccination has been employed. In Prussia the death rate per 100,000 from smallpox between 1846 and 1870 was 24. In 1874 vaccination was made compulsory, and the death rate for the years 1875 and 1876 fell to 1.5. Similar figures can be given for other places. The present outcry against vaccination is based on misinformation and on the general reasoning that it is unnatural to introduce a poison into the blood. Statistics show clearly that vaccination decreases smallpox and lengthens life. Even though it were shown that the virus is injurious, it would be the lesser of two evils.

Yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793 caused the death of one-tenth of the city's population within six and one-half weeks. In 1900 it was found that a species of mosquito transmits this disease. The result of this applied knowledge is that the disease has practically disappeared in America.

SUMMARY OF PART II.—BREATH OF LIFE VERSUS INVALIDITY.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER III.—PREVALENCE OF SERIOUS ILLNESS.

SECTION 1. Loss of time.—Life is shortened by death and narrowed by invalidity. The ideal life, with respect to health, would be free from illness and disability of every kind. To approximate such an ideal is the aim of hygiene. It is usually true that the healthier a life the longer it will last. Humboldt maintained that he had lived four working lives by retaining a working power double the average for double the average number of years. According to Farr, for every death there is an average severe sickness of two years, or for each death per year there are two persons sick throughout the year. This would mean in the United States that, as there are about 1,500,000 annual deaths, there will always be about 3,000,000 persons on the sick list, which is equivalent to about thirteen days per capita.

Sec. 2. Particular diseases.—There are constantly ill in the United States of tuberculosis about 500,000 persons, of whom about one-half are totally incapacitated, while the remainder are half incapacitated. The causes of various diseases are closely interwoven. Professor Sedgwick tells us that "Hazen's theorem" shows for every death from typhoid fever avoided by the purification of a polluted water supply two or three deaths are avoided from other causes. Hookworm disease in the South is a chief cause of incapacitation, especially among the poor whites. For this reason the hookworm has been nicknamed the "germ of laziness." It is believed that a sufferer from hookworm disease is incapacitated from one-fourth to one-half of the time.

The number of syphilitics in the United States has been estimated at 2,000,000, though from the nature of the case this figure is chiefly conjecture. The social diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, are responsible for the existence of a large proportion of defectives of various kinds which fill our institutions. Among the troops in the Philippines the venereal morbidity, during the year 1904, was 297 per 1,000, largely exceeding the morbidity from malarial fevers and diarrhea, as 22 out of every 1,000 soldiers were constantly ineffective from venereal disease—four times as many as from any other disease. The statistics outside of army and navy service are impracticable, but there is some reason to believe that they might show an even larger morbidity. The social diseases, which certainly are preventable, are one of the gravest of the menaces to national efficiency.

American railways in 1907 and 1908 killed nearly 11,800 and injured nearly 111,000 persons. The deaths and disabilities from accidents in industry, although less carefully recorded, also represent a great and needless impairment of efficiency.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER IV.—PREVALENCE OF MINOR AILMENTS.

SECTION 1. Importance of minor ailments.—Minor ailments are far more common than most persons realize. They are chiefly functional disorders, such as of the stomach, heart, nerves, liver, kidney, etc.

These deserve more attention than they have hitherto received, because they are the gateway to more serious troubles. For instance, those who neglect colds, or what seem to be colds, will be far more likely to become victims of tuberculosis or pneumonia. No statistics of the prevalence of minor ailments exist. Physicians, whose experience gives them good opportunity to judge, place the time lost annually for each person from minor ailments at three or more days a year.

SEC. 2. *Preventability of minor ailments.*—Practically all minor ailments can be avoided by proper hygiene, public and private. Neurasthenia, so common in America, is one of the most serious and insidious introductions to grave disorders, and is usually due to needless worry or failure to have adequate recreation.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER V—PREVALENCE OF UNDUE FATIGUE.

SECTION 1. *Strength, endurance, and fatigue.*—Strength is measured by the force a muscle can exert once; endurance by the number of times it can repeat an exertion requiring a specified part of the strength. Fatigue is a chemical effect, due to "fatigue poisons." Far greater differences exist between different persons in respect to endurance than in respect to strength. Some "well" people become tired by a short walk, while others withstand hours of walking, running, or climbing.

SEC. 2. *Alcohol and fatigue.*—The "Committee of Fifty" found that alcohol gives no persistent increase of muscular power. It is well understood by all who control large bodies of men engaged in physical labor that alcohol and effective work are incompatible. Rivers, writing on the influence of alcohol on fatigue, found that when workmen were provided with a moderate amount of wine it resulted in a considerable diminution of their capacity for work.

SEC. 3. *Tobacco and fatigue.*—Athletes recognize that smoking interferes with one's "wind" or "staying power." "Inhaling" tobacco smoke brings carbon-monoxide directly into the blood stream. It is found that smoking increases blood pressure, which fact possibly partly explains the reduction in endurance.

SEC. 4. *Diet and fatigue.*—When excessive amounts of the protein element in food (exemplified in white of egg or the lean part of meat) are taken, they putrefy in the large intestine, producing "auto-intoxication." For this and other reasons, there is a present tendency among physiologists to advise a reduction in the use of such foods from the amounts customary in many countries, and especially in the United States. Auto-intoxication induces fatigue. The endurance of those using high protein and of those using low protein shows in general, although with some exceptions, that the former have less endurance than the latter. Whether the latter are vegetarian or not does not seem to matter. Experiments show that thorough mastication leads instinctively to a reduction in protein.

SEC. 5. *Exertion and fatigue.*—Oxygen, whether taken naturally or artificially, increases the capacity for exertion. A judicious amount of exercise is perhaps the chief factor in producing the highest state of muscular efficiency. Physical training, comprising exercise and other hygienic measures, will probably make the capacity to withstand great exertion three or four times that possessed by most persons.

SEC. 6. *The working day.*—The present working day, from a physiological standpoint, is too long, and keeps the majority of men and women in a continual state of overfatigue. It starts a vicious circle, leading to the craving of means for deadening fatigue, thus inducing drunkenness and other excesses. Experiments in reducing the working day show a great improvement in the physical efficiency of laborers, and in many cases results in even increasing their output sufficiently to compensate the employer for the shorter day. Several examples of such a result exist, but the real justification for a shorter work day is found in the interest of the race, not the employer. One company, which keeps its factory going night and day, found, on changing from two shifts of twelve hours each to three shifts of eight hours each, that the efficiency of the men gradually increased, and the days lost per man by illness fell from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per year. Public safety requires, in order to avoid railway collisions and other accidents, the prevention of long hours, lack of sleep, and undue fatigue in workmen.

SEC. 7. *The importance of preventing undue fatigue.*—The economic waste from undue fatigue is probably much greater than the waste from serious illness. This is because the number of fatigued persons is great enough to more than outweigh the fact that the incapacitation from fatigue is relatively small. Moreover, the relatively slight impairment of efficiency due to overfatigue leads to greater impairment from serious illness. A typical succession of events is, first, fatigue, then "colds," then tuberculosis, then death. The prevention of undue fatigue means the arrest at the start of this accelerating chain of calamities.

SUMMARY OF PART III.—METHODS OF CONSERVING LIFE.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER VI—CONSERVATION THROUGH HEREDITY.

SECTION 1. *Hereditry and environment.*—A wise and farsighted economy will lead the Nation to conserve its vital resources by every possible method. These resources depend on two primary conditions, heredity and hygiene, or conditions preceding birth and conditions during life. In other words, vitality is partly inherited and partly acquired. A sound physical and mental inheritance is a greater asset than the inheritance of extraneous advantages like wealth. Even in the Old World a degenerate nobility in the end receives less respect than a virile middle class. The effort to improve vitality reaches its highest point in a nation when its health ideals affect marriage.

SEC. 2. *Eugenics.*—Galton, Pearson, and others are attempting to found the new science of "eugenics," by which is not meant any scheme of general governmental interference with marriage, but the gradual establishment in public opinion of fundamental standards. Just as to-day the marriage of brother and sister is unthinkable, Galton suggests that the time may come when marriage which obviously promotes degeneration will be equally tabooed. The result would be not to make marriage more artificial, but less. Health, beauty, and vitality are much more natural objects of youthful admiration than titles or wealth, which now exercise, for the most part, a baneful influence on marriage. To lessen the esteem for those false attractions and increase that for natural attractions will tend not only to increase the number of healthy marriages, but to give greater importance to natural and normal love. The effect will be felt both in bringing about a larger proportion of marriages among the healthy and a smaller proportion among the unhealthy. It will also lead to a partial segregation by which the healthy will to a large extent marry among themselves, and thus leave the unhealthy either unmarried or compelled to make alliances in their own class. The result will be, in the struggle for race supremacy, that the healthy, thus separated off from the relatively

unfit, will have a distinct advantage both in the number of offspring and in their vitality.

SEC. 3. *Eugenics and law.*—The only government influences which have been seriously suggested by eugenicists are two: First, the offering of prizes or bounties to couples who conform to certain standards, in the same way as the French Government has encouraged the increase of its population by offering inducements to couples of the poorer class who raise seven or more children; second, to prevent marriage alliances among criminals, paupers, and the feeble-minded. Some laws on these subjects already exist in Connecticut, Michigan, and especially Indiana, where there is a prohibition of marriage of all persons suffering from transmissible diseases. It is also now provided in Indiana that confirmed criminals, imbeciles, and rapists, when it is deemed advisable by experts, shall be unsexed. What such laws might accomplish may be judged from the history of two criminal families, the "Jukes" and the "Tribe of Ishmael." Out of 1,200 descendants from the founder of the "Jukes" through seventy-five years, 310 were professional paupers, who spent in all two thousand three hundred years in poorhouses, 50 were prostitutes, 7 murderers, 60 habitual thieves, and 130 common criminals. The loss of potential usefulness, cost of prosecutions, expense of maintenance of jails, etc., Dugdale estimated to be \$1,300,000 in seventy-five years, or over \$1,000 for each member of the family. All these unfortunate results could have been avoided had the original criminals in this family been sterilized under a law like that of Indiana.

We have the more agreeable record of excellent human qualities inherited through successive generations in the Darwin, Hohenzollern, and other families.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER VII—CONSERVATION THROUGH PUBLIC HYGIENE.

SECTION 1. *Municipal hygiene.*—The benefits of improved heredity can be enjoyed only by future generations. But we of the present day may conserve our vital resources through hygiene, practiced in one or all of three ways—public, semipublic, and personal hygiene. The first refers to governmental regulation of health, the second to the professional or institutional care of health, and the third to the private life of the individual and the family. Every city now has its health board, yet few citizens realize that the protection rendered by these boards is more important than the protection by the police or fire departments. Much as is done by these boards, there is enormous room for improvement, both in making regulations and in enforcing them by the aid of a more enlightened public opinion. The abatement of the nuisance and menace from spitting and from vitiation by smoke are cases in point. Pure air is one of the primary necessities of life, but only a small fraction of our countrymen actually enjoy this boon. To this end proper drainage and garbage removal and clean streets are needed. The transmission of disease by insects, flies, and vermin needs to be checked. A constant cause of mortality, among infants especially, is an impure milk supply. The same danger exists in other dairy products, cream, butter, cheese, and ice cream. In Washington, owing apparently to the enactment of a law in 1895 regulating the sale of milk, the death rate from diarrhea and inflammation of the bowels among children under 2 years of age was reduced from 160 or 170 to 135, then 109, 104, and in 1906 to 97. Similar reports come from many other cities in this country and abroad.

SEC. 2. *State hygiene.*—The regulation of the labor of women and children is usually a state matter. It has been suggested by Doctor Stiles that every woman should be allowed once a month to leave a factory without being asked questions or losing wages. The employment of mothers before and after childbirth should be prohibited, as it is now in a number of European countries. This single reform would help greatly to conserve the vitality of the next generation. Child labor in the South is in many cases the lesser of two evils, the other being exposure to the hook-worm disease on polluted farms. In these cases the abolition of child labor should be preceded by the abolition of hook-worm disease. Hours of labor have been steadily decreasing, and should be decreased further. Accidents are unnecessarily frequent on our American railroads, as well as in industrial establishments. Statistics do not exist for the latter. Special trades have special dangers. Among such trades are those using lead and other dangerous poisonous chemicals, as well as the dust-producing trades which tend to pulmonary troubles. The dark-room tenements are a common means in our large cities of depleting national vitality.

SEC. 3. *Federal hygiene.*—This includes quarantine, the inspection of immigrants and exclusion of those with infectious diseases, administration of government hospitals, of pure-food laws and meat inspection, and cooperation with state boards of health in fighting yellow fever, bubonic plague, etc. Federal power needs extension, however. Our interstate railroads should be improved in respect to the sanitation of sleeping cars, smoking cars, etc.

The movement to secure a more intelligent national organization of health is now being pushed by the President, President-elect, and Members of Congress, and has found expression in the recent platforms of both political parties. What is needed is that the Federal Government should make the National Capital a model of sanitation, should provide for more investigation in health matters and the dissemination of information on the prevention of tuberculosis, etc., should cooperate further with state and municipal authorities, and should check the pollution of interstate streams and prevent the transmission of disease-bearing meats or other food from one State to another. Lastly, it should secure, through whatever constitutional means exist, some method of collecting statistical information as to our national mortality and morbidity. Our shortcomings in this respect are now a national disgrace. There is no accurate record of births in any part of the United States, and that of deaths includes less than half our population. As a statistician has said of one of the States, "It buries its dead people with no more ceremony than it buries its dead dogs." Obviously, no intelligent control of epidemics and other diseases can be made unless the facts in regard to those diseases are known; in other words, unless there exist mortality and morbidity statistics of real value.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER VIII—CONSERVATION THROUGH SEMIPUBLIC HYGIENE.

SECTION 1. *Medical research and instruction.*—Semipublic hygiene comprises that relating to institutions and the medical profession. The hygiene of the future must depend more on discoveries in preventive medicine than on any other single factor, and institutions such as the Pasteur Institute, the Rockefeller and the Carnegie Institutes, and the research laboratories of the Government and universities offer the most

promising means of increasing this most useful and practical of all human knowledge. The knowledge is dispensed through medical schools in the training of physicians. These schools are improving so as to introduce more of hygiene and preventive medicine. We are still far, however, from having facilities for training public-health officers, or giving them such a degree as D. P. H. (diploma of public health), as is given in England.

SEC. 2. *The medical profession.*—Antiseptic surgery has in the last century been the greatest triumph of the medical profession, and has given it a greater prestige than ever before. It has greatly reduced the mortality from operations, and is illustrated by the figures in army operations. The mortality of the wounded in the Crimean war among English troops was 15 per cent. The mortality in the Transvaal war, 1900-1901, was less than 6 per cent.

In the practice of medicine, the tendency is progressively to give up the use of violent drugs and to depend more on hygiene. Through the modern fight against tuberculosis, physicians have come to prescribe fresh air in their practice generally. They are now turning in like manner to exploit the resources of diet, exercise, bathing, and mental hygiene.

There is danger that these new fields will be preempted by quacks. Many quacks to-day, far from using patent medicines, oppose the use of any drugs whatever. In order that modern hygiene shall be applied by trained physicians, it is necessary that they provide more facilities in this direction. The leaders of the profession are making every effort to raise all members of their profession to their own high standard. This standard not only aims to prevent malpractice and unethical operations, but to set an example to the people in public service and in personal hygienic living.

SEC. 3. *Institutional hygiene.*—Hospitals have done much to prevent disease by segregating infectious cases. Institutions for the deaf and blind and other defectives have led to a better utilization of their powers. Institutional care of the insane has done much, too, but can do more. Mental hygiene as a whole needs to be more carefully studied and taught in all its relations—heredity, alcohol, syphilis, and environment.

The modern sanitarium has become a useful institution for prevention of serious illness, as distinct from the hospital, of which the function has been to cure. Department stores, hotels, and other commercial institutions are installing ventilating and other hygienic apparatus. The churches are also taking part in the health movement, especially the Emmanuel Church in Boston.

SEC. 4. *School hygiene.*—The hygiene of school children is especially important because of its application to human life in its early stages. There is a world-wide movement, led by Switzerland and some other countries of Europe, to obtain and apply knowledge of how to educate the mind without weakening the body. As it is, school children are especially exposed to contagious diseases, which under present conditions often sweep through a whole school before the local health board even hears of it. Quite as serious, if not more so, is the protecting of school children from imperfect seating, lighting, ventilation, and sanitation.

Backward children, with defects of eye, ear, nose, or throat, are numerous, but experiments have shown that the majority could be improved both in intellect and in morals.

In respect to school hygiene, it is not so much lack of knowledge as lack of application of knowledge which is at fault. In order to find and then correct defects of eyes, ears, teeth, etc., and properly apply our knowledge, medical inspection is necessary. Such inspections as have been made disclose an astonishing amount of ill health, the percentage of morbidity being from 20 to 60 per cent. The committee on physical welfare of school children in New York found that 66 per cent needed medical or surgical attention for better nourishment; 40 per cent needed dental care; 38 per cent had enlarged glands of the neck; 31 per cent had defective hearing; 18 per cent had enlarged tonsils.

Eye strain is a particular evil of civilization and makes its first appearance in school when the scholar tries to accommodate the eye to the short range which reading requires, but for which the eye mechanism is not well adapted by nature. The evil effects of eye strain are not confined to that organ, but extend to the whole nervous system, and indirectly to the whole organism. Doctor Gould, who has made a special study of this subject, goes so far as to maintain that "eye strain is the chief source of the functional diseases of our citizens."

At present medical inspection is the exception rather than the rule. Only 70 cities in the United States outside of Massachusetts, and 32 cities and 321 towns in Massachusetts, have systems more or less complete. New York employs 150 physicians, who visit each public school once a day to examine children set aside for that purpose by the teacher. In Providence a fresh-air school for children suffering from tuberculosis has been established. The cost of the school per capita is about 50 per cent more than the ordinary schools, but the results justify the expenditure.

Our scholars are being seriously injured by nervous overstrain. Probably this is not because too much work is being required, but because the performance of this work is not accomplished economically. Some experiments seem to indicate that children could accomplish as much intellectually with far less dissipation of nervous energy if they were in the schoolroom about half of the time now spent there. High pressure and long hours are bad economy in schools as in factories.

Playgrounds conserve child vitality and are far superior to formal gymnastics. They provide physical training which accords with child instincts, and keep the child out of mischief and often out of jail. Here, as elsewhere, the suppression by civilized and urban life of the instinct for play and amusement is responsible for much of what we call "crime" and "depravity." In school, children should not only be surrounded by hygienic environment, but should be taught the value of hygiene. The suggestion of an annual "health day" or "health week" may prove a fruitful one for this purpose.

SEC. 5. *Voluntary and business organizations.*—Societies to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, social diseases, insanity, etc., or to advocate labor or health legislation (state and national), are now numerous and active. It is being found that philanthropy and profit are not always antagonistic. Labor organizations are connecting the health movement with the eight-hour movement. Farsighted employers are providing social secretaries to watch over the health, comfort, and happiness of their employees and are often eager for practical suggestions in these matters.

Corporations that have installed apparatus for ventilation and sanitation, even sometimes for the benefit of their machinery rather than their employees, have in known instances gotten back the cost in lessened illness and greater efficiency of work.

An interesting experiment near Paris was that of a mill employing 44 men and 75 women and children. Largely through the services, instruction, and suggestions of a medical officer there was not a single death in three years.

The temperance reform has to-day a powerful impulse in the demands by employers for more efficient labor and by the public for greater safety in travel. Locomotive engineers, conductors, and ship captains who drink can not get employment.

Life-insurance companies may possibly in the future realize their opportunity to make financial gains by participation in the health movement.

Finally, one of the greatest potential agencies for bringing about health reform is the public press. It is already interested and active in the movement, although the good it does is often undone by inserting quack advertising. This not only does direct harm, but often ties the hands of the editor, preventing him from expressing any disapproval of nostrums, however injurious or immoral.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER IX—CONSERVATION THROUGH PERSONAL HYGIENE.

SECTION 1. *Its importance.*—Personal hygiene is not only of direct importance to the individual, but furnishes the public opinion from which, and from which alone, sound public and semipublic hygiene can spring. Public hygiene will be ineffective unless supported by personal hygiene. The milk and water supply of a city may be ideal as supplied at a dwelling, but may be carelessly contaminated there. Observation shows that many of the world's most vital men and women have practiced hygiene and often thereby turned weak constitutions into strong ones. Cornaro, the Venetian nobleman, about to die at 37, adopted the "temperate life," taking especial care not to overeat. He lived to be nearly, or quite, 100.

SEC. 2. *Branches of personal hygiene.*—Personal hygiene comprises hygiene of environment (air, soil, dwellings, clothing), hygiene of nutrition, and hygiene of activity. The ideal conditions of health require purity in air, purity and proper use of food, and a proper balance between mental and physical activity, rest, and sleep. The present world-wide interest in personal hygiene and physical education is not due to any startling discoveries, but to the rediscovery of the importance of truths long insisted upon by the medical profession.

SEC. 3. *The hygiene of environment.*—The prime factor in environment is the atmosphere. Originally man was doubtless an outdoor animal. Civilization has brought him an indoor environment, and with it tuberculosis. Experiments in hospitals have shown that the agitation of the air by dry sweeping greatly increases bacteria. Air in a confined room may be contaminated by chemicals contained in wall paper, plaster, or mortar. The one place in which the individual has most control over his air supply is the bedroom. The fashion now of sleeping with wide-open windows, or even out of doors, is certain to improve American vitality. The windows of living and work rooms also may be open even in winter if a window board is used to deflect the air upward and prevent a cold stratum forming on the floor. The outdoor life or the abundant use of fresh air is an almost certain preventive of colds. This fact was commented upon by Franklin over a century ago, and has been rediscovered many times since, especially in the experience of army troops. The evils of bad air are not confined to its chemical content. A room is sometimes "close" simply because it is hot or overmoist or devoid of any air current.

The effect of air on the skin and of radiation of heat from the body is important. Consequently, a proper use of air involves a proper use of clothing, which needs to be both porous and light.

Closely connected with air hygiene is the hygiene of light. "Where sun and air enter seldom the physician enters often." The lighting of dwellings and schoolrooms is especially important with reference to the eyes. This is true also of even the color and texture of the printed page we read. Probably one-fourth of all educated people in America suffer from disturbances due more or less to eye strain and its numerous indirect effects.

SEC. 4. *The hygiene of nutrition.*—The scientific study of diet has only just begun, and few authoritative results can yet be stated. That diet has a distinct relation to endurance has been rendered probable by many investigations, which seem to show in particular that avoidance of overeating, and especially of excess in protein, and thorough mastication are wholesome rules. In the choice of foods the individual must be given a wide latitude. His own instinct, restored and educated by avoiding food bolting which blunts it, will probably be a truer guide than the wisest of physiologists. Diseased foods, such as oysters polluted with sewage, may transmit typhoid and other maladies.

SEC. 5. *Drug habits.*—Poisons, whether taken into the body or produced within, are injurious. The commonest form of intoxication is alcoholic. Its evils are becoming more apparent than ever before. As Metchnikoff says, it lowers the resistance of the white corpuscles, which are the natural defenders of the body. It predisposes to tuberculosis and numerous other diseases. The findings of the "Committee of Fifty" for the investigation of the liquor problem are important evidence of the evils of the use of alcohol, and these have not received the attention which they deserve. Absinthe in France is being recognized now as a distinct menace to the nation, and in Germany there is a tendency toward a lessened use of alcohol in all its forms. But the movement against the abuse of alcohol has reached its highest point in America.

The evils of tobacco are less and are less appreciated. Its stunting effects on the growing child are especially harmful.

SEC. 6. *Activity hygiene.*—It is an encouraging sign of the times that baths are coming more into vogue, both through the private bath tub for the wealthy and the public baths for the poor. During the last generation the importance of exercise has come to be acknowledged, due largely to the growth of modern athletics. The athletic ideal of the Greeks was, however, higher than that which now prevails in this country. Overexertion, physical and mental, is one of the chief American faults. The danger signal of fatigue is seldom observed, and the instinct for recreation and amusement is often stifled.

SEC. 7. *Sex hygiene.*—Undue reticence on this subject is responsible for the general ignorance as to the extent to which the abuse of the sex relation is injuring this and every nation, physically, mentally, and morally. Syphilis poisons the blood and affects all parts of the body. It makes the individual a "bad risk" for life insurance companies for several years, and is likely to be transmitted to others through a kiss or through the use of a common towel, while the danger of transmitting from husband to wife, or vice versa, continues for many years. Syphilis is one of the few really hereditary diseases, and the saddest of all facts connected with it is that the guilty parent may escape and the innocent

children suffer. Gonorrhœa, while usually cured without apparent impairment of health, destroys fertility, and for years after it has apparently ceased may be reactivated. It is responsible for a large number of the cases of infantile blindness and for a larger percentage of many of the serious troubles of women. The social diseases, while seldom assigned as a cause of death, are known to predispose to other diseases and greatly to shorten life.

SEC. 8. *Personal hygiene in general.*—The cumulative effect of hygiene, or of lack of hygiene, needs emphasis. Breathing, eating, working, and sleeping are matters of daily habit. If they are wrong, the evil, however slight, being repeated every day for many years, produces cumulative effects more subtle, but often more powerful, than the effects of sudden infection or accident.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER X—ARE HYGIENIC MEASURES EUGENIC?

SECTION 1. *The prolongation of weak lives.*—The question has been raised whether reduction in infant and child mortality will not weaken rather than strengthen the race by interfering with natural selection and favoring the survival of the unfit. It is pointed out that the mortality at later ages of life has not decreased, as has that in the earlier ages. There is probably, however, a sufficient explanation of this in the fact that the improvement in hygienic living has not as yet affected adults as much as children. Parents are quick to apply for the benefit of their children new methods of preventing disease, such as sterilizing milk, but do not take the same precautions for themselves. The hurry and stress of modern life has in fact tended to produce in some respects more unhygienic habits among adults than prevailed under the simpler conditions of a generation ago.

SEC. 2. *Children's diseases impair both fit and unfit.*—It must be borne in mind also that the same children's diseases and other causes which tend to kill the unfit child also tend to injure the proper development of the fit. Consequently a lessening of children's diseases will have the effect of not only prolonging weak lives, but also of prolonging and developing the strong. Statistics, so far as available, appear to show that where infant mortality is the highest, mortality at all ages is high.

SEC. 3. *Fitness is relative to environment.*—What is sometimes called degeneration does not deserve that name. A lessening of physical strength, for instance, can not be called degeneration if conditions under civilization do not require the same physical strength as our barbarian ancestors needed. It is adaptation to existing conditions which measures fitness.

Whatever danger of degeneration there may be from the care of the insane and defective classes can be avoided if the health ideals of the Nation are strong and broad enough to meet the situation, for with these high health ideals will come a demand which will prevent the perpetuation of the unfit and through the mere force of public opinion lead in general to healthier marriages.

SUMMARY OF PART IV.—RESULTS OF CONSERVING LIFE.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER XI—PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

SECTION 1. *Life is lengthening.*—So far as we can judge from statistics of the average duration of life, it has been on the increase for three hundred and fifty years, and is now increasing more rapidly than ever before. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the increase was at the rate of about four years per century; during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century the rate was about nine years. At present in Massachusetts life is lengthening at the rate of about fourteen years per century; in Europe about seventeen; and in Prussia, the land of medical discovery and its application, twenty-seven. In India, where medical progress is practically unknown, the life span is short (twenty-five) and remains stationary.

SEC. 2. *Table showing further practicable prolongation.*—It is possible to estimate the effect on the length of life of the partial elimination of various diseases. Using the statistics, experience, and estimate of 18 physicians as to the preventability of each of the list of 90 causes of death, we find that the length of life could easily be increased from 45 to 60, an increase of one-third, or fifteen years. This would result in a permanent reduction in death rate of about 25 per cent. The principal reductions would be from infantile diarrhea and enteritis, over 60 per cent of which could be prevented, with the result of an addition to the average length of life of 2.32 years. Broncho-pneumonia, also an infant disease, could be prevented to the extent of 50 per cent, whereby life would be lengthened by 0.60 year. Meningitis, which is usually fatal at the age of 2, could be prevented by at least 70 per cent, and this prevention would lengthen the average life by 0.60 year. Eighty-five per cent of death by typhoid fever is unnecessary, and if avoided would lengthen life at least 0.65 year. It would be feasible to prevent at least 75 per cent of cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, and thereby to lengthen life by about two years. If the deaths from violence were reduced only 35 per cent, human life would be increased by 0.86 year. The prevention of 45 per cent of cases of pneumonia would lengthen life by 0.94 year. These seven diseases alone could easily be reduced by these amounts so as to lengthen life by eight years. This could be done simply through insistence by the public on pure milk, pure water, pure air, and reasonable protection from accidents.

SEC. 3. *Diagram showing effect of prolongation at different ages.*—If we take the diagram representing the life table of Massachusetts for 1893-1897, we may use it as the basis for constructing an ideal curve to show the effect of prevention if applied according to the ratios of prevention given in the preceding table. The results agree substantially with those found in the table and show that about thirteen or more years could easily be added to the average duration of life. The diagram also shows the extent to which the additional life would fall in different ages. The per cent of life which would fall to the ages between 17½ and 60, taken as the working period, would remain the same, namely, about 55 per cent.

SEC. 4. *Fifteen years a safe minimum estimate of prolongation possible.*—The estimate of fifteen years is a minimum because, first, it takes no account of future medical discoveries, such as a method of curing or preventing cancer and of postponing old age, as would Metchnikoff; second, it takes little account of the cumulative influence of hygiene. The full benefit of hygiene can not be felt until it is practiced throughout life, and not at the approach of specific danger. Most so-called "causes" of death are merely the last straws which break the camel's back. When a pure water supply prevents deaths from typhoid fever, it prevents two or three times as many deaths from other causes. Third, it takes no account of the racial effects of new health ideals leading, in a general way, as they must, to healthier marriages.

SEC. 5. *Need of lengthening human life.*—With increase of knowledge the period of education or preparation for life must constantly increase. This fact creates a need for a longer life, with the later periods of life increased in proportion. The result of such a prolongation will be not the keeping alive of invalids, but the creation of a population containing a large number of vigorous old men. Metchnikoff says, "The old man will no longer be subject to loss of memory or to intellectual weakness; he will be able to apply his great experience to the most complicated and most delicate parts of the social life."

SEC. 6. *The normal lifetime.*—It is usually recognized that human life is abnormally short, but no exact determination has ever been made of what constitutes a normal lifetime. Flourens maintains that a mammal lives five times the length of its growing period, which would mean, since the growing period for man does not cease until about 30, a normal human lifetime of one hundred and fifty years. Another method of estimating normal life is to reckon the length of normal life as the time when old age now sets in, 83 years. But clearly, if Metchnikoff is right in thinking that old age itself is abnormal, the normal lifetime must exceed 83. Many remarkable cases of longevity are on record, but most cases of reputed centenarians are not authenticated. Drakenburg's record was authentic, and he lived to be 146. Mrs. Wood, of Portland, Oreg., recently died at 120. To what extent these exceptional cases could be made common can not, as yet, be known.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER XII—THE MONEY VALUE OF INCREASED VITALITY.

SECTION 1. *Money appraisal of preventable wastes.*—Doctor Farr has estimated the net economic value of an English agricultural laborer at various times of life by discounting his chance of future earnings after subtracting the cost of maintenance. On the basis of this table we may construct a rough estimate of the worth of an average American life at various ages, assuming that only three-fourths of those of working age are actually earners of money or housekeepers. It gradually rises from a value of \$90 in the first year to \$4,200 at the age of 30, and then declines until it becomes negative for the higher ages. This estimate assumes \$700 per year as the average earnings in middle life. This is largely conjecture, but is regarded as a very safe estimate. Applying this table to the existing population at various ages in the United States, we find that the average value of a person now living in the United States is \$2,900, and the average value of the lives now sacrificed by preventable deaths is \$1,700. The latter is smaller than the former because the age of the dying is greater than the age of the living. Applying the \$2,900 to the population of eighty-five and a half millions, we find that our population may be valued as assets at more than \$250,000,000,000; and since the number of preventable deaths is estimated at 630,000, the annual waste from preventable deaths is 630,000 times \$1,700, or about \$1,000,000,000. This represents the annual preventable loss of potential earnings.

We saw in Chapter III that there are always 3,000,000 persons in the United States on the sick list, of whom about 1,000,000 are in the working period of life and about three-quarters are actually workers and must lose at least \$700, which makes the aggregate loss from illness more than \$500,000,000. Adding to this another \$500,000,000 as the expense of medicine, medical attendance, special foods, etc., we find the total cost of illness to be about \$1,000,000,000 per year, of which it is assumed that at least one-half is preventable. Adding the preventable loss from death, \$1,000,000,000, to the preventable loss from illness, \$500,000,000, we find one and a half billions as the very lowest at which we can estimate the preventable loss from disease and death in this country. The true figures from the statistics available may well amount to several times this figure, but when statistics are based partially on conjecture they need to be stated with special caution.

SEC. 2. *The cost of conservation.*—In Huddersfield the annual deaths of infants for ten years had been 310. By systematic education of mothers, the number in 1907 was reduced to 212. The cost of saving these 98 lives was about \$2,000, or about \$20 each. Gen. Leonard Wood declared that the discovery of the means of preventing yellow fever saves annually more lives than were lost in the Cuban war. The hook-worm disease in the South impairs the earning power of its workmen by 25 or 50 per cent. To restore this earning power costs, by curing this disease, on an average, less than \$1 for each case. These and other examples show that the return on investments in health are often several thousand per cent per annum. Probably no such unexploited opportunity for rich returns exists in any other field of investment. An actuary suggests that if insurance companies should combine to contribute \$200,000 a year for the purpose of improving the public health, the cost would be one-eighth of 1 per cent of the premiums, and it would be reasonable to expect a decrease in death claims of much more than 1 per cent. Even this 1 per cent would make a profit of more than seven times the expense.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER XIII—THE GENERAL VALUE OF INCREASED VITALITY.

SECTION 1. *Disease, poverty, and crime.*—Money estimates of waste of life are necessarily imperfect and sometimes misleading. The real wastes can only be expressed in terms of human misery. Poverty and disease are twin evils and each plays into the hands of the other. From each springs vice and crime. Again, whatever diminishes poverty tends to improve health, and vice versa.

SEC. 2. *Conservation of natural resources.*—The conservation of our natural resources—land, raw materials, forests, and water—will provide the food, clothing, shelter, and other means of maintaining healthy life, while the conservation of health likewise tends in many ways to conserve and increase wealth. The more vigorous and long-lived the race, the better utilization it will make of its natural resources. This will be true for two reasons in particular: First, the greater inventiveness or resourcefulness of vigorous minds in vigorous bodies. Civilization consists chiefly in invention, and the most progressive nations are those whose rate of invention is most rapid. Second, the greater foresight and solicitude for the future. As it is usually the normal healthy man who provides life insurance for his family, so it will be the normal healthy nation which will take due care of its resources for the benefit of generations yet unborn.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER XIV—THINGS WHICH NEED TO BE DONE.

SECTION 1. *Enumeration of principal measures.*—Federal, state, and municipal boards of health should be better appreciated and supported. Their powers of investigation, administration, and disseminating information should be enlarged. School hygiene should be practiced, and personal hygiene more emphasized. The multiplication of degenerates should be made impossible.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

Tuberculosis in New York City, 1881-1908.

I.—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Year.	General population.	Total deaths, all causes.	General death rate.	Total tuberculous deaths.	Death rate, all tuberculosis.	Deaths, pulmonary tuberculosis.	Deaths, other tuberculosis.	Per cent of tuberculosis to total deaths.	Death rate, pulmonary tuberculosis.	Total number cases tuberculosis reported, including duplicates.	Duplicates.	Number specimens sputum examined.
1881	1,244,511	38,624	31.04	6,123	4.92	5,312	811	15.85	4.27			
1882	1,280,857	37,924	29.61	6,052	4.72	5,247	805	15.96	4.10			
1883	1,318,264	34,011	25.80	5,948	4.51	5,290	658	17.47	4.01			
1884	1,356,764	35,034	25.82	6,089	4.45	5,235	804	17.28	3.86			
1885	1,396,388	35,682	25.55	5,945	4.26	5,196	749	16.66	3.72			
1886	1,437,170	37,351	25.99	6,349	4.42	5,477	872	16.99	3.81			
1887	1,479,143	38,933	26.32	6,007	4.09	5,260	747	15.43	3.56			
1888	1,522,341	40,175	26.39	6,073	3.99	5,290	813	15.12	3.46			
1889	1,566,801	39,679	25.32	6,041	3.86	5,179	862	15.22	3.30			
1890	1,612,559	40,103	24.87	6,409	3.97	5,492	917	15.38	3.41			
1891	1,659,654	43,659	26.31	6,109	3.56	5,160	949	13.99	3.11			
1892	1,708,124	44,329	25.95	6,061	3.55	5,033	1,028	13.67	2.95			
1893	1,758,010	44,486	25.30	6,103	3.51	5,124	1,039	13.85	2.91			
1894	1,809,353	41,175	22.76	5,720	3.16	4,638	1,062	13.89	2.57	4,166		511
1895	1,873,201	44,420	23.18	6,283	3.35	5,205	1,078	14.47	2.78			
1896	1,906,139	41,622	21.84	5,926	3.11	4,994	982	14.24	2.62	8,334		1,850
1897	1,940,553	38,877	20.03	5,791	2.98	4,843	948	14.89	2.50	9,735		2,703
1898	1,976,527	40,438	20.46	5,901	2.99	4,957	944	14.59	2.51	10,798	2,239	2,920
1899	2,014,330	39,911	19.81	6,209	3.08	5,238	971	15.56	2.60	10,484	2,472	3,115
1900	2,055,714	43,227	21.03	6,179	3.00	5,278	901	14.29	2.56	9,639	2,436	3,512
1901	2,118,209	43,307	20.44	6,049	2.85	5,233	816	13.97	2.47	12,135	3,005	4,397
1902	2,182,836	41,704	19.11	5,744	2.63	4,803	851	13.77	2.24	13,383	3,788	4,631
1903	2,241,680	41,749	18.56	6,086	2.70	5,250	836	14.60	2.33	15,787	4,698	7,764
1904	2,318,831	48,093	21.00	6,275	2.71	5,495	780	12.89	2.37	20,451	6,638	9,006
1905	2,390,382	45,199	18.91	6,348	2.66	5,678	670	14.04	2.38	24,142	9,106	11,431
1906	2,464,432	46,108	18.71	6,696	2.72	5,900	796	14.52	2.39	22,092	8,201	16,003
1907	2,541,084	47,698	18.76	6,809	2.68	6,030	779	13.49	2.37	24,363	10,746	20,595
1908	2,620,447	44,061	16.82	6,767	2.58	5,961	836	15.36	2.26	27,750	11,530	22,115

II.—GREATER NEW YORK.

1898	3,272,418	66,224	20.26	9,265	2.69	7,724	1,541	13.97	2.25			3,945
1899	3,356,722	65,344	19.47	9,575	2.70	8,016	1,559	14.65	2.26			4,500
1900	3,446,042	70,872	20.57	9,630	2.79	8,154	1,476	13.59	2.37	14,433	2,456	5,289
1901	3,554,079	70,717	19.91	9,389	2.64	8,135	1,254	13.28	2.29	17,588	4,191	6,744
1902	3,665,825	68,112	18.58	8,888	2.42	7,571	1,312	13.44	2.07	16,614	4,268	7,820
1903	3,781,423	67,923	17.96	9,287	2.46	8,001	1,286	13.70	2.12	20,296	5,052	11,859
1904	3,901,023	77,085	19.99	9,744	2.50	8,495	1,249	12.49	2.18	28,444	9,721	16,971
1905	4,024,780	73,714	18.31	9,658	2.40	8,535	1,123	13.10	2.12	31,963	11,132	18,639
1906	4,152,860	76,203	18.35	10,194	2.45	8,955	1,239	13.38	2.16	30,826	10,741	21,779
1907	4,285,435	79,205	18.76	10,292	2.39	8,999	1,263	12.96	2.10	32,730	13,005	27,277
1908	4,422,685	73,072	16.52	10,147	2.29	8,870	1,277	13.88	2.01	36,782	13,457	30,092

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

Table showing death rates from all causes and death rates from tuberculous diseases per 1,000 population in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, from 1886 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	New York.		London.		Paris.		Berlin.		Vienna.	
	General death rates.	Tuberculous death rates.	General death rates.	Tuberculous death rates.	General death rates.	Tuberculous death rates.	General death rates.	Tuberculous death rates.	General death rates.	Tuberculous death rates.
1886	25.99	4.42	20.6	2.93	25.25	5.56	25.6	3.4	26.6	7
1887	26.32	4.06	20.3	2.71	23.92	5.15	21.8	3.1	25.8	6.4
1888	23.39	3.99	19.3	2.54	22.92	4.93	20.3	3.1	25.2	6.2
1889	25.32	3.88	18.4	2.56	23.78	5.11	23	3.3	24.5	5.8
1890	24.87	3.97	21.4	2.94	23.7	5.26	21.5	3	24.4	5.8
1891	26.31	3.56	21.4	2.81	22.45	5.13	20.8	2.9	25	5.7
1892	25.95	3.55	20.7	2.68	23.24	4.54	19.9	2.6	24.9	5.5
1893	25.3	3.51	21.2	2.65	22.25	4.92	21	2.7	24	5.1
1894	22.76	3.16	17.8	2.43	21.32	5.1	17.6	2.5	23.2	5
1895	23.14	3.35	19.9	2.5	22.3	5	20.2	2.6	23.3	5.3
1896	21.84	3.11	18.6	2.4	20.1	4.8	18	2.5	22.3	4.9
1897	20.03	2.98	18.2	2.46	18.6	4.6	17.7	2.5	20.9	4.7
1898*	20.26	2.69	18.8	2.48	19.7	4.79	17.2	2.4	20.1	4.3
1899	19.47	2.7	20	2.55	21.5	5.12	18.7	2.6	20.9	4.7
1900	20.57	2.8	19.2	2.42	22.1	5.46	19	2.67	21	4.76
1901	19.9	2.64	17.7	2.34	18.3	4.57	18	2.52	19.8	4.54
1902	18.58	2.42	17.7	2.26	18.1	4.53	16.1	2.39	19.6	4.45
1903	17.95	2.46	15.7	2.19	17.2	4.47	16.5	2.16	18.6	4.4
1904	20.01	2.51	16.6	2.23	17.7	4.49	16.9	2.4	18.6	4.32
1905	18.32	2.42	15.6	1.99	17.4	4.83	17.2	2.54	17.5	3.83
1906	18.35	2.45	15.1	2.04	17.5	-----	15.8	2.23	17.3	3.79
1907	18.76	2.26	14.3	1.96	-----	-----	15.4	2.19	-----	-----
1908	16.52	2.29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Greater New York, commencing 1898.

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

Deaths and death rates from diarrheal and all diseases under 1 year of age, months of June, July, August, and September, years 1891 to 1909, inclusive, old city of New York.

Year.	Deaths, diarrheal diseases.	Rates, diarrheal diseases.	Deaths, all causes.	Rates, all causes.
1891	2,624	169.0	5,128	330.4
1892	2,722	170.2	5,460	341.7
1893	2,514	152.9	4,993	303.9
1894	2,485	146.8	5,057	298.8
1895	2,567	146.5	5,180	295.7
1896	2,338	131.8	4,918	277.2
1897	2,266	126.1	4,550	253.2
1898	2,409	132.3	4,829	265.2
1899	1,740	94.2	3,987	216.0
1900	2,030	105.6	4,189	238.0
1901	1,897	95.8	4,206	212.3
1902	1,693	82.9	3,872	189.7
1903	1,623	77.3	3,673	174.6
1904	1,997	92.1	4,290	197.8
1905	2,119	94.8	4,434	198.4
1906	1,988	85.3	4,292	183.3
1907	1,975	83.1	4,483	188.7
1908	1,987	81.1	4,098	167.2
1909	1,472	68.2	3,870	153.1

EXHIBIT NO. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK—OUTLINE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1. The notification of all cases of tuberculosis is compulsory.
2. Microscopical examinations of sputum for the early and accurate diagnosis of tuberculosis are made free by the department of health when the name and address of the patient and other data necessary for registration accompany the specimen.

3. Every case of tuberculosis remaining at home and not under the care of a private physician is visited by a medical inspector or trained nurse, to report on the sanitary condition of the habitation, the social, economic, and physical condition of the patient, and to give instructions. If conditions warrant, the patients remain at home, under the continuous supervision of a special corps of trained nurses and physicians.

4. Cases under the care of private physicians are not visited, excepting on his request. Circulars of instruction for the patient, however, are sent to him.

5. When for any reason a case of tuberculosis constitutes a serious menace to others, and the danger can not be obviated, the patient is removed, by force if necessary, to a hospital of the department of health, and retained there.

6. Patients living at home are required to notify the department of health of any change of address, and all hospitals and other institutions report transfers and discharges. Physicians who have reported

private cases are requested, by letter, twice a year, to furnish information as to the present address and condition of such patients.

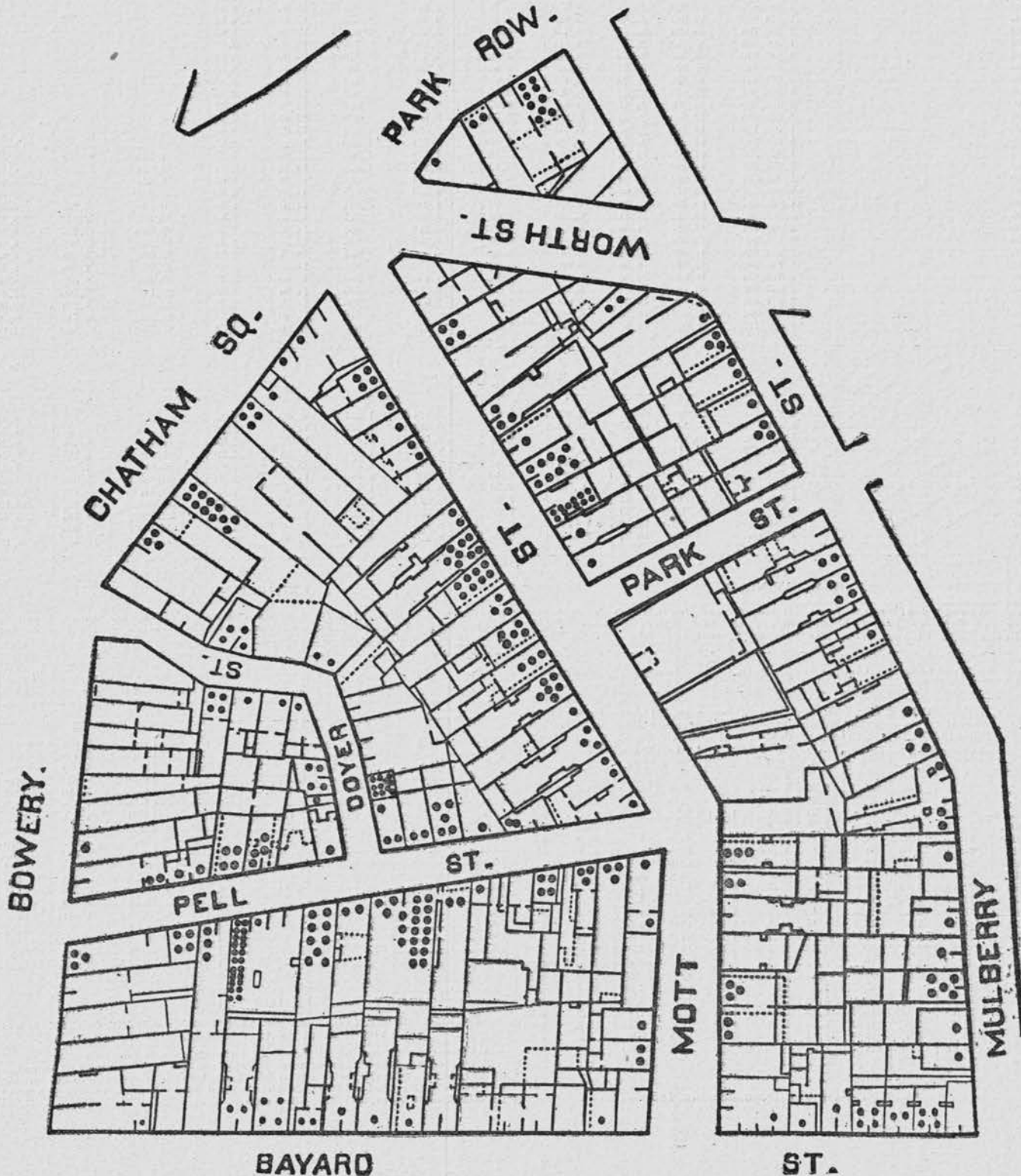
7. Premises vacated by the death or removal of a tuberculous person are disinfected by the department of health free of charge, or an order is issued to the landlord requiring renovation. The premises may not be occupied by others until such orders are complied with.

8. The department of health carries on an extensive educational campaign by means of lectures, circulars, stereopticon exhibits, articles in the daily press, etc.

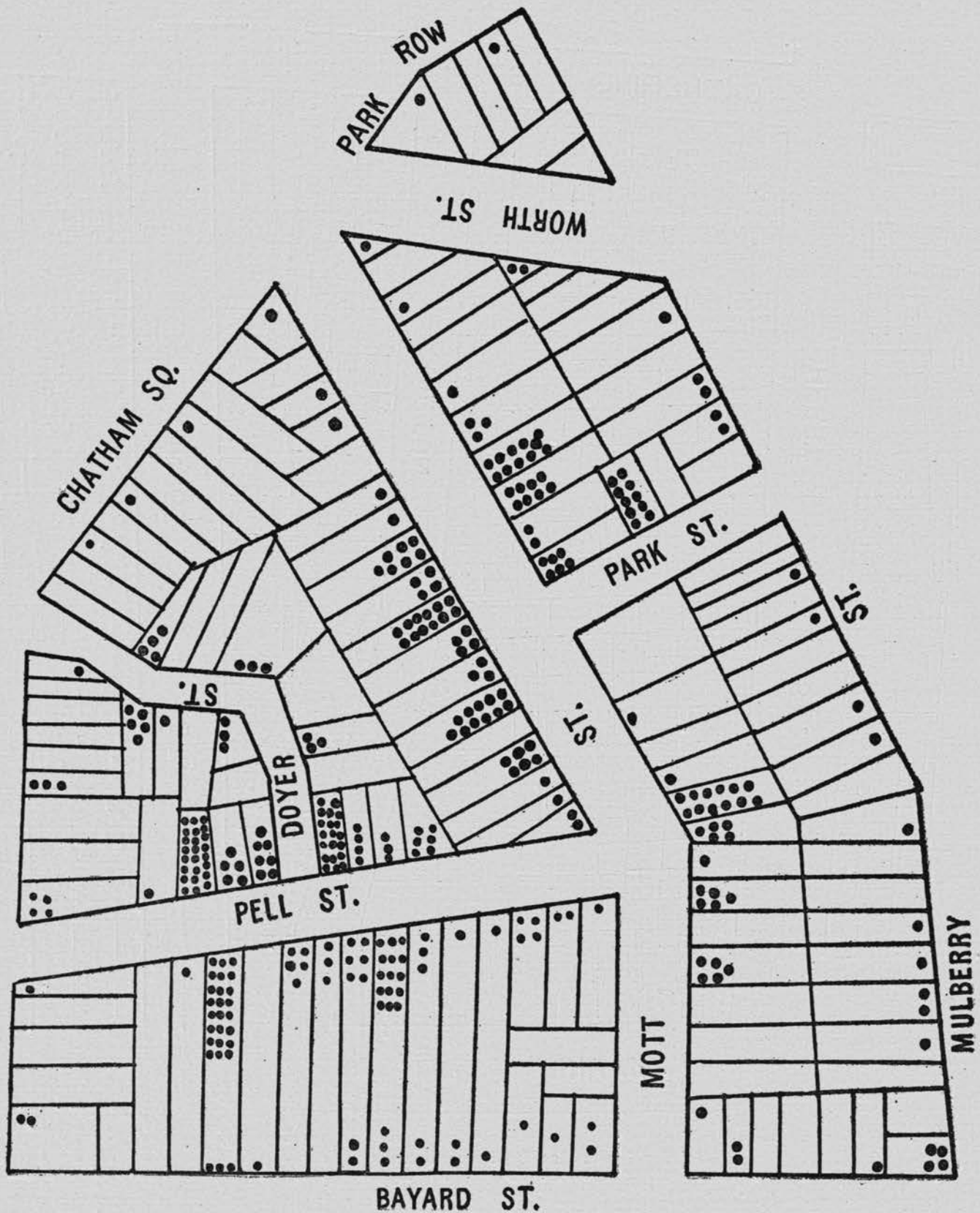
9. The department of health maintains three classes of institutions—(a) three special clinics for ambulant cases, (b) a sanatorium in the country for hopeful cases, (c) a hospital for advanced cases and for those which have been forcibly removed.

10. Scientific investigations with reference to tuberculosis are carried on in the research laboratory of the department of health by a highly trained corps of workers.

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

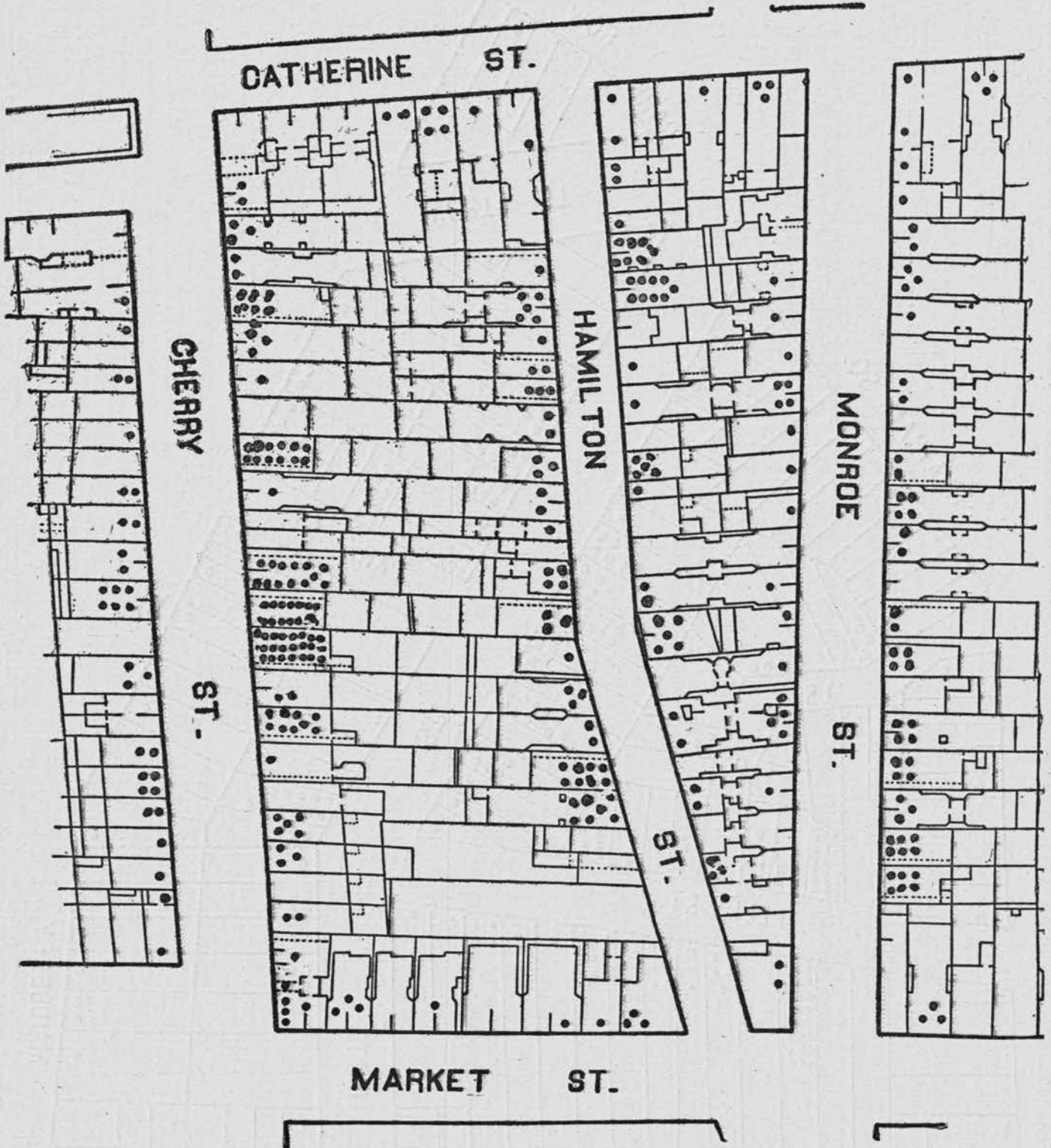


1894-1903—Cases of tuberculosis,

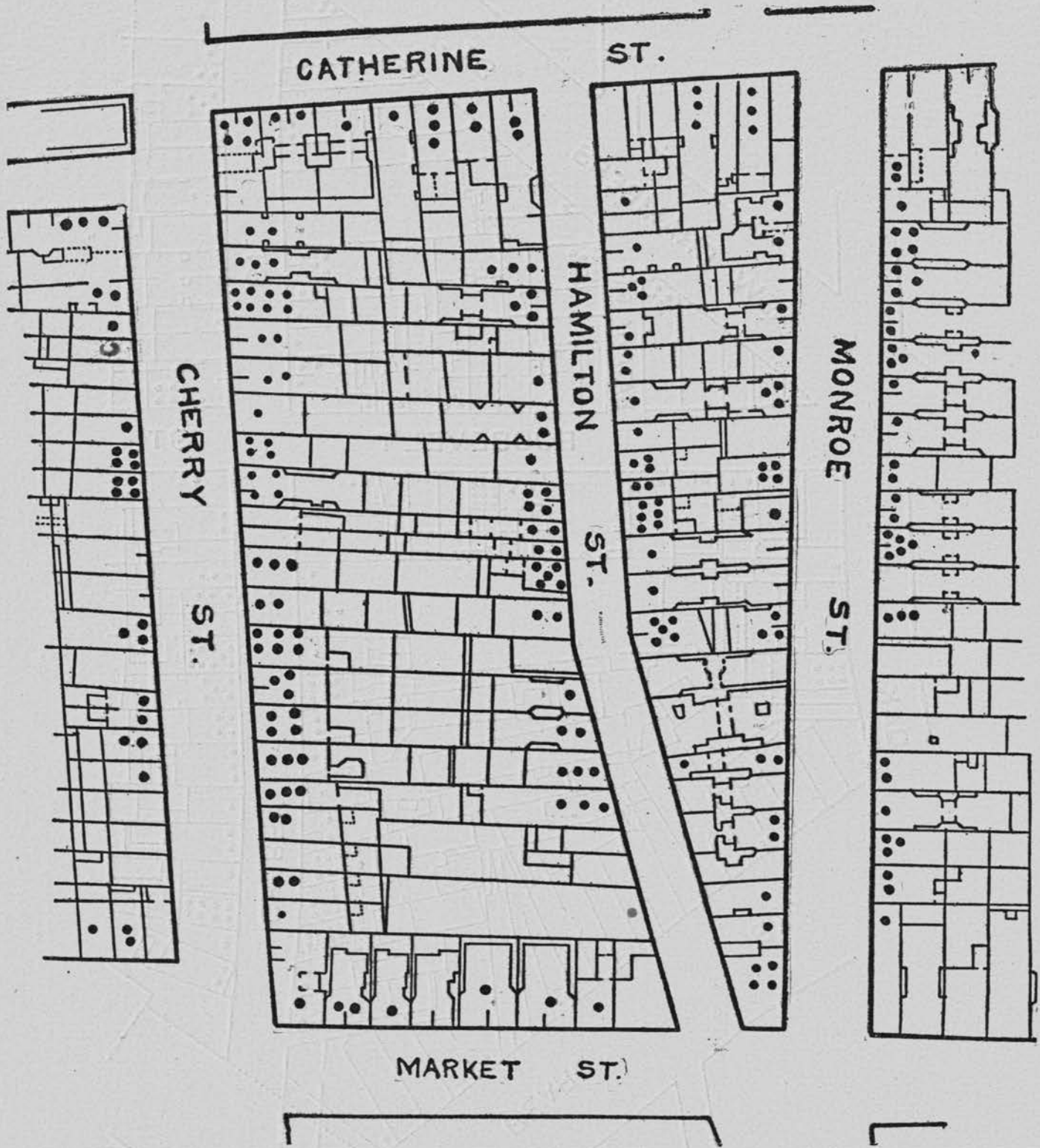


1899-1903—Cases of tuberculosis.

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

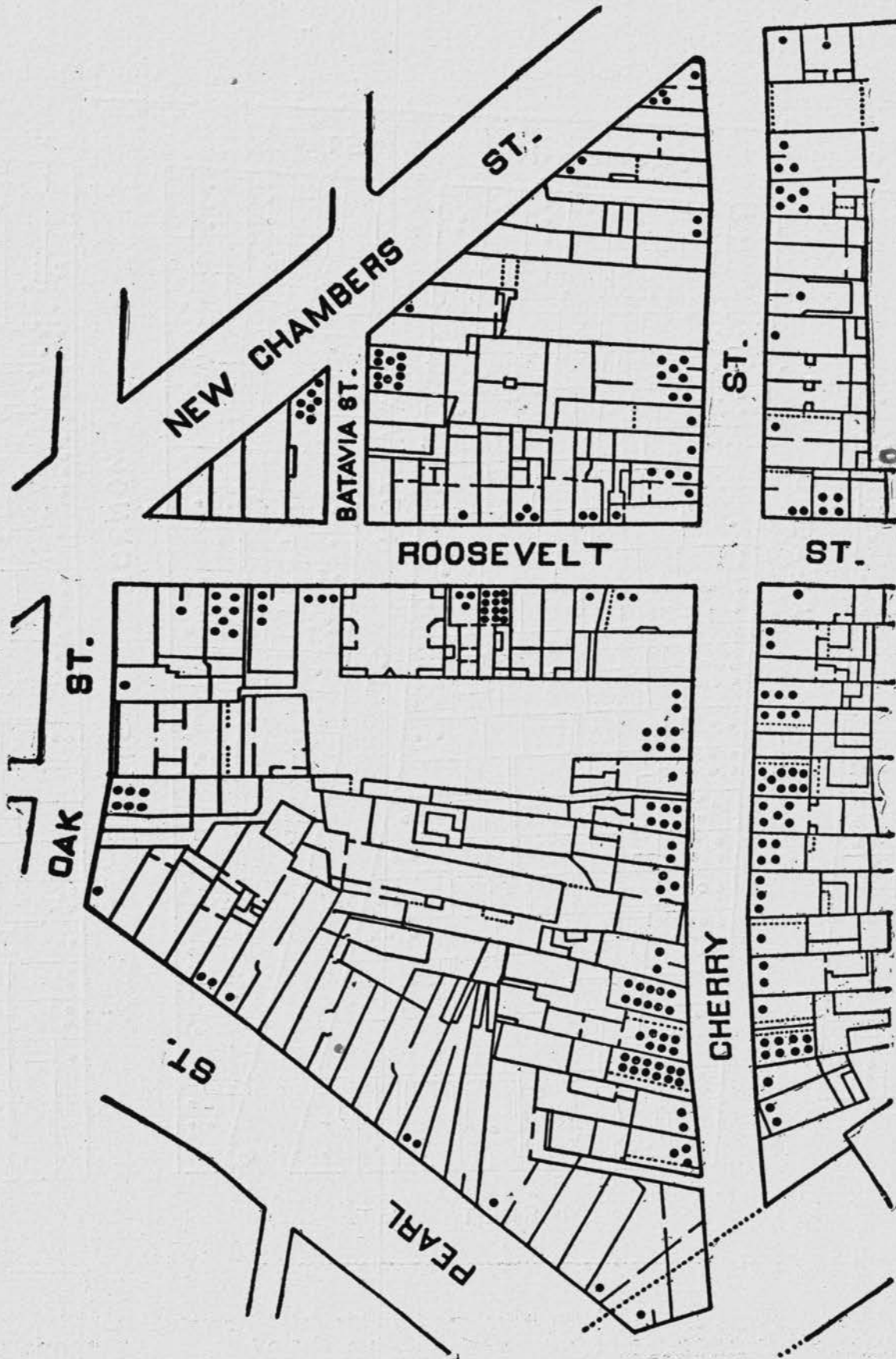


1894-1898—Cases of tuberculosis.

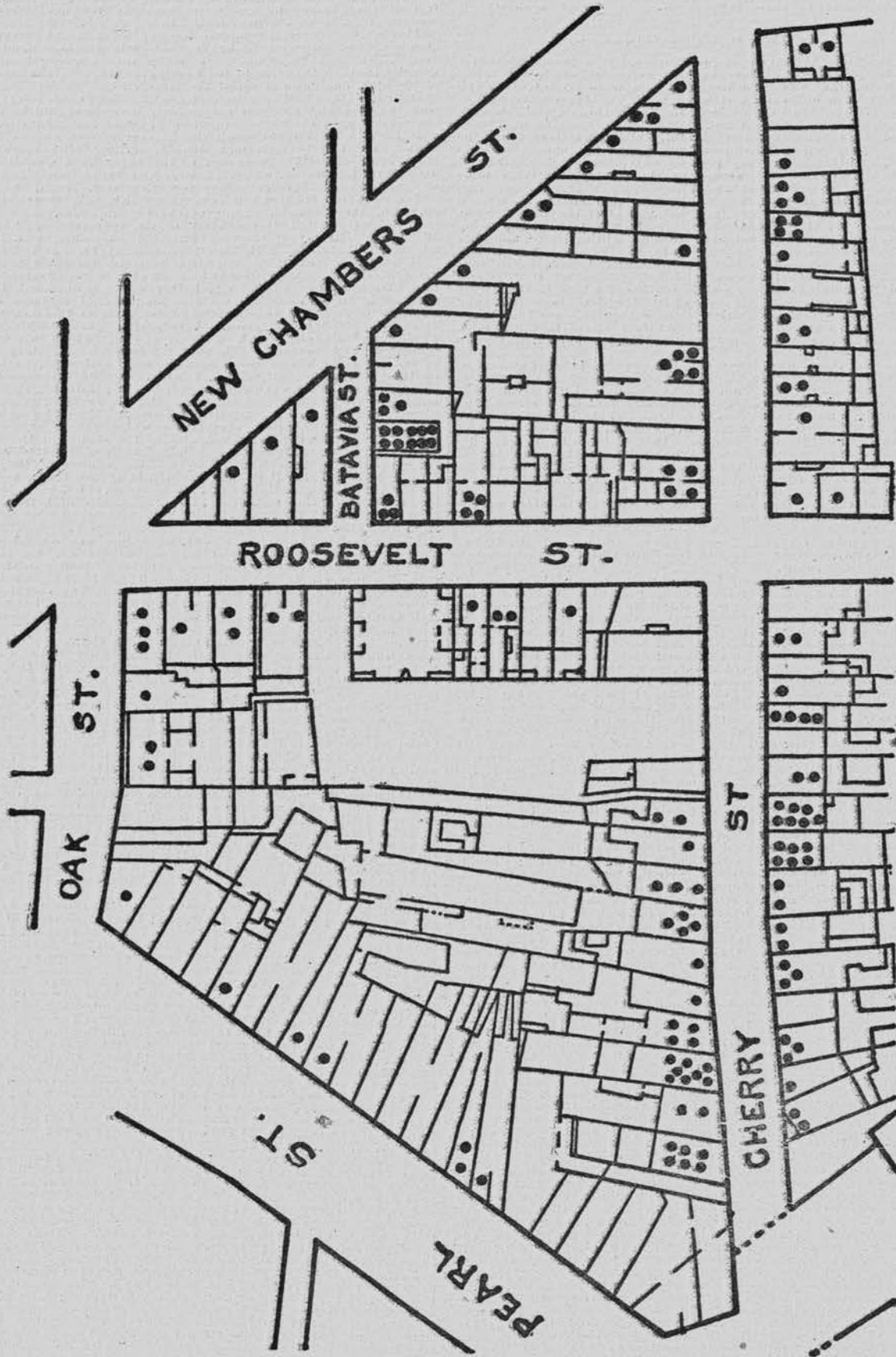


1899-1903—Cases of tuberculosis.

EXHIBIT NO. 8.



1894-1898—Cases of tuberculosis.



1899-1903—Cases of tuberculosis.

EXHIBIT NO. 9.

PREVENTABLE DISEASE IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—CAUSE, EFFECT, AND REMEDY—READ BEFORE THE CINCINNATI ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, OCTOBER 7.

[Maj. W. O. Owen, M. D., Fort Thomas, Ky.]

Owing to the fact that my ideas, as expressed in a pamphlet that I had printed for private circulation, have appeared in part in the public press, and fearing that some one may be misled as to my intention and thought, I have concluded that it were better to express myself as fully as I can to the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati and, through it, to the profession at large. I had no thought of making an attack upon any individual, and therefore carefully abstained from using the name of any officer where possible offense might be taken. My aim was to call the attention of my professional brothers to a state of affairs which appeared to me as costing the Government large sums of money and the soldier great and unnecessary suffering from preventable disease; to call attention to the fact that the Red Cross of the Geneva convention, which was intended to protect the surgeon, was actually a menace to his personal safety, for he was unwittingly using it to protect property which belonged to the fighting force and was only loaned to the hospitals for temporary use. To ask you if you felt that you could agree with the position which I have taken that you put your shoulder to the wheel and help me to see if we could not as a body be able to create a public sentiment which in the future would lead to the correction of this, which I believe to be a wrong inflicted on the soldiers of all armies. I have seen in print that many medical men were sacrificed to save the military officer in the Crimea from the public clamor. Has not similar matter happened in the United States?

There occurred from May, 1898, to June, 1899, in the armies of the United States, deaths from diarrhea and dysentery, 342; typhoid fever, 2,774; homicide, suicide, and gunshot wounds, 1,020. Out of a total death of 6,619, diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid fever, 3,116; homicide, suicide, and gunshot wounds, 1,020. This is slightly more than three deaths from these well-known preventable diseases to one of homicide, suicide, and gunshot wounds. (See Table VII, p. 349, Report of the Surgeon-General United States Army to the Secretary of War, 1899.) It will be noticed that this includes the battle casualties of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines to June, 1899. Was this loss an imperative military necessity?

I believe that the day has come when all sanitary matters of the army should be placed under the control of the Army Medical Department for the reasons—

1. That by so doing very large economies may be made in the maintenance of the army, both in money to the United States and in suffering to the individual soldier.

2. To enable the Army Medical Department to obtain the immunity guaranteed by international treaty, which at present is not fully done.

Under the first head I would call attention to the fact that nowhere in statute law are the duties of the army medical man laid down except in one place, which says that he shall attend to the families of officers and men free, and in one other, that the Secretary of War may assign him to such duties as he may deem for the best interests of the service: "Provided, That the medical officers of the army and contract surgeons shall, whenever practicable, attend the families of officers and soldiers free of charge." (Supp. Rev. Stats. U. S., Vol. I, chap. 217, par. 6, p. 457.) "That medical officers of the army may be assigned by the Secretary of War to such duties as the interests of the service may demand." (Supp. Rev. Stats. U. S., Vol. II, chap. 270, sec. 3, p. 53.) The opinion expressed by a medical officer that a man has defects that disqualify him for service as a soldier is not final; it is a common thing for these men to be accepted by special authority, the defects being noted on the enlistment papers.

There is no regulation, so far as I know—and I think that I know—which requires an officer in charge of construction to submit the plans of construction to the Medical Department for an expression of an opinion as to the sanitary results before beginning the construction. The result is that every post at which I have served, even the most modern, is full of sanitary error that has cost much money to correct, when it has been corrected. Much disease has been the result.

In the annual reports of the Surgeon-General will be found each year accounts of many faults of sanitation which have been reported in the preceding twelve months. Each of these faults could have been prevented by proper medical advice at the time when the original construction was being made. When examining these reports it should be borne in mind that attention is only called to the more glaring instances which have been brought before the office, and that the mass is too great to be placed in an annual report.

All that the Medical Department can do is for its individual members to report errors and recommend their correction. It is only a courtesy when the commanding officer listens to his medical officer. He is compelled by regulation to listen, but he is given the expressed right not to carry out the recommendation made by his medical officer for the prevention of disease amongst his men. In other words, he is given, by regulation, control over matter of which he has no adequate knowledge, as witness the following:

"1392. The Medical Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the duty of investigating the sanitary condition of the army and making recommendations in reference thereto, with the duty of caring for the sick and wounded, making physical examination of officers and enlisted men, and furnishing all medical and hospital supplies, except for public animals.

"1393. The surgeon, under the direction of the commanding officer, will supervise the hygiene of the post or command, and recommend such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent or diminish disease. He will examine, at least once a month, and note in the medical history of the post the sanitary condition of all public buildings, the drainage, the sewerage, amount and quality of the water supply, the clothing and habits of the men, and character and cooking of the food, and immediately after such examination will report thereon in writing to the commanding officer, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. The commanding officer will return the report, with his views and action indorsed thereon, and if he deem the action recommended impracticable or undesirable, will state fully his objections. The indorsement will be recorded in the medical history of the post and the report and indorsement will be forwarded by the surgeon, through military channels, to the Surgeon-General. (Army Regulations, 1895, 1392-1393.)"

Constant changes are being made in posts by the quartermaster affecting sanitation. The surgeon, supposedly in charge of sanitation, finds or may not find them out before some one is dangerously ill or

dead. If not before the disease has arisen, a search is then made, and reveals new and dangerous changes made in work previously inspected and found to be in good shape. Should he ask about it, he will be informed that these changes were made by the quartermaster whose business it is to look after construction.

At Fort ——— each company has ten wash basins, arranged in two gangs of five each, one gang on each side of the common trap and vent. This is a violation of the rules for plumbing issued from the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, D. C. It is also a violation of the plumbing rules of all of the large cities.

In time of war military necessity must control, but every precaution, both in peace and war, but particularly in war, should be taken to put the soldier upon the highest plane of physical and mental excellence, so that he may be able to reach the highest efficiency as a fighting machine. Yet I have seen men drilled morning after morning in dew-laden grass until they were wet to the knee, have seen them living in overcrowded barracks, making a large sick report without actual necessity, etc., and the medical officer powerless to do aught but recommend.

Take the report of Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster's Department, on the water supply of the Presidio, Cal. (See Report Surgeon-General United States Army to the Secretary of War, 1896, pp. 137-138.) His report shows a water of undoubted high quality. He has based his report on the analysis made by Thomas Price & Son.

It is evident that these chemists were not informed as to the character of the watershed from which this water is obtained. Mountain Lake, from borings around which this water is obtained, has a watershed of 2½ to 3 square miles; it is composed of seashore sand resting on a bed of rock. In this watershed are three of the largest cemeteries of the city of San Francisco. A very large part of this watershed is a closely built city, with sewered streets, which sewers have uncemented brick bottoms. There are many animals stabled in it; all of the fecal matters of these animals and of this population is stored in this watershed; all of the products of the decomposition of the bodies buried in these three graveyards drain into it; all of the excrement and kitchen waste of old Camp Merritt were buried in it. (There were some 18,000 men camped in this camp.) So long as the sand retains its ability to filter properly the water will be safe; when it becomes saturated with filth the health of the soldier at the Presidio will suffer. The water level of this lake has been lowered some 20 feet since the pumps have been at work. The officers of the Marine-Hospital Service tell me that they are afraid to use this lake water without first subjecting it to 60 pounds of steam. I made a careful chemical analysis of this water in 1899, and a careful personal inspection of this watershed; it was self-evident that there must be contamination from animal source.

I believe that the analysis of Price & Son was correct when made; that the differences that exist between us are due to changes which have taken place from the increased number of bodies in the watershed, from the increase in the population within the watershed; that with these two causes that the sand is more soiled, and therefore no longer filters so well as formerly. It is a well-known fact that when sand is well aerated and not overloaded that it will filter out from 98 to 99.5 per cent of all the germinal matter present.

Point Lobos Creek is the natural drainage channel of this watershed. I was informed in the office of the Spring Valley Water Company that it had been formerly in use as a water supply for the city of San Francisco, but that it had been abandoned for such use, as it was too polluted.

The Presidio, with a water supply from this watershed, was especially chosen as a model camp in which to assemble the troops for Philippine service, and the muster out of the returning volunteers.

General ———, in his testimony before the war investigating commission, says in effect that he did not listen to his chief surgeon as to the medical needs of those commands that were to be detached from him; that he took from others and gave to his personal corps medical material on requisition that his chief surgeon had disapproved; that he compelled his chief surgeon to personally look after a division hospital instead of allowing him to look after the larger duties of his position; that he himself, in his own person, set the example of defying the recommendation of his Medical Department in drinking from a well that he was informed that the Medical Department had said was unsafe to use, and that he permitted the broken pump to be repaired so that the well might still be used. (See pp. 3080-3081-3085-3086, Commission's Report, War with Spain.)

The general, in a letter dated November 12, 1898, uses the following language concerning his chief surgeon: "In the matter of the location of the troops in the camp, Colonel ——— was not consulted, so far as my recollection goes, nor did I deem it necessary to consult him; there was no need of it. Any 'protest' he made received such attention as the importance of it required."

The report of Reed, Vaughn, and Shakespeare says:

"Some regiments at ———, as we have shown, were so located that they received the drainage of other regimental camps. There was certainly no sufficient excuse for this. * * * The ———th Indiana was forced to contract its lines to half the regulation distance, and it was then only 30 feet distant from the ———th Ohio. The sinks of the last-mentioned regiment and the kitchens of the ———st West Virginia were only 12 or 15 feet apart. * * * (The ———th Pennsylvania.) This command reached ——— May 20, and was unfortunately located on low ground. Requests for a change of location were repeatedly made in June and July. The soil became muddy; the camp received the washings from the other camps above; the sinks rapidly filled with water and overflowed, and still requests for a change in location were unheeded until August 12.

"As we have already seen, some regiments were improperly located, from a sanitary standpoint. This was done by superior line officers, and sometimes in the face of protests from the medical officers. We have also seen that requests for a change in location were disregarded and regiments were allowed to occupy one site for too long a time. In general the camps became very filthy. It must be therefore admitted, it appears to us, that line officers were to some extent responsible for the conditions of the camps under their command. The medical officer can only recommend; the line officer can command."

Again, the letter of the General continues: "Colonel ———'s impression of the water was not borne out by the analysis of it." Of this command, 21.56 per cent suffered with typhoid fever, and 714 men died of this disease in this camp.

What opportunity have sanitary officers to have their recommendations carried out, what opportunity to prevent disease, when the general in command treats his chief surgeon with disrespect, both as to his person and as to his recommendation; when the general himself drinks a water that he is informed has been condemned by the sanitary officer? In another place, when the general has read to him a report

made by a sanitary officer concerning this camp, he requested that he might be given a copy of the report, so that he might bring the reporter to trial before a general court-martial. He was informed that it was not protected testimony and where a copy could be had. His further action is not known.

The mortality of the Spanish-American war was 28 per 1,000 living. The mortality of men in civil life, including the lame, halt, and the blind, is about 8 per 1,000 living between 20 and 35, the age limit of the armies of the United States. The enlisted soldier of the Army of the United States is selected carefully from the flower of young American manhood. Young men physically sound, between 20 and 35, with proper sanitary care, should not have a mortality of more than 1 or 2 per 1,000 per annum; excess over this means careless sanitary work, and 28 per 1,000, which was the average of the Spanish-American war, means that the work was badly done in these camps and that more than four-fifths of these diseases and deaths should have been prevented; they were not a military necessity, for no enemy was near. These lives should not have been taken; their mothers, wives, and sisters should not have been thus grieved; the Government should have been spared this loss of life and the loss of money needed to replace the dead and disabled, to pension the widows and dependents of the dead, and to pension the disabled.

So far there has been allowed 6,000 pension claims for the Spanish-American war; 44,000 claims are still to be adjusted. One to seven so far has been the average allowed. If these receive \$100 per annum—the average for June, 1900, was \$169.10—and the ratio holds, it means that the annual pensions for this war at present amount to \$1,200,000, or the interest, at 3 per cent, on \$40,000,000.

Fully two-thirds of this list should have been saved by avoiding pensions to men disabled by preventable disease. These men are now disabled or dead; they, their widows, and dependents, are to be cared for by the Government. How much better to have so cared for them that they had been returned to the breadwinners of the country! The normal death rate of times of peace is largely increased in war times, not from injury, as many suppose, but from disease. These diseases are not so much from marching and maneuvering for battle position, but to the insanitary conditions of the camps, which, under a proper responsibility before the law of the land, can be easily corrected.

Look at the testimony given before the commission to investigate the Spanish-American war concerning Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.; concerning Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., with their pollutions of every possible class. The loss of life in these camps was more than 40 times the corresponding loss in the city of Cincinnati and 100 times that of the city of New York. (See Purification of Public Water Supplies, J. W. Hill, p. 268.)

The law should be so drawn that, without depriving the line officers of their proper military authority, yet it should fix definitely on whom this responsibility for the death and disability of the soldier by preventable disease rested; should fix when and under what conditions the Medical Department or the line is responsible, or to fix it permanently on the one or the other. The law should fix the responsibility in order that some one man may be punished for the violation of established sanitary law.

No man, seeing before him the absolute certainty of having to account to the law, with his own body and reputation, for the loss of life, and for disease arising from his carelessness, lack of knowledge, lack of what not, will hesitate to apply the legal remedy, and thus keep from his own shoulders the responsibility.

The saving to an army in suffering, to its individual men, to the Government in money paid in pensions, to the dependents of the dead, the disabled, and to men to replace the dead and disabled on the active lists is simply incalculable.

The cost to the individual soldier in suffering has been great from a lack of proper sanitary care. A careful examination of the medical histories of wars will show any man who has made sanitation a study what huge costs governments pay for a lack of sanitary law for their armies and a fixing therein of the individual upon whom shall rest the responsibility for a breach of the sanitary law. Any military commander committing a military blunder which sacrifices his army is punished, but they are allowed to sacrifice men without number to insanitary conditions without question, without a word of condemnation, or even a thought of so doing.

TRANSPORTATION.

The other point to which I wish to call attention is the international treaty, the so-called Geneva Convention, to which the United States is a party. This provides that all of the transportation and supplies of the medical department which go with the moving army, under its terms called ambulances (see Additional Articles, Art. III, Geneva Convention), are exempt from capture and from being fired upon.

The greater part of these are under the control of the line and belong to the Quartermaster's Department, and are accounted for to this department. This condition makes all of this transportation liable to capture and to be fired upon by the enemy, for they are unable to distinguish the transportation of the Medical Department (exempt) from that of the quartermaster (nonexempt). This leaves medical transportation exposed to capture, etc., because unprotected by the international treaty. (The act of Mar. 11, 1864, gives strict orders about ambulances, etc. The United States became a party to the Geneva Convention in 1882.)

The transportation of the Medical Department and many medical supplies were left at Tampa, Fla., by orders of the line officer when the army went to Cuba in 1898. The Surgeon-General should have had authority, and then he would have had the proper ship on hand and would have moved all of his supplies and transportation on his own ship at the same time that the troops moved, and he would have had his material and transportation ready to disembark at the same time that the troops disembarked, and would have prevented the suffering that took place for the lack of this material and transportation when the fights took place. As it was, the comparatively small amount of material which the chief surgeon was able to take with the expedition was scattered throughout all of the ships of the expedition; he was compelled to devote much of his own time and that of other officers to try to get such portions of this medical property as was possible from the mixed mass of quartermaster, ordnance, commissary, and medical stores on board of these ships, instead of being able to attend to the proper distribution of both officers and supplies of his department.

The report of Capt. E. L. Munson, assistant surgeon, United States Army, shows the exceeding difficulty which the Medical Department encountered in getting proper transportation for their supplies, showing that after much worry he obtained a four-oared boat, which was taken away from him after a few hours.

Should a field hospital be captured under present conditions, the first question by the enemy would be: "To what department does this material belong? Can the line of your army take any of this material from the Medical Department and convert it to its own use, or is it exclusively for the use of the Medical Department?" The answer by our medical officer of necessity must be that "the axes, stoves, cooking utensils, hospital tents and all other tents, hospital flags and guidons, horse equipments, wagons, ambulances, mules, and horses, one and all, belong to the Quartermaster's Department; that they were liable at any time to be taken by the line, used by them for fighting purpose, and that the line was the sole judge of when and for what reason this was to be done."

The enemy will very properly say that "you are sailing under false colors. We have no time for fine distinctions. We will take the whole outfit." Yet the medical officer is ordered to go into the field with this transportation, which belongs to the fighting force and to protect it by flying the Red Cross flag of the Geneva convention over it until such time as the fighting force may need it. It is a clear violation of this treaty to place in the field hospital (ambulance) material belonging to the fighting force. Yet in the armies of the United States the "ambulances" are composed of material which the line is obligated to take from the use of the sick and wounded whenever its needs require that they should do so, for not even the hospital flag or hospital tent is the property of the Medical Department. In fact, all the wagons, horses, tents, etc., which go to form an "ambulance," belong to the fighting force, and it is only loaned to the Medical Department until such time as the fighting force needs it again.

The word "ambulance" is ordinarily used to express the idea of a wagon so prepared that it will carry a sick or wounded man comfortably. This word, however, when used in the Geneva convention is given a distinct and very much enlarged meaning. For the third article of the additional articles gives to it the meaning of a field hospital or other temporary establishment which follows the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded. Hence our English cousins and many others say "ambulance wagon," which translates into the vernacular as "hospital wagon."

It was the evident intention of the Geneva convention to protect the sick and wounded. The ambulance wagon, the so-called red cross wagon or ambulance, because it is marked with the red cross of this convention, should certainly not be the only part of the field hospital which is protected from being fired on and from capture. The four and six horse wagons, the tentage, beds, bedding, and food are just as necessary to the care of the field hospital, and is, in fact, a part of it. The ambulance brings the patient to the hospital, the wagons move the tentage, etc., from place to place; as the command moves the ambulance wagon moves the patient, the wagons move the hospital. So long as the transportation of the Medical Department belongs to the quartermaster and is only loaned for temporary use to the Medical Department, will the line have the right—in fact, the obligation—to take it from the use of the disabled and convert it to the use of the fighting force when they deem it necessary. What line officer will hesitate for a moment to take the mules from the red cross ambulance itself and send them for ammunition should he be hard pressed and others not available. They do not bear the red cross. Certainly they will not hesitate to use a wagon marked "Quartermaster's Department, United States Army." This will enable the enemy to comply with the Geneva convention and strip the hospital of everything that is likely to afterward be of use to the fighting force. The line can at its own volition take quartermaster's property away from the Medical Department.

GENEVA CONVENTION—ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein. Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals can not, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property. Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I and IV of the convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

What are the laws of war concerning the misuse of this protection?

RESPONSIBILITY.

The appended bill does not take command from the line, but it does compel them to assume the responsibility for insanitary conditions which may arise when they choose to ignore the sanitary recommendations made to them by the medical department when they do so without proper military reason for their action, and it does provide a legal remedy whereby the officer responsible may be reached by proper legal process. To assume the responsibility with proper military reason is a thing that the line should at all times have the right to assume. In such camps as Camp Thomas, Ga., there were strong reasons to carry out sanitary law and none to ignore them.

On pages 2281-83 of the report of the commission to investigate the war with Spain, Colonel Hartsuff (the chief surgeon at Camp Thomas, Ga.) testified that he personally reported to the general in command that one of the camps was "outrageously foul; that it was an imperative necessity that this camp be broken up at once; that there are large numbers of typhoid fever cases in each regiment." His letter was dated July 11, 1898. On page 2983 he testifies:

"Q. Practically, then, all the recommendations that you made were simply paper manifestoes?—A. In most cases; yes, sir."

On page 3080 the general in command testifies:

"Q. Had any of the wells, General, been condemned by the Medical Department prior to your leaving the department?—A. By alleged medical departments? Two of them were erroneous, I believe, after examination into it myself. * * * Another well lying on the road between the Alexander house and Jays mill was also condemned. I drank of that well water every time I passed it until somebody broke the pump to pieces. I suppose it was some of our energetic medical fraternity who had spent their time in finding that there was a suspicion of these two wells, and then I did not bother further about it."

Either the medical officer or the officer in command was at fault. Unfortunately, there is no fixed responsibility before the law for either the one or the other, and so it is that no one is punished for this most culpable state of affairs, except the helpless soldier, whose love of coun-

try leads him to an inglorious death and a premature grave by diarrhea or dysentery, a death as useless as it is preventable and expensive to the United States.

The question, plainly put, is: How many men lost their lives in 1898-99 from the incompetency of the commanding officer or of the medical officer? Of the officer who was to judge of the necessity of carrying out the recommendation made or of the officer whose duty it was to recommend? It must perforce lie between the two.

Army Regulations, 1895, paragraphs 1392-93, make the medical officer responsible for recommendations, but gives none to the commanding officer for not carrying out the recommendations made, but gives him the expressed right not to do so.

No medical man will continue to recommend when he sees his recommendation treated with good-natured indifference, or worse, for by so doing he lessens the influence that he may have; he does, however, continue to talk to the commanding officer and try to influence him in the right direction in spite of the indifference with which he is met. The medical officer is compelled to obtain what he can in a sanitary way by means of placation and persuasion.

In answer to the above there will be many responses, which, when sifted, simply mean that those in command are unwilling to assume responsibilities for matters which they do not understand; that they feel that they must have absolute and entire control of everything in the army, both in peace and war; otherwise the victory is not to be won, etc.; that no man should be allowed to tell them how to take care of the men; that they have done so in the past and that they can do so in the future.

If the medical man in the army is not competent for the responsibilities above sought, the sooner that he is removed and replaced by competent men from civil life the better for all concerned. It is far more important that the medical man should have ability to prevent the ingress of disease into a command than to be able to treat it after it has arisen.

Command has grave responsibilities. In order that it may be effective it must have absolute and unquestioned control of men and material present. Among these responsibilities is that for insanitary conditions that may arise. Line officers are not trained sanitarians, medical officers are. Under the present law neither is responsible. All errors are charged to military necessity, unfortunate, but nonpreventable.

The Omniscient has established a law governing the life of the typhoid bacillus as certainly as He has fixed the path for the several planets. The law of germ disease and the law of sanitation, while certain, are delicate and difficult of comprehension and require years of study to comprehend even in degree.

The layman of the highest intelligence does not comprehend the full relation of cause and effect in matters of sanitation, or in the transplantation, growth, and destructive effect of the typhoid bacillus without long study. He prefers to call to his own family an expert physician when his wife or child is sick, and he takes expert advice; but when he is an officer of the line he sometimes—nay, often—regards such advice as an invasion of his superior authority, and disposes of it by writing across the written advice of the expert employed by the Government, the report and recommendation of the medical officer, "Not concurred in," which disposes of the matter.

It is a breach of military discipline to undertake to argue with the commanding officer or to instruct him in sanitary care, or even as to the habits of the typhoid bacillus. Thus soldiers die, are disabled, and huge sums are paid for pensions which could have been avoided. Is it not best to leave sanitary matters in the hands of medical men? Is it wise to leave them in the hands of the line officer? I have conceived the idea that the purpose of Congress in creating the Medical Department of the United States Army was that the Medical Department should direct such measures as would give the general, when he offered or was to receive battle, the greatest number of men in the best physical condition, and to watch over the men that the smallest amount of disease may arise, so that the greatest number may be returned to their homes fit to earn the living for the family when the war is finished, and that the fewest be compelled to accept the provisions of the pension law.

In other words, if the medical officer is to take care solely of the sick and wounded, and the line officer is to look after the sanitary condition of the camps, barracks, and troops, then the most valuable part of the medical officer's knowledge is lost. Certainly his best work is done in preventing disease, and not in caring for it after it has arisen from insanitary conditions imposed by the imperfect knowledge of the line. To put it another way, there are many medical officers who wish far more strongly for the power to enable them to control disease than for any increased rank that may be given them. Certain it is that the people should dread a war far more for the preventable diseases that may arise than for injuries that may result, and perhaps more still for the taxes for pensions due to such cause.

Compare anywhere the sanitary conditions which exist where the Medical Department controls and where it recommends. Compare the hospitals in the city of Manila with the barracks of the troops of that city. Compare the hospitals where the Medical Department has the command and where it is subjected to the command of a line officer.

The most important thing to be brought out is, that neither the commanding officer nor the medical officer is responsible under the present law and regulation for insanitary conditions which may arise with the resultant diseases and deaths, that this condition is a great wrong to the soldier and that it should be corrected by law. Neither the commanding officer nor the medical officer can be punished under the present law and regulations. It is my firm conviction that when a man causes the loss of another man's life, by inattention to his duty, or by faulty judgment of what his duty was, that there should be some legal process by which to punish him for his inattention, or to remove him for his lack of correct judgment. Under the present law and regulation the cry is the same old cry which sacrificed the medical man in the Crimean war. The general saying that the medical officer did not inform him of the conditions; that he did not make the proper recommendations; that he himself had made careful daily inspections; that he did not see the conditions complained of; therefore, he could not issue the orders to prevent things that he did not know of. The medical officer answers that he did report day by day to the general; that he made the recommendations; that he foretold that which happened; that the general thought that it was best to let matters take their course. Both claim that the other is responsible and the public can not know which truly is. This very plea was made before the war investigating commission in 1898, when the question was up as to who was responsible for the great spread of typhoid fever and the unnecessary loss of life therefrom. There should be a code of punishment pro-

vided for those actions which lead to the death of men from preventable disease without military necessity.

RESULTS.

The results of such regulation were plainly visible at Camp Thomas, Ga., at Camp Alger, Va., and other camps of assembly in 1898-1899. Numbers of men lost their lives through some one's fault. Has the responsibility been fixed? No! It is impossible to fix the responsibility under the present law and regulation. Such things should not be allowed in this day. The responsibility should be fixed on the medical officer, who is trained for this work, or it should be fixed on the line, and it should be fixed by law. The principal thing is to fix the responsibility either on the line or the Medical Department, but fix it so that it can not be evaded by any possible excuse, except that of military necessity in the face of the enemy.

The place par excellence to see the effect of this lack of law will be a classified list of the diseases and injuries for which pension has been granted, both for the civil war and that of 1898-1899, and a classified list of the claims yet to be adjusted. Take these lists to any man who is a sanitarian and ask him what percentage of the disease represented on the lists could have been prevented by a proper sanitary care—what percentage with good sanitary care would have left no permanent disability.

There is no man more earnestly in favor of the pension law than I am, but I do feel that it is far better to so treat the soldier that when the war is over he will return home in good physical and mental condition. To so return all but the killed and wounded would be perfection.

I do not wish to imply that the pension rolls have men improperly on them, but I do wish most emphatically to state that had the Medical Department had the power to control in sanitary matters a very large proportion of the deaths and disabilities from disease could have been prevented, and would have been.

The line officer should have the power of command over his troops, but when he refuses to correct sanitary errors he should have a controlling and imperative strategical reason for his refusal. He should not be allowed to subject his command to insanitary conditions in time of peace, nor in time of war, knowingly, unless there be imperative strategic reason which he could offer to his superior as a proper defense.

No good business man employs nonexperts to supervise experts. It is my belief that the Army Medical Corps, as a body, cares more for the power to do its full duty to the army than it does for any increased rank or pay. In order to do its full duty to the army it must control in sanitary matters.

At present its sole function is advice and recommendation; its only power the mental strength of its individual officer who sees the sanitary error and his ability to persuade the commanding officer to correct it.

The following table is taken from an abstract of the report of Reed, Vaughn, and Shakespeare on the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the military camps of the United States in the Spanish war in 1898, page 193:

Command, etc.	Number of regiments.	Mean strength.	Cases of typhoid fever.		Deaths from typhoid.	Deaths from all diseases.
			Certain.	Certain and probable.		
First Army Corps (Chickamauga)	22	27,380	2,912	5,021	344	897
Third Army Corps (Chickamauga)	17	20,568	1,741	4,418	417	469
Fourth Army Corps (Chickamauga)	7	7,507	440	1,498	49	119
Second Army Corps (Alger)	18	19,807	1,807	2,226	212	259
Second Army Corps (Meade)	12	13,962	1,799	2,690	150	163
Seventh Army Corps, second division (Jacksonville)	9	10,759	1,729	2,693	248	281
Total	85	99,933	10,428	19,446	1,460	1,680
Seventh Army Corps, third division	7	7,990	-----	1,292	120	146
Grand total	92	107,973	-----	20,738	1,580	1,826

Command, etc.	Number of regiments.	Per cent of deaths from typhoid to all other deaths.	Morbidity of typhoid fever in 1,000 mean strength.		Deaths from typhoid in 1,000 mean strength.
			Certain.	Certain and probable.	
First Army Corps (Chickamauga)	22	84.13	106.35	216.25	12.19
Third Army Corps (Chickamauga)	17	88.91	84.64	214.79	20.27
Fourth Army Corps (Chickamauga)	7	88.39	58.61	199.54	13.17
Second Army Corps (Alger)	18	81.87	91.23	112.88	10.74
Second Army Corps (Meade)	12	89.28	128.84	192.67	10.74
Seventh Army Corps, second division (Jacksonville)	9	88.25	160.70	250.30	23.05
Total	85	86.59	104.29	194.49	14.60
Seventh Army Corps, third division	7	82.19	-----	161.70	15.01
Grand total	92	86.24	-----	192.65	14.63

Command, etc.	Total deaths.	Typhoid deaths.	Per cent of typhoid deaths to all other deaths.
First division, First Army Corps (p. 13).....	283	190	67.49
Second division, First Army Corps (p. 14).....	135	109	80.70
Third division, First Army Corps (p. 18).....	210	180	85.71
Total (p. 21).....	628	479	76.27
First division, Third Army Corps (p. 26).....	215	174	80.93
Second division, Third Army Corps (p. 30).....	281	257	91.45
Grand total.....	1,124	910	

Mean strength First Army Corps (p. 22).....	27,380
Number of certain and probable typhoid fever cases (p. 22)....	5,921
Number of certain typhoid fever cases.....	2,912
Percentage of death from typhoid fever, First Army Corps.....	1.749
Percentage of death from typhoid fever, Third Army Corps.....	2.146
Aggregate strength of the 17 regiments, Third Army Corps (p. 33).....	20,568
Total number of cases of probable typhoid in the 17 regiments of this corps (p. 33).....	4,418
Percentage of cases of probable typhoid in the 17 regiments of this corps (p. 33).....	21.47
Total number of deaths from typhoid fever in the 17 regiments of this corps (p. 33).....	417
Aggregate strength of the First and Third Army Corps, excluding the regiments that went to Porto Rico from the First Division, First Army Corps, the First South Carolina, from the Third Division of the First Army Corps and the First District of Columbia Volunteers from First Division, Third Army Corps (p. 57).....	44,803
Total number of probable cases of typhoid fever among these troops (p. 57).....	9,660
Percentage of probable typhoid fever among these troops (p. 57).....	21.56
Total number of deaths from typhoid fever among these troops (p. 57).....	714

Mortality per 100,000 living from typhoid fever was as follows: First Army Corps, 1,749; Third Army Corps, 2,146. J. W. Hill, Purification Public Water Supplies, pages 268-271, gives the following death rate for typhoid fever: New York, 21; Chicago, 83; Philadelphia, 64; Cincinnati, 67; The Hague, Holland, 3; Cairo, Egypt, 260.

The above is calculated on all living in the cities; those for the army corps are for men in the prime of life, from 21 to 35, selected after a careful physical examination (see enlistment papers in The Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.).

Notter and Firth, Theory and Practice of Hygiene, published by Blakiston & Son, 1896, page 772, gives the annual death rate per 1,000 living males for age groups:

Age group.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1893.
20-25.....	7.4	5.7	5.4
25-35.....	9.4	7.8	7.4

TRANSLATING THIS TO 100,000 LIVING MAKES.

20-25.....	740	570	540
25-35.....	940	780	740

Death rate per 100,000 living from typhoid fever alone in the army, the physical condition of the men vouched for at enlistment as sound, was as follows: First Army Corps, 1,749; Third Army Corps, 2,146.

On page 779 of Notter and Firth is given the following as the death rate from typhoid fever per 1,000 living in England and Wales:

1884.....	0.236
1885.....	.175
1886.....	.184
1887.....	.185
1888.....	.172
1889.....	.176
1890.....	.179
1891.....	.168
1892.....	.137
1893.....	.220

The following, showing the annual mortality from several sources per million persons living at all ages in successive periods and years, is taken from Vital Statistics, by Arthur Newsholme, published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1899, page 320:

	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1895.
Typhus.....		57	14	4
Enteric (typhoid).....	885	322	196	174
Ill-defined.....		103	25	8

The following table ("Vital Statistics," p. 203) shows the attack rate and death rate per 100,000 living from typhoid fever for the entire population of the city of London at each age period in 1896 for the two sexes:

	Attack rate.	Death rate.
All ages:	Males. 117	Males. 26
20.....	107	23
25.....	107	23
35.....	60	19

The report of Reed, Vaughn, and Shakespeare, page 94, gives the following data for Second Corps:

	Attack rate.	Death rate.
First and Third Army Corps, 1898.....	Males. 21,560	Males. 1,947
Second Army Corps, 1898.....	11,238	1,070

The mortality for the First and Third Corps together is about 92 times the corresponding loss in the city of New York and 28 times that of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The entire male population is included in the calculation for the cities. The First and Third Corps were men picked carefully for physical soundness less than six months previously. The attack rate was about 184 times that of the city of London for 1896. The general in command of the Second Army Corps, in his testimony before the investigation commission, pages 233-234, said: "I believe that the water, when it came from the wells, was as pure as when filtered; in other words, I would rather drink the water that came from the wells, but I, of course, subordinated my opinions in those matters to my medical officers."

The general in command of the First and Third Corps says in his testimony, page 3080, speaking of the water at Camp Thomas, Ga.: "Another well lying on the road between the Alexander House and Jay's Mill was also condemned. I drank of that well water every time I passed it until somebody broke the pump to pieces. I suppose it was some of our energetic medical fraternity, who had spent their time in finding that there was a suspicion of these two wells."

Among the conclusions of Reed, Vaughn, and Shakespeare are the following (pp. 178-188):

13. Typhoid fever is more likely to become epidemic in camps than in civil life, because of the greater difficulty of disposing of the excretions from the human body.

14. A man infected with typhoid fever may scatter the infection in every latrine in a regiment before the disease is recognized in himself.

15. Camp pollution was the greatest sin committed by the troops in 1898.

18. Many commands were allowed to remain on one site too long.

19. Requests for change in location made by medical officers were not always granted.

20. Superior line officers can not be held altogether blameless for the unsanitary conditions of the camps.

As we have already seen, some of the regiments were improperly located from a sanitary standpoint. This was done by superior line officers, and sometimes in the face of protests from the medical officers. We have also seen that requests for change in location were disregarded and regiments were allowed to occupy one site for too long a time. In general, the camps became very filthy. It must therefore be admitted, it appears to us, that line officers were to some extent responsible for the condition of the camps under their command. The medical officer can only recommend; the line officer can command.

21. Greater authority should be given medical officers in questions relating to the hygiene of camps.

In our opinion, it is of the greatest importance that more authority be granted medical officers in all matters pertaining to the hygiene of camps.

22. It may be stated in a general way that the number of cases of typhoid fever in the different camps varied with the methods of disposing of the excretions.

42. The continued fever that prevailed among the soldiers in this country in 1898 was typhoid fever.

At the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, December 6, 1900, Mr. HAY introduced in the House of Representatives the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

A bill to define the duties of the Medical Department of the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the duties of the medical department of the Army of the United States shall be as follows:

"1. The direction of measures for the prevention of the ingress of disease among the troops of the army and of sanitary faults in location, construction (and management) of posts and camps.

"2. The medical and surgical care of diseased and injured officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States; the physical examination of all officers and soldiers entering or leaving the Army of the United States.

"3. The care (of) and accountability for all transportation pertaining to the movement of men and supplies of the Medical Department and (of) the sick and injured of the army.

"4. The preparation and preservation of the records of transactions taking place under the three preceding paragraphs.

"5. It shall be the duty of the senior medical officer of the (army) corps, division, or brigade (territorial division or department) in which an unusual outbreak of disease shall have arisen to at once take steps to investigate and determine the reasons therefor.

"Should this investigation show any carelessness or inattention to duty, either upon the part of the medical officer or of the officer in

command at the infected point, he shall at once make report (of the facts) to the officer in command (of the army, corps, division, or brigade, territorial division, or department) whose duty it shall then become to bring the offending officer or officers before a court-martial for such punishment as, upon conviction, the court may deem proper and the reviewing authority concur in.

"6. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to prepare suitable regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

"7. The Medical Department shall also perform such other duties as the President or the Secretary of War may deem for the best interest of the army.

"All acts and portions of acts in conflict with the above are hereby repealed."

Should the ideas advanced in this paper meet with your approval, I most earnestly urge that you will take steps to have the public at large thoroughly informed on the subject. My object is and has been to obtain the best possible protection for the American soldier from preventable disease.

EXHIBIT NO. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1910.

HON. JAMES R. MANN,
Chairman Committee on Interstate Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of the 28th ultimo, we beg leave to present the following reasons and motives for the draft of the bill submitted to you by Doctor Sowers:

THE NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF INCREASED FEDERAL HEALTH ACTIVITY.

The Report on National Vitality of the National Conservation Commission shows that more than 600,000 deaths now occur in the United States which might be prevented—that is, postponed—by application of modern scientific hygiene and sanitation as yet unapplied; that such prolongation of life would lengthen the average duration of human life in the United States at least fourteen years; that there are constantly about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States, of whom 500,000 are consumptives; that more than half this illness is preventable, and that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. The report also declares: "Since the greatest of our national assets is the health and vigor of the American people, our efficiency must depend on national vitality even more than the resources of the minerals, lands, forests, and waters."

The United States has not kept pace in the progress of sanitation with other world powers, notably Germany, France, Great Britain, and even the Australian States. Appeals for remedial legislation have been repeatedly made, and pledges are embodied in the platforms of the great political parties of this country. Such remedial legislation should keep in view:

1. Concentration of all federal health agencies into one department.
2. Correlation and coordination of the work relating to human health and sanitation.
3. Investigation and regulation of health and sanitary matters in addition to those now provided by existing laws.
4. Cooperative experimental work with state health departments in some such relation as now exist between the national and state agricultural experimental stations.
5. The training and employment of experts in sanitary science, who can both increase and diffuse knowledge bearing on the preservation and improvement of the health of the people.
6. The diffusion of this knowledge not only among the several departments of the Federal Government and state health officials, but also among the people in the same manner as Farmers' Bulletins are now being issued.

REASONS FOR CONCENTRATING THE FEDERAL HEALTH AGENCIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

This department already contains important bureaus which should be in close connection with the Bureau of Health, namely, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Census Bureau. Neither one could be easily transferred to the Treasury Department or the Department of Agriculture. The removal of the first would necessitate a change in the title of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which the labor men would object. A large and important part of the work of the Labor Bureau has to do with workmen's health, factory sanitation, prevention of occupation diseases and accidents, physiological hours of work, and so forth. It has published bulletins on industrial hygiene, the slums, the housing of the working people, all of which relate to the public health. Much of its work is and always will be educational, and it is believed that the benefits of this bureau may be greatly extended by a close cooperation with the Bureau of Health, since many of the problems connected with industrial hygiene can be best studied by trained medical officers of the Public Health Service.

We are aware that remedial measures will always have to emanate from the States, but the Federal Government, after due investigation of occupation, diseases, and accidents, can, at least, establish and adopt a standard of industrial hygiene for all the government workshops and for the District of Columbia. It can also evolve model plans and building regulations for government workshops and office buildings, quarters of government employees, and homes for wage-earners in the District of Columbia, so that no such buildings will hereafter be erected without due regard to air space, ventilation, light, heating, temperature, humidity, sanitary conveniences, and supervision. We believe that model government workshops and efforts for the promotion of the general welfare of the employees would establish certain standards and thus prove a salutary precept and example for the States and private concerns.

The Department of Commerce and Labor contains the Census Bureau, the Division of Vital Statistics of which furnishes the data indispensable for intelligent health work. Vital statistics are woefully defective in this country and can only be improved by educational federal work.

One of the bureaus deals with the exclusion of immigrants with loathsome, contagious, or infectious diseases, and other important problems involving the future physical welfare of the American stock. The Bureau of Fisheries investigates diseases of fishes, notably cancer, which may affect man. The department also contains the Bureau of Standards, which is of importance to scientific medicine, in reference to clinical thermometers, electrical apparatus, etc.

These reasons and the fact that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor has "authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them," as well as the belief that by a proper coordination of the work in these various bureaus economy and increased efficiency may be effected, led us to believe that the Department of Commerce and Labor is the logical place for the concentration of all federal health agencies.

REASONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE DIVISIONS OF PURE FOODS AND DRUGS.

The work of these two divisions relates to the enforcement of the pure food and drug law, is intimately connected with the health and commerce of the Nation, and should, in our judgment, be in close touch with the Bureau of Public Health in the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the administration of the pure food and drug law investigations may and have been undertaken of the utmost interest to the welfare of human and animal beings. Similar investigations are authorized also in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and hence there is needless duplication of work. It is perhaps undesirable to divorce the Divisions of Pure Food and Drugs from the Bureau of Chemistry; if this be so, the entire Bureau of Chemistry should be transferred into the Department of Commerce and Labor, since all of the other divisions do work of a sanitary or commercial character. If this is done, provisions should likewise be made for the transfer and consolidation of every government chemical laboratory into one government chemical laboratory, as is the case in Great Britain and other foreign countries.

There are now, we are informed, 16 chemical laboratories in the various executive departments in this city, viz: Six in the Department of Agriculture, 4 in bureaus connected with the Treasury Department, 3 connected with the bureaus of the War and Navy departments, and 1 each in the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Standards, and the Smithsonian Institution. It is believed that such a consolidation would not only be practicable, but also in the interest of economy.

OTHER HEALTH AGENCIES NOW IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE WHICH MAY BE CONCENTRATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Section 2 of the draft authorizes the President to transfer other agencies now in the several executive departments engaged in work pertaining to human health and sanitation. Among these may be mentioned the following:

In the Department of Agriculture. Division of Nutrition Experiments, Divisions of Meat Inspection and the Bureau of Entomology in so far as its work relates to the transmission of disease to human beings by insects. The Biological Survey in so far as its work relates to transmission of disease to man by rats, ground squirrels, etc., as in the case of bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast.

The Department of the Interior has now supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Hot Springs Hospital and Reservation in Arkansas, the medical officers of the Indian Service, and the medical referees and medical examiners of the Pension Bureau, and the Bureau of Education, which should be strengthened in the matters relating to school hygiene and the physical welfare of children.

The Department of Justice has charge of the Reform School for Boys and Girls. The water supply and filtration plant of the City of Washington is jointly controlled by the War Department and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

While it is deemed desirable to concentrate in one department all activities concerned with human health and disease, and also to provide the national organization with field work on a population of its own, such transfers should not be made, however, until the President, after careful consideration by the Secretary and his advisory board, provided in section 13 of the draft, deems it in the interest of economy and efficiency so to do.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HEALTH AND SANITARY MATTERS WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MAY PROPERLY UNDERTAKE TO INVESTIGATE OR REGULATE IN ADDITION TO THOSE NOW PROVIDED BY THE EXISTING LAWS.

We have already indicated some of the work in which the Bureau of Public Health may be extremely helpful to the Bureau of Labor and the working classes of this country.

One of the most important problems which must be solved by the Federal Government is the prevention of pollution of interstate waters. In the language of the North American Conservation Conference, on February 23, 1909: "Facts which can not be questioned demonstrate that immediate action is necessary to prevent further pollution, mainly by sewage, of the lakes, rivers, and streams throughout North America." The prevalence of typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrheal, and other water and milk-borne diseases is intimately connected with water pollution.

It has been estimated that the total loss in the United States from typhoid fever alone amounts to \$250,000,000 per annum, and that the prevalence of this disease can be reduced fully one-half by the substitution of pure water for previously contaminated supplies.

Hence we deem it extremely desirable that whenever the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor shall ascertain that the interest of interstate or foreign commerce and the health of the persons conducting the same so require, he may direct in writing the commissioner of public health, in addition to investigations now authorized by law, to make special investigations into the prevalence of typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrheal diseases, and other water and milk-borne diseases, the condition influencing their propagation and spread and the methods necessary for their prevention and suppression.

This will involve the establishment of a division of water supplies and sewage, as contemplated in section 9 of the draft, the appointment of a sanitary engineer competent to solve technical problems connected with the purification of water and sewage, and the appointment of a law officer familiar with existing federal and state health laws and competent to compile existing laws and to assist in the formulation of uniform laws for the protection of the public health.

Our committee is likewise of the opinion that in the interest of interstate or foreign commerce and the health of the persons conducting the same, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor may direct the Bureau of Public Health to conduct special investigations into the sanitation of railway and marine travel, the prevalence of tuberculosis, malarial fevers, rabies, leprosy, cancer, hook-worm disease, pellagra, and loathsome, contagious or infectious diseases, the traffic in habit-forming drugs, and study the methods necessary for their prevention and suppression.

The results of such investigations should be disseminated by means of sanitary bulletins, and may form the basis for enlightened federal or state legislation for the prevention and suppression of these evils. (See Secs. 10 and 11 of draft.)

Section 12 of the draft authorizes, on request of the health authorities of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or Porto Rico to detail officers of the Public Health Bureau to cooperate with the said authorities in the protection and improvement of the public health. This cooperation may be further extended—

1. By authorizing cooperative experimental work with state health departments in some such relation as now exists between the national and state agricultural experimental stations.

2. By a consolidation of the three independent schools for medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and extending the privilege of instructions to representatives of state and territorial boards of health.

The chief object of all these service schools is the study and prevention of disease. Consolidation of faculties will result in economy, and there is a distinct need for special instruction of health officers in preventive medicine.

From the foregoing it appears that there are a number of problems which the Federal Government may very properly investigate and even regulate in the interest of public sanitation, notably the pollution of interstate waters, water and milk borne diseases, tuberculosis, malarial fevers, rabies, hookworm disease, pellagra, and loathsome contagious diseases, all of which involve the possibility of being spread by means of interstate and foreign commerce, railway and marine travel, and no authority now exists for the investigation of these problems.

No effort should be made to supersede the work of state authorities, but the General Government may and can accomplish a most beneficent work by acting in a cooperative and advisory capacity, "especially in questions which, in the absence of federal government work, are not likely to be promptly solved" (Mr. Taft's message), and thus provide the motives for intelligent and uniform sanitary laws throughout the States.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

In conclusion we beg leave to state that the original draft submitted to the President contained a proviso changing the name of the Department of Commerce and Labor to Department of Commerce, Labor, and Health, and also a provision for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, to be chosen with reference to his special fitness to supervise the work for the various health activities in the department. The President suggested the elimination of these two provisions. The annual conference of the National Legislative Council and the Committee on Medical Legislation, held at Chicago, March 2, 1910, "suggests that the bill give recognition of the health interests of the country in the title of a department of the National Government, and that within that department there be organized an efficient bureau of health, to consist of all present public national health agencies."

In the meantime a bill (S. 6049) establishing a department of public health, introduced by Senator OWEN without our knowledge, has received most enthusiastic support from members of the American Health League, Insurance company officials, and members of the American Medical Association, and the Committee of One Hundred. It appears to many competent critics that the organization of an efficient bureau of health, composed of all existing federal health agencies, is a more difficult task than the establishment of a department of public health, with the concentration of all such agencies in said department; they also urge that the present Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has undergone the various stages of evolution, and that the magnitude of the work and the tremendous economic importance of the vital assets of an ever growing nation would justify such progressive legislation.

We submit these facts for your consideration. We realize that you and your committee are willing and anxious to promote human happiness and decrease human suffering and distress, and that you will evolve a plan of legislation adequate in scope and commensurate with the importance of the subject.

We have endeavored to answer your valued inquiries to the best of our ability and should be pleased to have you seek information also from General Wyman, Professor Wiley, Commissioner Neill, Doctor Wilbur, the Chief Statistician of the Division of Vital Statistics, and Dr. W. C. Woodward, the health officer of the District of Columbia, whose views may be of value in the consideration of this question.

Thanking you for your kind consideration and profound interest in this great movement, we have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. T. SOWERS.

[S. 6049, Sixty-first Congress, second session.]

In the Senate of the United States, February 1, 1910. Mr. OWEN introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine:

A bill establishing a department of public health, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a department of public health under the supervision of the secretary of public health, who shall be appointed by the President a Cabinet officer, by and with the consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$12,000 per annum, with like tenure of office of other Cabinet officers.

Sec. 2. That all departments and bureaus belonging to any department, excepting the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, affecting the medical, surgical, biological, or sanitary service, or any questions relative thereto, shall be combined in one department, to be known as the department of public health, particularly including therein the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the medical officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, the medical referee, the assistant medical referee, the surgeons and examiners of the Pension Office; all physicians and medical officers in the service of the Indian Bureau or the Department of the Interior at old soldiers' homes, at the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Freedman's Hospital and other hospitals of the United States; the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Chemistry and of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture; the hospitals of the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor; the emergency relief in the Government Printing Office, and every other agency of the United States for the protection of the health of the people of the United States, or of animal life, be, and are hereby transferred to the department of public health, which shall hereafter exercise exclusive jurisdiction and supervision thereof.

Sec. 3. That the official records, papers, furniture, fixtures, and all matters, all property of any kind or description pertaining to the business of any such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service is hereby transferred to the department of public health.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of public health shall have supervision over the department of public health, and shall be assisted by an as-

sistant secretary of public health, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$6,000 a year, with such duties as shall be prescribed by the secretary not inconsistent with law.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of public health shall be authorized to appoint such subordinates as may be found necessary. There shall be a chief clerk appointed, at a salary not to exceed \$3,000 a year, and such other clerks as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

Sec. 6. That the officers and employees of the public service transferred to the department of public health shall, subject to further action by Congress, receive the salaries and allowances now provided by law.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty and province of such department of public health to supervise all matters within the control of the Federal Government relating to the public health and to diseases of animal life.

Sec. 8. That it shall gather data concerning such matters; impose and enforce quarantine regulations; establish chemical, biological, and other standards necessary to the efficient administration of said department; and give due publicity to the same.

Sec. 9. That the secretary of public health shall establish a bureau of biology, a bureau of chemistry, a bureau of veterinary service, a bureau of sanitary engineering, reporting such proposed organizations to Congress for suitable legislation relative thereto.

Sec. 10. That all unexpended appropriations and appropriations made for the ensuing year shall be available on and after July 1, 1910, for the department of public health, where such appropriations have been made to be used by any branch of the public service transferred by this act to the department of public health. It shall be the duty of the secretary of public health to provide, on proper requisition, any medical, sanitary, or other service needed of his department required in another department of the Government.

Sec. 11. That any other department requiring medical, surgical, sanitary, or other similar service shall apply to the secretary of public health thereafter wherever it is practicable.

Sec. 12. That all officers or employees of the Government transferred by this act to the department of public health will continue to discharge their present duties under the present organization until July 1, 1910, and after that time until otherwise directed by the secretary of public health or under the operation of law.

Sec. 13. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20579) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the House of Representatives, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice-President appointed Mr. SCOTT, Mr. DICK, and Mr. JOHNSTON the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by M. C. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On March 23, 1910:

S. 1864. An act to facilitate the use for manufacturing purposes of square No. 328, in the city of Washington, as authorized in the act of Congress of February 1, 1907;

S. 3889. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of the District of Columbia;

S. 6662. An act to authorize the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River in the neighborhood of Sibley, Mo., and to remove the existing structure;

S. 863. An act for the relief of John M. Miller;

S. 864. An act for the relief of John Oates;

S. 6431. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 6739. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. 7187. An act making an appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets for the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN. In accordance with the notice I gave yesterday, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 22643) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Senator from Wyoming to yield to me to present a conference report, which will occupy but a moment.

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14464) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes, 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 amendments numbered 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 34, 35, 39, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 59, 64, 65, 81, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 117, 125, 126, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 147, 155, 156, 158, 166, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 195, 197, 198, 199, 213, 215, 216, 217, and 218.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 66, 69, 70, 72, 73, 79, 80, 82, 84, 89, 90, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 113, 114, 115, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 129, 131, 136, 138, 139, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 159, 160, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 179, 180, 181, 186, 188, 192, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208, 209, 210, 212, 214, 220, 223, 224, 225, and 226; and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "storekeeper, eight hundred dollars; messenger, six hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one thousand eight hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Chief clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"For extra labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates, with authority to employ clerks, eight hundred dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the word "clerks," in line 5, down to and including the word "hours," in line 6, of said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That hereafter no illustrations shall be used in the annual report of any department of the government of the District of Columbia;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of said amendment, after the word "necessary," insert the following: ", to be immediately available;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Northeast: Monroe street, Thirteenth to Fifteenth street, grade and improve, four thousand dollars; and the City and

Suburban Railway of Washington be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to remove its double tracks from Michigan avenue from the intersection thereof with Monroe street NE. eastwardly to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to extend its double tracks on Monroe street NE. eastwardly from said intersection and over the Monroe Street Bridge to Twelfth street NE., thence on Twelfth street northwardly to the Bunker Hill road, and thence northwardly on such street or road as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the intersection of such street or road with the boundary line of the District of Columbia.

"The removal of existing tracks east of the intersection of Monroe street and Michigan avenue and the extension of the new double tracks on Monroe street as far as Twelfth street NE., as herein provided for, shall be commenced within six months from the date of the passage of this act and completed within six months thereafter; that the construction of that portion of the extension from Twelfth and Monroe streets to the Bunker Hill road, as herein provided for, shall be commenced within one year from the date of the passage of this act and completed within one year thereafter; that the construction of that portion of the extension from the Bunker Hill road to the District line, herein provided for, shall be commenced within one year from the date of the passage of this act and completed within one year thereafter; that the cost of widening the roadway of Monroe street NE. between Tenth and Twelfth streets, to make the same forty feet wide from curb to curb, shall be paid by the City and Suburban Railway of Washington; and in default of such commencements and completions within the several periods specified herein all rights, franchises, and privileges granted herein shall, with respect to the defaulted portions of the route or routes, cease and determine.

"The said City and Suburban Railway of Washington shall have, over and respecting the routes herein provided for, the same rights, powers, privileges, duties, and obligations as it has, and hereafter may have, by law over and respecting its present route, and shall be subject in respect thereto to all the other provisions of its charter and of law.

"The City and Suburban Railway of Washington is hereby authorized to operate over its tracks cars for the conveyance of parcels, milk, ice, light freight, and of fuel for the use of such company in accordance with such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall impose."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 6 of said amendment, after the word "Vernon," strike out the word "avenue" and insert in lieu thereof the word "street;" and in line 8 of said amendment, after the word "Vernon," strike out the word "avenue" and insert in lieu thereof the word "street;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "eighty-nine thousand two hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make the following changes of roadway widths between curbs: Eleventh street NW., between I street and K street, from thirty-five feet to fifty feet; I street NW., between New Jersey avenue and Third street, from thirty-five feet to thirty-two feet; O street NW., between Fifteenth street and Seventeenth street, from thirty-two feet to thirty feet; Third street NW., between D street and H street, from forty feet to thirty-two feet; Twenty-sixth street NW., between Pennsylvania avenue and M street, from thirty-two feet to fifty feet; Second street NW., between Indiana avenue and I street, from forty feet to thirty-two feet; Eighth street SE., between L street and M street, from fifty-five feet to fifty feet; Fourth street NE., between East Capitol street and Maryland avenue, from thirty-five feet to thirty-four feet; Washington Circle NW., from fifty-six feet to forty-five feet; Third street NE., between East Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue, from thirty-two feet to thirty feet; P street NW., between Fourteenth street and Fifteenth street, from thirty-two feet to forty-five feet; O street NW., between Sixth street and Seventh street, from fifty-seven feet to thirty-two feet; Massachusetts avenue NW., between Third street and Fourth street, from thirty feet to fifty feet; H street NW., between Third street and Fourth street, from thirty-eight feet to thirty-five feet; Twenty-third

street NW., between Washington Circle and L street, from thirty-two feet to thirty feet; Corcoran street NW., between Thirteenth street and Fourteenth street, from thirty feet to twenty-four feet; Second street NE., between East Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue, from thirty-two feet to thirty-one feet; G street NW., from New Jersey avenue to Fifth street, from thirty-five feet to fifty feet; Second street SE., between Pennsylvania avenue and C street, from thirty-five feet to thirty feet; Fifth street NW., between M street and N street, from thirty-two feet or less to thirty feet; Rock Creek Church road NW., east of Georgia avenue, from sixty feet to thirty-five feet: *And provided further*, That they are similarly authorized to change any roadway width by an amount not in excess of one foot whenever hereafter they consider the same necessary and advisable in connection with the resurfacing or other improvement of the street."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transpose said amendment and insert the same on page 33 of the bill, between lines 21 and 22; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one hundred and ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 36, in line 3 of the bill, strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Further work on the public-convenience station appropriated for in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910, approved March 3, 1909, to be located under the sidewalk on the east side of Ninth street NW., between F and G streets, is hereby suspended, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor is hereby covered into the Treasury, one half to the credit of the United States and one half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

"For one underground public-convenience station to be located in Dupont circle, to be immediately available, \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction and control over such portion of Dupont circle as may be selected by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the location of such station and its approaches is hereby transferred from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such transfer to take effect on the date of notice by the commissioners to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, of the portion of Dupont circle so selected.

"The authority granted in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910, approved March 3, 1909, for the location of a public-convenience station on the triangle west of Dupont circle between Twentieth and P streets and Massachusetts avenue, is hereby revoked, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a supplemental contract with the contractor for erecting said convenience station, providing for the abandonment of further work of construction, for removing construction already done by him, for replacing said triangle in the condition which existed prior to the beginning of the construction of such station, and for the construction of the underground public-convenience station in Dupont circle. The balance of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the station on the triangle west of Dupont circle is hereby made available for this purpose in addition to the \$14,000 herein appropriated."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For the purchase, installation, and maintenance of water meters to be placed on water services of the Government Printing Office, the United States navy-yard, and the municipal building of the District of Columbia, said meters to be purchased, installed, maintained, and remain under the observation and control of the officer in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, seven thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"*Provided further*, That teachers now employed in Group A, class six, in the normal, high, and manual-training schools, or hereafter to be appointed in the said normal, high, or manual-training schools, may be placed in said Group A, class six, and receive their longevity increase according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, or manual-training schools: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained herein or in the act approved June twentieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall be construed to authorize the promotion or appointment to Group A, class six, of teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual-training schools, and those who have not passed the required examination and do not possess the qualifications provided in the said act: *And provided further*, That teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual-training schools shall continue in classes four and five, and be entitled only to the longevity pay provided for said classes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one thousand eight hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one thousand eight hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixteen thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "thirteen thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixty-seven thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "not exceeding eight thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "For the construction of an eight-room building for Randle Highlands, D. C., to be erected on a suitable site to be donated of not less than 1 acre of ground, the location thereof to be determined by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$64,000;" and on page 58, line 6 of the bill, before the word "three," insert the words

"not exceeding;" and on same page, in line 12 of the bill, before the word "forty," insert the words "not exceeding;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "ground," insert the following words: "not exceeding;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, after the word "feet," insert the following words: "not exceeding;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "two hundred and sixty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "nine hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "five hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and thirty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 68 of the bill, after the word "dollars," at the end of line seventeen, insert "*Provided*, That any bacteriologist employed and paid under this appropriation may be assigned by the health officer to the bacteriological examination of milk and of other dairy products and of the water supplies of dairy farms, whether such examinations be or be not directly related to contagious diseases;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "eleven thousand one hundred and forty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 172, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "two assistant clerks, at one thousand dollars each;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the sum stricken out by said amendment and, on page seventy-five of the bill, after line sixteen, insert as a separate paragraph the following:

"Court of appeals building, District of Columbia: For the following force, necessary for the care and protection of the court of appeals building: Two watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one elevator operator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each: *Provided*, That the clerk of the court of appeals shall be the custodian of said building, under the direction and supervision of the justices of said court; in all, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with

an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "seven hundred and twenty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "four hundred and twenty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "five hundred and forty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 194, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "twenty-nine thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 196, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "forty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 86 of the bill, in line 1, after the word "children," insert the following: "(white and colored);" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 201, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "seventy-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "thirteen thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "twenty-four thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "forty-seven thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 219, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "hereby," strike out the words "and hereafter;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 221, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Toward the extension of water trunk mains to Congress Heights, D. C., said sum to be in addition to the sums herein appropriated from the revenues of the water department, \$50,000." And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 222, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"For the extension of 12-inch water main from Elliot place along the Conduit road to Weaver terrace, and for laying 8-inch water mains in Forty-seventh place, Ashby street, Edmund street, and Sherrier place, said sum to be in addition to the sums herein appropriated from the revenues of the water department, \$24,000: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains hereinbefore provided for shall be levied in accordance with the provisions of an act approved April 22, 1904, entitled 'An act authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes:' *And provided further*, That all such assessments when collected shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the revenues of the United States in equal parts."

And the Senate agree to the same.

On the amendments of the Senate numbered 74, 75, 76, and 77: The committee of conference have been unable to agree.

J. H. GALLINGER,
S. B. ELKINS,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
E. L. TAYLOR, Jr.,
ALBERT S. BURLESON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. GALLINGER. The report was read some time ago, and the House disagreed to it, and it came back. It is submitted in substantially the same form as before. The only item in controversy is the matter of playgrounds, which will have to go back to the House. It is not a final report.

I ask that the statement as to the amendments in disagreement be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

On the amendments of the Senate numbered 74, 75, 76, and 77, the conference committee have been unable to agree.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate shall still further insist on its amendments numbered 74, 75, 76, and 77.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that this note be printed in the RECORD, to follow the conference report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request is complied with.

The note is as follows:

The bill, so far as agreed upon, appropriates \$10,611,125.99, being \$569,502.50 less than the estimates and \$88,405.50 less than the current law, \$401,835 less than as it passed the Senate, and \$353,058 more than as it passed the House.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. R. 23015. An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 23012. An act providing for the raising of the U. S. battle ship *Maine*, in Habana Harbor, and to provide for the interment of the bodies therein, was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE. What is proposed to be done with the bill relating to the raising of the *Maine*?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thought it should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARREN. I suggest that it go to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the reference will be to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The direction in the bill is that the Secretary of War shall do certain things. However, the bill is referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 22643) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments shall be first considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Legislative," subhead "Senate," in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary, on page 3, line 3, after the word "librarian," to insert "chief bookkeeper;" and in line 7, before the word "clerks," to strike out "five" and insert "four," so as to read:

Office of Secretary: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of the contingent fund of the Senate, \$6,500; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, \$420; assistant secretary, Henry M. Rose, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,250; financial clerk, \$3,000, and \$1,250 additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; minute and journal clerk, and enrolling clerk, at \$3,000 each; principal clerk, executive clerk, and assistant financial clerk, at \$2,750 each; reading clerk, librarian, chief book-

keeper, and clerk, compiling a history of revenue and general appropriation bills, at \$2,500 each; keeper of stationery, \$2,400; four clerks, at \$2,220 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary, on page 3, line 16, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" and in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty" and insert "eighty-five thousand four hundred and ten," so as to read:

Assistant in stationery room, \$1,200; messenger, \$1,440; assistant messenger, \$1,200; 6 laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$85,410.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 1, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" and in the same line, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three" and insert "five," so as to make the clause read:

Document room: Superintendent, George H. Boyd, \$3,000; first assistant, \$2,000; assistant, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,440; 2 clerks, at \$1,440 each; skilled laborer, \$1,200; in all, \$12,520.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for clerks and messengers to committees, on page 5, line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and twenty" and insert "five hundred," so as to read:

Clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, \$2,500; messenger, \$1,440; clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for clerks and messengers to committees, on page 7, line 7, before the word "conference," to insert "clerk to the," so as to read:

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, clerk to the conference minority of the Senate, Woman Suffrage, Mines and Mining.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to page 8, line 14.

Mr. WARREN. The committee has an amendment to offer at page 8, line 14. After the words "Department of State" and the comma in that line, I move to insert the word "manufactures" and a comma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that the clerks may correct the totals without having the attention of the Senate called to them wherever an amendment shall change the total.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The reading was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 7, to increase the total appropriation for clerks and messengers to committees from \$314,700 to \$314,980.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, on page 10, line 1, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nine hundred and sixty" and insert "one thousand and eighty;" and in line 2, before the word "skilled," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

Three carpenters, at \$1,080 each; janitor, \$1,200; 4 skilled laborers, at \$1,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, on page 10, line 16, before the word "laborers," to strike out "25 laborers, at \$900 each; 29" and insert "30;" and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four" and insert "forty-seven thousand five hundred and four," so as to read:

Two laborers, at \$840 each; 30 laborers, at \$720 each; 16 pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$2.50 per day each during the session, \$4,680; in all, \$147,504.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 21, to insert:

For the following for Senate Office Building under the Sergeant-at-Arms, namely: Stenographer in charge of furniture accounts and keeper of furniture records, \$1,200; 2 messengers, at \$1,440 each; attendant in charge of bathing rooms (who shall be a professional masseur), \$1,800; 2 attendants in bathing rooms, at \$720 each; 3 attendants to women's toilet rooms, at \$720 each; janitor for bathing rooms, \$720; 3 messengers, acting as mail carriers, at \$1,200 each; and messenger for service to the press associations, \$720; in all, \$14,520.

Mr. WARREN. In line 9, I move to strike out the word "associations" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "correspondents," so as to read "and messenger for service to the press correspondents."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next paragraph of the bill was read, as follows:

For police force for Senate Office Building under the Sergeant-at-Arms, namely: For 18 privates, at \$1,050 each, \$18,900.

Mr. WARREN. I offer an amendment on behalf of the committee. In line 13, before the word "privates," I move to strike out "eighteen" and to insert "seventeen;" and, in line 14, after the word "each," I move to insert "one special officer at \$1,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. The total will be changed, of course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That has been provided for. It will be changed by the clerks.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 9, before the word "conductors," to strike out "eight" and insert "ten;" and in line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-nine thousand seven" and insert "thirty-two thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Under Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds: Chief engineer, \$2,160; assistant engineer and electrician, \$1,800; 3 assistant engineers, at \$1,440 each; 10 conductors of elevators, at \$1,200 each; 2 machinists and electricians, at \$1,400 each; 3 firemen, at \$1,095 each; 5 laborers, at \$720 each; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, \$660; attendant for service in old library portion of the Capitol, \$1,500; in all, \$32,125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 18, to insert:

For the following for the Senate Office Building, under the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, subject to the control and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules, namely: Fourteen elevator conductors, at \$1,200 each; in all, \$16,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "\$1,800 each, sixty-three thousand" and insert "\$2,000 each, seventy thousand," so as to make the clause read:

Clerks to Senators: For 35 annual clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at \$2,000 each, \$70,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 4, to insert:

Stenographers to Senators: For 22 stenographers to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, and 3 stenographers to the chairmen of the 3 junior minority committees, at \$1,200 each, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 12, before the word "thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "five;" and in line 13, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the clause read:

Contingent expenses, namely: For stationery and newspapers for Senators and the President of the Senate, including \$5,000 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$16,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 21, to insert:

For incidental expenses of an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care, for use of the Vice-President, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "fifty," so as to make the clause read:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, after the word "dollar," to insert "and 25 cents," so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capitol police," on page 15, line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "eight;" and in line 12, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seventy-seven thousand nine" and insert "seventy-eight thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

For captain, \$1,800; three lieutenants, at \$1,200 each; two special officers, at \$1,200 each; and 67 privates, at \$1,050 each; one-half of said privates to be selected by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and one-half by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; in all, \$78,150, one half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 22, after line 20, to strike out:

For eight clerks to committees, at \$6 each per day during the session, \$5,616.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 23, to insert: For nine clerks to committees, at \$6 each per day during the session, \$6,318.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 8, after the word "dollars," to strike out "two special messengers, at \$1,500 each" and insert: "Special messenger and assistant pair clerk, \$1,800; special messenger, \$1,500;" and in line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "nine," so as to make the clause read:

For the following minority employees authorized and named in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives March 17, 1909, namely: Special employee, \$1,800; special messenger and assistant pair clerk, \$1,800; special messenger, \$1,500; special chief page and pair clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$6,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to line 22, on page 26.

Mr. WARREN. In line 21, before the word "hundred," I move to strike out "four" and insert "five," so as to read:

For the special messenger authorized and named in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives January 15, 1900, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 13, after the word "February," to strike out "eighteenth" and insert "first;" and in line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight" and insert "five," so as to make the clause read:

To continue the employment of the special messenger authorized and named in the resolution of the House adopted February 1, 1910, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 24, after the word "dollars," to insert "registry and money-order clerk, \$1,500;" on page 28, line 1, before the word "messengers," to strike out "thirteen" and insert "twelve;" and in line 7, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "four," so as to make the clause read:

Office of Postmaster: Postmaster, \$4,000; Assistant Postmaster, \$2,200; registry and money-order clerk, \$1,500; 12 messengers, including messenger to superintend transportation of mails, at \$1,200 each; 14 messengers, at \$100 per month each from December 1 to March 31, inclusive, four months, \$5,600; and 1 laborer, \$720; in all, \$28,420.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 3, after the word "each," to strike out "Member and Delegate" and insert "Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ninety-four thousand" and insert "ninety-eight thousand five hundred," so as to read:

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: To pay each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner for clerk hire, necessarily employed by him in discharge of his official and representative duties, \$1,500 per annum, in monthly installments, \$598,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," so as to make the clause read:

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, exclusive of salaries and labor, unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 10, to insert:

For incidental expenses of an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care, for use of the Speaker, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library of Congress," on page 33, line 12, after the word "each," to strike out "assistant, \$600" and insert "two assistants, at \$600 each," so as to read:

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent of reading room, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 4 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 1 assistant (reading room for the blind), \$1,200; 5 assistants, at \$900 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$600 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the reading rooms—including evening service—and special collections, Library of Congress, on page 34, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifty thousand seven" and insert "fifty-one thousand three," so as to read:

Two watchmen, at \$720 each; evening service, 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 15 assistants, at \$720 each; in all, \$51,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 5, after the word "each," to insert "stenographer and typewriter, \$900;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant, \$480;" and in line 8, after the words "in all," to strike out "eight thousand

two hundred" and insert "nine thousand five hundred and eighty," so as to make the clause read:

Law Library: Law librarian, including additional compensation of \$500 for supervision of preparation of the new Index to the Statutes at Large, \$3,000; two assistants, at \$1,400 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; messenger, \$900; assistant, \$480; assistant for evening service, \$1,500; in all, \$9,580.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the item of \$500 to the librarian for superintending the indexing of the Statutes at Large was under discussion and consideration in the last Congress when this appropriation bill was before us. It occurs at the top of page 36, and also at the top of page 39 in this bill.

Inquiry was made at that time of the Judiciary Committee, or members of it, as to whether this work had been submitted for approval. We had brought into the Senate Chamber at that time the work.

A law was enacted authorizing the indexing of the Statutes at Large. It was supposed that they would begin at the beginning of the Statutes at Large and bring the work up consecutively. We were very much surprised to find that they had commenced where the work had already been performed and were merely checking it up in a manner that did not seem to meet the approval of any Member who at that time was present in the Senate Chamber.

The work was utterly useless. We received the assurance that the work would be commenced from that time at volume 1 and proceed in an orderly manner. I am in search of information, and I also rise with the intention of calling the attention of the committee to the fact.

Mr. HALE. It is an item of \$500.

Mr. HEYBURN. But the next item is \$5,000.

Mr. WARREN. That closes it up.

Mr. HEYBURN. It could not possibly close it up. They have all the volumes from volume 1 to the Revised Statutes of 1878. The work is very important. It is very desirable that anyone inquiring as to the laws which were enacted during the earlier periods of the Government should be able to turn to an index and find them readily.

I had hoped that in the report accompanying this bill we might be informed as to whether the instructions that were given, or rather the assurance that was given, had been carried out, and in what manner. Now—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6737) to create a court of commerce and to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEAN. I understand that no one desires to go on to-day, and therefore I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection, that order will be entered. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WARREN. Replying to the Senator from Idaho, there is considerable in the House hearings regarding this matter, but I have here a paper just sent in. I have not read it; it is still wet from the press. I will send it to the desk and have it read.

Mr. HEYBURN. It has been going on for some time, and it is entirely apt that we should inquire about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the paper sent to the desk by the Senator from Wyoming.

The Secretary read as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Office of the Librarian, Washington.

INDEX TO THE STATUTES AT LARGE.

Plan for the continuation of the work, submitted for the approval of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses of Congress, under the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1910.

1. To take up immediately volume 1 of the Statutes at Large and index all general and permanent law in that and the succeeding volumes down to and including volume 17, applying to this, as far as applicable, the schedules used in volume 1 of the Index (already published), covering such law since 1873.

2. Prepare the above for publication and publish in the same form and manner as Index, volume 1.

3. Index in the same manner volume 35 (not yet treated).

4. Incorporate the cards representing the above data with the existing cards representing the entries in the Index volume already published, so as to form one complete and unified card index to the Statutes at Large, volumes 1-35, so far as they include general and permanent law.

5. Submit to the committees at the next regular session the questions:

(a) As to a separate publication of the consolidated Index (covering the entire period) thus prepared; and

(b) As to indexing for the entire period the local, private, and temporary law and issuing this either separately or as a part of the above, if decided upon.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

FEBRUARY, 1909.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, as I understand that letter, it refers to a card index having been prepared for the volumes preceding 1873, and suggests, if I heard it correctly, the submission of the question to the Judiciary Committee as to whether the card index shall be carried forward and published uniformly with the system under which the work was started.

Mr. President, this is a matter of more than passing importance. I have referred to the consideration of it at the last Congress. There has been for a great many years a recurring appropriation, until I think it has amounted to something like \$90,000 for making an index, and we had to show for the expenditure at the last Congress merely a repetition of what had already been paid for in another form. I rose to ascertain the status of this matter.

If this \$5,000 appropriation that we are approaching in connection with the \$500 item is going to complete the work, and any Senator is prepared to say it will, then I shall have nothing further to say. But if this is to go on year after year, then I should probably feel it my duty to throw some light upon the matter. I do not care to apply harsh terms to it, but it is not a creditable transaction.

Mr. WARREN. As I understand from the librarian and his examination before the committee, it was by no desire of his that he undertook the work, and he does not care to proceed with it only to finish what is now under way. The \$5,000—it was estimated at \$10,000—shows a cut down at his suggestion, and it is to cover a class of work spoken of first; that is to say, the general acts prior to 1873. The question submitted as to the private laws is one that I understand he does not advocate, and is not suggesting that it be appropriated for.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have no sympathy with the attempt merely as a matter of defense to curtail a work that is a proper one, and I care not what the appropriation amounts to if it is a proper appropriation to insure this work. We are very much interested in it. If any Senator during the discussion of legislation here desires to refer to prior legislation that may be connected with the subject or that it is desirable to have, he has no way of finding it unless he has anticipated the question and had it hunted up through the mass of volumes.

It is an important work. I only want to know what they mean when they say this appropriation will complete the work. It is a work in which a committee which I have the privilege to serve upon is engaged. It will all be duplicated, and nevertheless it is proper that we should have an index to the volumes prior to 1873, or 1878 for that matter. I should like to have some statement that will go into the RECORD as to whether this appropriation of \$500 to the Librarian and \$5,000 to the man employed upon this work is going to close up the work. If it is, I shall have nothing further to say.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Idaho a question. Suppose the money appropriated under this bill turns out not to be sufficient to complete the work, and with the utmost diligence on the part of these employees they do not finish the work, would the Senator halt the work unfinished?

Mr. HEYBURN. Oh, no; quite the contrary. I do not know whether the Senator remembers the conditions that existed when this matter was up before. It was suddenly discovered by the Senate that no part of the real work which had been provided for had been done. It had not even been commenced.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. But the employees engaged in this work had the authority or direction of Congress.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think not. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], who was then present in the Senate Chamber, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, if I remember aright, made the statement that the matter had not been called to his attention, or if at all that it had been done in a perfunctory manner, and he joined in the demand that the matter be straightened out.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. My recollection is, and I took some part in the discussion at the time, that we went back to the first appropriation and discovered from the language of it that the employees had proceeded strictly in accordance with the original direction of Congress provided in the first appropriation upon this subject.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think quite the contrary. I think it was conceded that they had not accurately or correctly interpreted the duties that were placed upon them by the statutes; that they had undertaken what might be termed the easiest part of the work and deferred that which was more difficult. The

Senator understands that all the statutes are indexed in connection with the Revised Statutes of 1878 from 1873.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. But the indexes in many respects are very indifferent.

Mr. HEYBURN. They were conceded, I think, in the debate to be superior to those presented, and were brought in here for inspection.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator says "conceded." I do not know by whom. I had occasion, at the time we were engaged in the discussion before, to examine the work done by these gentlemen, and my own judgment about it is, from a rather careful examination at that time, that it was far superior to any other work that has ever been done. I think it is a very excellent piece of work and a very necessary piece of work. I think the money could not be better spent than in the way the money has been spent for this purpose.

I, for one, very much hope that the appropriation will be continued until the work is completed. We have a vast number of laws scattered through a large number of volumes, as the Senator very well knows, and a lawyer or claimant who undertakes to consult the statutes is simply wandering in a maze unless he has a sufficient index. Indexing is a matter of expert knowledge, and the gentlemen who are engaged in this work are experts.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have before me the discussion in which the Senator participated. It appears that the matter was presented very much as it is now before the Senate. The Senator said, on page 1156, January 20, 1909:

Mr. SUTHERLAND. One further inquiry. My understanding is that the index of the statutes since 1873 has already been completed, so that no part of the appropriation now proposed can be used for that purpose. Am I correct about that?

Mr. HEYBURN. To this extent, Mr. President: I have in my hand a volume which states upon the back to be "Scott and Beaman—Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes. Volume I. General and Permanent Law, 1873-1907."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Now, if I am correct about that, in suggesting that the work of indexing since 1873 has been completed, then no part of the present appropriation can be used for that purpose. Necessarily it will all be used for the purpose of indexing the statutes prior to 1873.

Mr. HEYBURN. I was under such an impression until I received this communication, under date of January 15, which states as follows:

"Relative to the status of the indexing of the laws of the United States, at the present time the laws of a general nature, from 1873 up till last year, have been indexed and printed in one volume. This took one and one-half years.

"The men are now working on the local laws passed during that period."

That is, passed since 1873.

"These include the laws relating to the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, etc. This will likely be printed in two volumes."

They were at that time engaged in compiling two volumes, neither of which covered any part of the period prior to 1873. They went to work indexing the general laws prior to 1873, and were devoting their time and the appropriation to work that was not within the purview of their original commission.

Mr. BURKETT. Will the Senator let me make a statement?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I think this may be very well explained by calling attention to a page or two of the hearings. This subject raised some discussion at the time of the last appropriation bill. As Mr. Putnam, the librarian, explains in the hearings, he had completed volume 1 of the index to the general laws since 1873 at that time. He was working then on an index to the special and private legislation. I do not know but that, perhaps, by reason of the discussion last year, his plan of operation was changed. At any rate, on the 1st of last January they went to work indexing the general laws prior to 1873, and they are now working on that. The librarian says they can complete that work by the 1st of next January, and it will cost \$5,000. Then all the general laws will be indexed. If it is the wish of Congress that the private and special laws shall also be indexed, Congress ought to appropriate \$10,000 instead of \$5,000.

The \$5,000 is in the bill. In that event, the librarian will go no further than to complete the index of the general laws previous to 1873, which his force is now working on, and then all the general laws, from the beginning, will be completed. If we want him to take up the special laws with his force of clerks—and he says he has a force of clerks specially qualified for the work, he having selected them with much care—we should appropriate \$10,000 to have the work completed as to both the general laws and the special laws. That is the whole question, which can be learned from the hearings of the librarian.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, that is a very lucid statement and gives us part of the information which we desire; but I think it is well to limit the appropriation to \$5,000, so that we may complete the indexing of the general laws.

This is an official publication; it is compiled by men under salary from the Government. I question the propriety of it being designated as the private publication of anybody. I think that that should be taken notice of, and I trust that what is stated here in the discussion of this matter may prevent a recurrence of the conditions under which volume 1 was published.

Mr. BURKETT. I may say, Mr. President, that that is a charge which can be made throughout the Government. It is very likely to occur when any government employee writes a document or prepares a report, that he adds his name to it. It is a usual thing. I agree with the Senator from Idaho that such a publication ought to be made strictly a government document, rather than to be vouched for or claimed by any particular individual.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEYBURN. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Why should we object to a man who does a creditable piece of work having his name published in connection with it, even if he is a government official?

Mr. HEYBURN. That is not the point. I do not object to that. I think it is very proper inside the book as a part of the legend to state that this work was compiled under a certain act of Congress, giving the date.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is done here.

Mr. HEYBURN. But the trouble is, they were not content with that. This volume, on the back, states:

Scott and Beaman, Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes, Vol. 1.

Inside, on the title page, it says:

Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes, together with a table of repeals and amendments, by George Winfield Scott, Ph. D., LL. B., of the District of Columbia Bar; Middleton G. Beaman, A. B., LL. B., of the District of Columbia Bar; assisted by J. A. Beck, B. S., LL. B., of the Pennsylvania Bar; A. K. McNamara, LL. B., of the New York Bar; F. G. Munson, B. S., LL. B., of the New York Bar; L. R. Alden, A. M., LL. B., of the District of Columbia Bar.

Then, in small letters, it says:

(Prepared under the direction of the Librarian of Congress.) Volume 1 (1873-1907); general and permanent law in the Revised Statutes of 1873 and the Statutes at Large, 1873-1907 (vols. 18-34). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908.

There is the ordinary and proper preface, signed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Beaman. I do not believe that anyone working on a salary for the Government is entitled to acclaim to the world as his own publication and production the work that he completes. It is bad manners, if nothing worse. I will content myself with that designation of it. I should like to have some assurance—well, I have it in the letter that the chairman has had read at the desk—that this will complete the work.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I have now before me the language of the original appropriation, to which I referred a moment ago, which I said to the Senator from Idaho warranted these men in proceeding with the work as they did. I call his attention to it. It is contained in Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 1399, and reads:

To expedite the preparation of that part of the new index to the Statutes at Large, which is an index to the statutes enacted since the year 1873, and to provide for the additional service in the law library necessary to the printing of the said index, namely, for typewriting a printer's copy of the card index and for proof reading, \$5,000.

So that is the original appropriation for this purpose—

Mr. HEYBURN. The work was going on when that appropriation was made.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. This appropriation?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The language of this appropriation very clearly indicates that it was the desire of Congress that they should proceed with the work of indexing the statutes enacted since 1873, and that was what they did. I understood the Senator to say that there was no warrant for doing that.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the Senators who participated in the discussion of this question, and who are responsible for the original legislation, expressed themselves as utterly surprised at this—I will not call it a commission—but that these men should have commenced halfway up the ladder to do that which was already done. It does appear that at several sessions of Congress expressions like this were run through on appropriation bills; but when the attention of Congress was called to the matter the Congress was very prompt in sending them back to the pole to start.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 36, line 16, after the word "each," to insert "clerk, \$1,500," so as to read:

Copyright office, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, \$4,000; assistant register of copyrights, \$3,000; chief clerk and chief of bookkeeping division, \$2,000; chief of application division, \$2,000; 3 clerks, at \$1,800 each; 6 clerks, at \$1,600 each; clerk, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the total appropriation for the maintenance of the copyright office, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, on page 37, line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out "ninety-one thousand four" and insert "ninety-two thousand nine," so as to read:

In all, \$92,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of State," on page 46, after line 4, to insert:

For two clerks to be employed in the Department of State and to be charged with the distribution of information among the diplomatic missions, one at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, and one at the rate of \$1,600 per annum; in all, \$3,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 17, after the date "nineteen hundred and nine," to insert "Director of the consular service, at \$4,500;" and in line 19, before the word "for," to strike out "Counselor" and insert "counselor," so as to read:

Advancement of commercial and other interests as provided in the act approved August 5, 1909: Director of the consular service, at \$4,500; counselor for the Department of State and resident diplomatic officer, each at a salary of \$7,500, and to be appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the provision of the act approved August 5, 1909.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 51, after line 14, to insert:

General Supply Committee: Superintendent of supplies, \$2,000; 2 clerks of class 2; and 1 laborer; in all \$3,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-one" and insert "forty-three," so as to make the clause read:

Division of Customs: Chief of division, \$4,000; assistant chief of division, \$3,000; 7 law clerks, at \$2,000 each; 3 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; 4 clerks of class 1; 4 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; messenger; assistant messenger; in all, \$43,660.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Auditor for the Post-Office Department, on page 60, line 9, after the word "each," to strike out "skilled laborer, \$1,000," and insert "two skilled laborers, \$1,000 each," so as to read:

Fifty-eight clerks, at \$1,000 each; 2 skilled laborers, at \$1,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Auditor for the Post-Office Department, on page 60, line 19, before the word "assistant," to strike out "four" and insert "three;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "three hundred and eighty," so as to read:

Six skilled laborers, at \$840 each; 3 assistant messengers; 8 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; 4 messenger boys, at \$480 each; 5 messenger boys, \$360 each; 12 male laborers, at \$660 each; forewoman, \$480; and 21 charwomen; in all, \$760,380.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on page 65, line 17, before the word "clerks," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "thirty-seven;" in line 18, before the word "clerks," to strike out "thirty-one" and insert "thirty-two;" in line 20, before the word "messengers," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in the same line, before the word "assistant," to strike out "nineteen" and insert "twenty-one;" and in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-seven thousand eight hundred" and insert "thirty-two thousand four hundred and eighty," so as to read:

Twenty-four clerks of class 3; 37 clerks of class 2; 36 clerks of class 1; 32 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 44 clerks, at \$900 each; 3 messengers; 21 assistant messengers; and 19 laborers; in all, \$332,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 24, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," so as to read:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Director, \$5,500; assistant director, \$3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on page 67, line 25, before the word "and," to strike out "fourteen thousand six hundred" and insert "fifteen thousand one hundred," so as to read:

In all, \$215,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 14, after the word "dollars," to strike out "examiner, and computer, at \$2,500 each" and insert "examiner, \$3,000; computer, \$2,500;" in line 18, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 20, before the word "of," to strike out "clerk" and insert "2 clerks;" in line 21, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "two;" in line 22, before the word "messenger," to strike out "clerk, \$1,000;" in line 23, after the words "assistant messenger," to strike out "laborer" and insert "skilled laborer, \$720;" and on page 69, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and twenty" and insert "three hundred and thirty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Director of the Mint: Director, \$4,500; examiner, \$3,000; computer, \$2,500; assayer, \$2,200; adjuster of accounts, \$2,250; 2 clerks of class 4; private secretary, \$1,800; 2 clerks of class 3; clerk of class 2; 2 clerks of class 1; messenger; assistant in laboratory, \$1,200; assistant messenger; skilled laborer, \$720; in all, \$30,330.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 8, to increase the appropriation for washing and hemming towels, for the purchase of awnings and fixtures for the Treasury Department, from \$11,500 to \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Collecting internal revenue," on page 75, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert: "Provided, That the reports required by section 38 of said act shall only be made public upon the order of the President when he deems it for the public interest, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall formulate rules and regulations for classifying, indexing, and exhibiting said reports or any information therefrom; which said rules and regulations shall be approved by the President," so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of collecting the corporation tax authorized by the act approved August 5, 1909, "To provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," \$100,000: *Provided*, That the reports required by section 38 of said act shall only be made public upon the order of the President when he deems it for the public interest, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall formulate rules and regulations for classifying, indexing, and exhibiting said reports or any information therefrom; which said rules and regulations shall be approved by the President.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 75, after the word "public," at the end of line 2, it is proposed to amend the amendment by inserting "when called for by resolution of the Senate or the House of Representatives or," so as to read:

Provided, That the reports required by section 38 of said act shall only be made public when called for by resolution of the Senate or the House of Representatives or upon the order of the President when he deems it for the public interest, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall formulate rules and regulations for classifying, indexing, and exhibiting said reports or any information therefrom; which said rules and regulations shall be approved by the President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. President, I make the point of order on that amendment that it is legislation and changes existing law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will submit the matter to the Senate. Is the provision in order? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is declared to be in order.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Mints and assay offices," on page 84, line 3, after the word "workmen," to strike out "and adjusters," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen, and not exceeding \$12,500 for other clerks and employees, \$55,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 23, after the word "workmen," to strike out "and adjusters;" and on page 85, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy" and insert "forty," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen, and not exceeding \$78,640 for other clerks and employees, \$340,000.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 10 on page 85.

Mr. WARREN. I propose the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 85, line 8, after the word "exceeding," insert the words "two thousand," so as to read:

And not exceeding \$2,500 in value of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint.

Mr. WARREN. It does not raise the aggregate amount of the appropriation, but changes it so as to read "\$2,500" permitted for specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eighty-five" and insert "eighty," so as to make the clause read:

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs, exclusive of that required for the refinery, expenses annual assay commission, melters' and refiners' wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps arising from the manufacture of ingots for coinage, and wastage and loss on sale of coiners' sweeps, and not exceeding \$2,500 in value of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint, \$80,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 23, after the word "workmen," to strike out "and adjusters," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen, and not exceeding \$40,000 for other clerks and employees, \$165,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen thousand five hundred" and insert "thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen, and not exceeding \$6,300 for other clerks and employees, \$13,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 16, after the word "workmen," to insert "and not exceeding \$2,000 for other clerks and employees;" and in the same line, before the word "thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "five," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen, and not exceeding \$2,000 for other clerks and employees, \$5,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Secretary of War, on page 93, line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "four," so as to read:

Office of the Secretary: * * * Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, \$2,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the total appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Secretary of War, on page 94, line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-six thousand nine" and insert "forty-seven thousand two," so as to read:

In all, \$147,210.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-two" and insert "thirty-five," so as to make the clause read:

Provided, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, shall not exceed \$35,000; and that the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, line 25, after the word "maps," to insert "typewriters, and adding machines, including their exchange," so as to read:

Contingent expenses of the War Department: For purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, including their exchange; books of reference, blank books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers (subscriptions to periodicals may be paid for in advance), maps; typewriters, and adding machines, including their exchange, furniture and repairs to same.

Mr. WARREN. I propose an amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 100, after the word "periodicals," in line 25, insert the words "and newspapers," so as to read:

Contingent expenses of the War Department: For purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, including their exchange; books of reference, blank books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers (subscriptions to periodicals and newspapers may be paid for in advance).

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 12, after the word "stationery," to strike out "typewriters, and adding machines, including their exchange," so as to make the clause read:

For stationery for the War Department and its bureaus and offices, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, after line 11, to insert:

For rewiring electric light and power circuits in the State, War, and Navy Department building, and for making the repairs incident thereto, including purchase and installation of new feeder and branch circuit conductors, conduits, and fittings, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Navy Department," on page 106, line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four," and on page 107, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Solicitor: Solicitor, \$4,000; law clerk, \$2,500; law clerk, \$2,250; law clerk, \$2,000; clerk of class 4; clerk of class 3; clerk of class 2; clerk, \$840; and messenger boy, \$600; in all, \$16,990.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 113, line 10, after the word "charts," to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That no moneys appropriated in this bill shall be expended for any pilot charts prepared in a hydrographic office in which there are detailed or employed more than one naval officer at any one time.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 116, line 20, after the word "for," to insert "Increase of the navy;" in line 23, after the word "from," to strike out "such;" in the same line, after the word "appropriations," to insert "Construction and repair," "Steam machinery," "Ordnance and ordnance stores," and "Equipment of vessels;" so as to make the clause read:

The services of draftsmen and such other technical services as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary may be employed only in the Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering to carry into effect the various appropriations for "Increase of the navy," "Construction and repair," "Steam machinery," "Ordnance and ordnance stores," and "Equipment of vessels," to be paid from appropriations "Construction and repair," "Steam machinery," "Ordnance and ordnance stores," and "Equipment of vessels."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 119, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1911 shall not exceed \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of the Interior," on page 120, line 16, before the word "members," to strike out "6" and insert "9;" and in line 18, after the word "each," to insert:

Provided, That no vacancy hereafter occurring upon the Board of Pension Appeals, as now constituted, shall be filled by original appointment, transfer, or otherwise.

So as to read:

Office of the Secretary: For compensation of * * * 9 members of a board of pension appeals, at \$2,000 each: Provided, That no vacancy hereafter occurring upon the Board of Pension Appeals, as now constituted, shall be filled by original appointment, transfer, or otherwise.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 121, line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "six;" in line 13, after the word "each," to strike out "5 copyists" and insert "7 copyists (2 transferred from the Pension Office); fuel inspector, \$900; multi-graph operator, \$900; typewriter repairer, \$900;" in line 17, after the word "messengers," to insert "9 skilled laborers, at \$720 each;" and in line 19, before the word "laborers," to strike out "21" and insert "12," so as to read:

Returns office clerk, \$1,600; female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land patents, \$1,200; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 7 copyists (2 transferred from the Pension Office); fuel inspector, \$900; multi-graph operator, \$900; typewriter repairer, \$900; switchboard telephone operator; 9 messengers; 7 assistant messengers; 9 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; 12 laborers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the total appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 122, line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and thirty" and insert "three hundred and three thousand six hundred and seventy," so as to read:

In all, \$303,670.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 124, line 6, after the word "commissioner," to insert "to be appointed hereafter by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;" so as to read:

General Land Office: Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; assistant commissioner, to be appointed hereafter by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, line 11, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 22, after the word "dollars" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "and one clerk, at" and insert "clerk;" in the same line, after the word "dollars" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "to superintendent of Indian schools;" and on page 127, line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "seven," so as to make the clause read:

Indian Office: Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$5,000; assistant commissioner, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,250; financial clerk, \$2,250; chief of division, \$2,250; chief of division, \$2,000; assistant chief of division, \$2,000; law clerk, \$2,000; private secretary, \$1,800; 14 clerks of class 4; 25 clerks of class 3; 23 clerks of class 2; 2 clerks, at \$1,500 each; 42 clerks of class 1; 23 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$1,400; stenographer, \$1,000; clerk, \$1,200; 29 copyists; messenger; 4 assistant messengers; 4 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$231,710.

Mr. WARREN. I move the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 126, line 11, after the word "dollars," strike out the words "chief clerk, \$2,250," and insert "second assistant commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, \$2,500."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. The total should be changed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection that will be done.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 127, after line 2, to insert:

For the classification and indexing of the files of the Office of Indian Affairs and preparing historical data from records therein, including the pay of employees who may be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, subject only to such examination of their qualifications as he may prescribe, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Pension Office, on page 127, line 26, before the word "clerks," to strike out "eighty" and insert "ninety-five;" on page 128, line 1, before the word "clerks," to strike out "ninety-four" and insert "one hundred and four;" in line 3, after the word "each," to strike out "ten copyists" and insert "five copyists (two copyists transferred to Secretary's office);" and in line 17, before the word "and," to strike out "four hundred and ninety-four thousand," and insert "five hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred," so as to read:

Three stenographers, at \$1,600 each; 95 clerks of class 4; 104 clerks of class 3; 300 clerks of class 2; 320 clerks of class 1; 65 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 5 copyists (2 copyists transferred to Secretary's office); superintendent of building, \$1,400; 2 engineers, at \$1,200 each; 3 firemen; 27 messengers; 12 assistant messengers; 20 messenger boys, at \$400 each; 40 laborers; 10 female laborers, at \$400 each; 15 charwomen; painter, skilled in his trade, \$900; cabinetmaker, skilled in his trade, \$900; captain of the watch, \$840; 3 sergeants of the watch, at \$750 each; 20 watchmen; in all, \$1,532,520.

The amendments were agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 22 on page 131.

Mr. WARREN. I submit the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 131, at the end of line 22, insert the following:

Specialist in higher education, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I propose the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 132, line 13, strike out the word "sixty-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty-five," so as to make the total read:

In all, \$65,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 133, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in line 7, after the word "dollars," to strike out "foreman, \$1,800" and

insert "civil engineer, \$2,400;" and in line 23, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-eight thousand two" and insert "twenty-nine thousand eight," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds: Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, \$6,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; chief electrical engineer, \$2,400; 2 draftsmen, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,600; stenographer and typewriter, \$1,000; civil engineer, \$2,400; compensation to disbursing clerk, \$1,000; messenger; person in charge of the heating of the Supreme Court and central portion of the Capitol, \$1,000; laborer in charge of water-closets in central portion of the Capitol, \$660; 7 laborers for cleaning Rotunda, corridors, Dome, and old library portion of Capitol, at \$660 each; 2 laborers in charge of public closets of the House of Representatives and in the terrace, at \$720 each; bookkeeper and accountant, \$1,800; and 1 stenographer at \$720, both now authorized and paid from appropriations for House or Senate Office Buildings; in all, \$29,880.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 145, line 9, after the word "adjustments," to strike out "and law clerk," so as to read:

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General: Second Assistant Postmaster-General, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; superintendent division of railway adjustments, \$3,000; assistant superintendent division of railway adjustments, \$2,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 150, line 13, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to make the clause read:

For purchase, exchange, and keeping of horses and wagons, and repair of wagons and harness, to be used only for official purposes, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 150, line 19, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty-three," so as to read:

For miscellaneous items, including the exchange of typewriters and adding machines, plumbing, carpets, matting, furniture, indexes, filing devices, and postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad which is not exempt under article 11 of the Rome convention of the Universal Postal Union, \$23,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 151, after line 21, to strike out:

No part of any appropriations made for the service of the Post-Office Department in conformity with the act of July 2, 1836, shall be expended for any of the purposes herein provided for on account of the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 152, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "eight," so as to read:

Office of the Attorney-General: Attorney-General, \$12,000; Solicitor-General, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 154, line 21, to reduce the total appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Attorney-General from \$393,180 to \$391,180.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 2 on page 164.

Mr. WARREN. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. Page 163, line 23, strike out the word "four," the last word in the line, and in lieu thereof insert the word "five," so as to read:

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization: * * * five clerks of class 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I submit the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 163, line 24, before the words "clerks of class one," strike out the word "six" and insert "eight," so as to read:

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization: * * * eight clerks of class 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 169, line 12, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," and in line 16, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "nine," so as to make the clause read:

Supreme Court: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, \$13,000; 8 associate justices, at \$12,500 each; marshal, \$4,500; 9 stenographic clerks, 1 for each Chief Justice and one for each associate justice, at not exceeding \$1,600 each; in all, \$131,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of page 171. Mr. WARREN. I ask for the adoption of the amendment I send to the desk, which is a provision for the United States court of customs appeals. It was left out of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming submits an amendment, which the Secretary will state.

The SECRETARY. On page 171, after line 24, insert:

United States court of customs appeals: Presiding judge and 4 associate judges, at \$7,000 each; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,500; assistant clerk, \$2,000; 5 stenographic clerks, at \$1,600 each; stenographic reporter, \$2,500; and messenger, \$840; in all, \$54,840.

For rent of necessary quarters in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and furnishing same for the United States court of customs appeals; for necessary traveling expenses of the court, its officials, and employees; for books, periodicals, and stationery; for pay of bailiffs and all other necessary employees not otherwise specifically provided for; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$40,000.

Under the Department of Justice: Assistant Attorney-General, \$8,000; Deputy Assistant Attorney-General, \$7,500; 4 attorneys, at \$5,000 each; for salaries of necessary employees, including employees at Washington, D. C., for furniture, supplies, traveling and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, \$22,500; in all, \$58,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

In all, for United States court of customs appeals, \$152,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 173, after line 24, to strike out section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. That hereafter all supplies of fuel, ice, stationery, and other miscellaneous supplies for the executive departments and other government establishments in Washington, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article, shall be advertised and contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, instead of by the several departments and establishments, upon such days as he may designate. There shall be a general supply committee in lieu of the board provided for in section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended, composed of officers, one from each such department and other government establishment in Washington, designated by the head thereof, the duties of which committee shall be to make, under the direction of the said Secretary, an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies, to standardize such supplies, eliminating all unnecessary grades and varieties, and to aid said Secretary in soliciting bids based upon formulas and specifications drawn up by such experts in the service of the Government as the committee may see fit to call upon, who shall render whatever assistance they may require. The committee shall aid said Secretary in securing the proper fulfillment of the contracts for such supplies, for which purpose the said Secretary shall prescribe, and all departments comply with, rules providing for such examination and tests of the articles received as may be necessary for such purpose; in making additions to the said schedule; in opening and considering the bids, and shall perform such other similar duties as he may assign to them: *Provided*, That the articles intended to be purchased in this manner are those in common use by or suitable to the ordinary needs of two or more such departments or establishments; but the said Secretary shall have discretion to amend the annual common supply schedule from time to time as to any articles that, in his judgment, can as well be thus purchased. In all cases only one bond for the proper performance of each contract shall be required, notwithstanding that supplies for more than one department or government establishment are included in such contract. Every purchase or drawing of such supplies from the contractor shall be immediately reported to said committee. No disbursing officer shall be a member of such committee. No department or establishment shall purchase or draw supplies from the common schedule through more than one office or bureau, except in case of detached bureaus or offices having field or outlying service, which may purchase directly from the contractor with the permission of the head of their department or establishment: *And provided further*, That telephone service, electric light, and power service purchased or contracted for from companies or individuals shall be so obtained by him.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. WARREN. I propose the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 89, under the subhead "Government in the Territories," in line 23, before the word "thousand," strike out "five" and insert "seven," so that, if amended, it will read:

District of Alaska: Governor, \$7,000; 4 judges, at \$7,500 each; 4 attorneys, at \$5,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. In the amendment on page 11, line 10, before the word "dollars," I move to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert "nine hundred," so as to read:

And messenger for service to the press correspondents, \$900.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote by which the amendment was agreed to will be reconsidered if there is no objection. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. The committee has now offered all its amendments.

Mr. CRAWFORD. On page 139, line 14, before the word "dollars," I move to insert "five hundred," so as to read:

For surveyor-general of South Dakota, \$2,500.

Mr. WARREN. That is a matter we had not time to look into. I will say to the Senator from South Dakota that the committee will accept the amendment so that it may go to conference, and in the meantime will look into the matter.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McENERY. In the items for the Patent Office, on page 130, line 22, after the word "each," I move to insert:

And such copyists as are typewriters may be promoted without civil-service examination if they served in that grade during the fiscal year 1909.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BRISTOW. I ask the Senate to disagree to the amendment on page 10, beginning at line 22, up to and including line 11, on page 11.

Mr. WARREN. The amendment simply provides for men now at work. What does the Senator propose to offer in place of it?

Mr. BRISTOW. If they are at work now how are they employed?

Mr. WARREN. They have been employed under the lump sum that was provided before the completion of the building, but they should, of course, from this time, or from the time of the completion of the building and commencement of the next fiscal year, be on the regular rolls.

Mr. BRISTOW. Do I understand that there is a bathing establishment being run over there with all these attendants?

Mr. WARREN. I understand that it has been provided for.

Mr. BRISTOW. Is it in operation?

Mr. WARREN. As my committee rooms are not over there, I am unable to state whether it is in operation or not.

Mr. BRISTOW. If it is in operation there ought to be some Senator who knows something about it, I think. I never heard of it.

Mr. WARREN. What the Senator would accomplish by having the amendment nonconcurring would be to leave all the employees in the Senate Office Building without any provision.

Mr. BRISTOW. All the employees there?

Mr. WARREN. All who are named in this list.

Mr. SCOTT. May I ask the Senator from Wyoming a question? Is not this amendment simply putting those who have been employed there on the permanent roll?

Mr. WARREN. The Committee on Rules, as was necessary, provided for the assignment of employees of the Senate who should be under the Sergeant-at-Arms and those who should be under the Superintendent of the Capitol. There seemed to be an agreement between those officers. This list now under discussion is precisely the list, furnished to us by the Superintendent of the Capitol, of the employees who are now engaged in the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the Senator from Wyoming is mistaken.

Mr. WARREN. I am not mistaken in the statement I make, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. BAILEY. If the Senator will wait until I finish my statement, then he will find that he is mistaken, if he means to say what I think he intended the Senate to understand him as saying. He is mistaken if he intends the Senate to believe that at this time there is anybody in charge of any bathroom over there. I venture that statement because, as I understand it, the bathroom has not yet been completed, or if it has, it has been completed since the Committee on Rules had any session.

Mr. WARREN. My statement was that we put here in the bill the list furnished to us by the Superintendent of the Capitol as being a list of employees now engaged by him for service there. I know nothing of what is being done in the bathing rooms. I will say to the Senator.

Mr. CLAPP. The Senator from Texas is mistaken, I think. I happened to be over there one day and I was shown into the bathrooms. While they are not finished, there are attendants there, in the ordinary garb of bathroom attendants. I think I saw two or three there, evidently as attendants.

Mr. WARREN. Of course the Senator understands that the appropriations made in this bill commence or become current on the 1st day of next July, and not until then.

Mr. BAILEY. My contention, or I had better say my understanding, was, and is, that there are no bathrooms in operation over there now; but the Senator from Minnesota has been down and inspected them, and of course I take his word. My own opinion is that there ought never to have been any there. I think the modern bathroom is one of the highest achievements of our civilization, but I think Senators might well afford to provide it for themselves.

Speaking for myself, I will never agree to any appropriation for that purpose. I understand that they are far more palatial than are found even in the most extravagant taverns.

Mr. CLAPP. They are certainly palatial. There is no question about that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will then put the question upon concurring in all the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole save this one. The question is on concurring in the amendments, with this exception.

The amendments were concurred in.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Now the question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, contained in lines 22 to 25, on page 10, and lines 1 to 11, inclusive, on page 11.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I think if the Senator only wants to get at the attendants in the bathrooms, he ought, in some way or other, to adjust an amendment to the amendment. The other positions here, I think, probably no one will take exception to, and we ought not to kill them all just to reach this one. If the Senator from Kansas objects to the bathroom attendants, he can reach that, of course, by moving to amend the amendment by striking out only the few lines in reference thereto.

While I am on my feet, if the Senator from Kansas will permit, so that there will not be any misunderstanding or misinformation, I will state that the bathroom over there is in operation. I found on investigation—and I will say that I made an investigation, so that I would know what I was talking about—that there are some parts of it which are not ready for use as yet, but in the main the bathrooms are ready for use and are in operation, and the attendants are there.

Of course, as to the advisability of the bathrooms, that is not for the Committee on Appropriations to determine. Senators will understand that the Senate Office Building was planned and provided for before either the Senator from Kansas or myself came to the Senate. The bathrooms are there, and in accordance therewith the person in charge of that building has supposed it to be his duty to take care of all of them; and heretofore, until the building was completed and we could provide a roll, it has been in the hands of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, who has arranged for all the employees and paid them out of a lump sum. With that lump sum he has provided for all the places that are covered by the amendment.

Now, when the Committee on Appropriations came to consider the matter, it was not for them to repeal any law that had been made heretofore or to repeal any provisions that Congress had made heretofore with reference to this building; but it was the duty of the Committee on Appropriations, of course, as soon as it possibly could, to get these people on a specific roll so that we would know exactly how much each one was getting and exactly where each appropriation was going.

Mr. HALE. Is there not another feature, that by the action of the Senate the general charge, as it is of rooms here, has been with the Committee on Rules, and the superintendent of the building has conferred with that committee, and that committee has sanctioned and in a way is responsible for what has been done? The Committee on Appropriations, as the Senator says, does not go into the details of these matters.

Mr. BURKETT. The Senator from Maine is correct. Of course it is not for us, the Senator from Kansas will understand, to decide whether the Senate wanted bathrooms in the building or did not. That was decided long ago. Neither the Senator from Kansas, nor the Senator from Texas, nor the Senator from Nebraska may have any occasion to use those rooms, but the Senate in its wisdom in constructing the building, a great building as it is, housing a great many people, undoubtedly thought it would not be complete without bathrooms, and therefore provided for them.

As I said, the Committee on Appropriations have done nothing except to carry into effect the law and the order of the Senate as heretofore promulgated in a general statute, and which has been carried out by a lump-sum appropriation.

Mr. SCOTT. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska a question before he takes his seat?

Mr. BURKETT. With the permission of the Senator from Kansas. I have not the floor, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. SCOTT. Why is it necessary to have a professional masseur, as you provide for there, at \$1,800? Why not also have a fellow to take care of our clothes, to do manlicuring, and so forth? If we are going into the business, I should think we ought to have it perfect. I certainly am opposed to that particular item of \$1,800.

Mr. BURKETT. Now, if the Senator from Kansas will permit me—

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly; I am interested in what the Senator says,

Mr. BURKETT. I am not undertaking to defend the name this employee goes by. I do not know him. I suppose that is a proper name for the man who is going to be the superintendent of the bathroom. I suppose, in other words, he would be the man in charge of the bathroom.

Mr. SCOTT. I take it the Senator knows it amounts to \$3,240 for the three attendants.

Mr. BURKETT. If the Senate does not want it, the Senate can strike it out.

Mr. SCOTT. That is what I want to do.

Mr. BURKETT. That is exactly what I called the attention of the Senator from Kansas to. If he wishes to reach those, and those only, he ought to amend the amendment rather than to strike it all out. For example, the committee found that in one or two instances, I will say, we thought the salaries had been put a little too high. By putting them on the roll it gives the Senate the chance to say exactly what they think the salaries ought to be, and they know always in each appropriation bill what the salaries are. That is why the Senate committee put them upon the roll.

Let me just take this as an illustration: If we had not presented it in this way, the Senator from Kansas can see the matter might have gone on under the lump-sum appropriation; but bringing it in in this way we know exactly what every employee is getting and what he is doing.

But I submit to the Senator from Kansas, he does not want to strike out the stenographer in charge of furniture and accounts over there, he does not want to strike out the messengers, he does not want to strike out the attendants in the toilet rooms there, nor the janitor, and the mail carriers, and those other items which are provided for in the amendment. If the Senator from Kansas does not want to strike them all out, he ought to move to amend the amendment so as to strike out the particular people he wants to reach, it seems to me.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator from Kansas yield, that I may ask the Senator from Nebraska a question?

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Do I understand the Senator from Nebraska to say that we have had heretofore a professional masseur over there?

Mr. BURKETT. I can not answer the Senator as to how much of a professional he is. There is a man over there in charge of the bathroom. He told me that he came from a reputable institution and understood how to conduct bathrooms.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood the Senator to say that we must have attendants there to look after the bathroom. It does not need a masseur to look after a bathroom. The masseur looks after the bathers.

Mr. SCOTT. There are three attendants there.

Mr. BURKETT. That does not reach the merits of the question. The Senate can strike out the designation, if it wishes. The Senator ought to know that we have always had bathrooms in the Capitol building; and I will say to the Senator that, as far as I am concerned, I have never utilized the bathrooms here.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. *I will say to the Senator that the bathing I do I do at home.

Mr. BURKETT. I doubt very much, and I have always doubted, if there were many reasons for it; nevertheless there are bathrooms in this end of the Capitol, and at the other end of the Capitol they have always had bathrooms. It is under the law. The Committee on Appropriations can not strike this out, but it is entirely appropriate for the Senator from Kansas to ask the Senate to strike it out or to amend it if he wants to do so. I only rose to suggest to the Senator that he move to strike out only that part which he seemed to want to reach.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Does not the Senator from Nebraska think we ought to strike that out?

Mr. BURKETT. I have always thought so, I will say to the Senator from Utah, all over the Capitol building. But that is for the Senate to determine. I shall vote to strike it out. But I can not strike it out as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and be considerate of the Senate's action in the past.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nebraska, who seems to be familiar with this question, if the employees who are provided for in lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, on page 10, and in the words up to and including "dollars each," on page 11, line 1, are now employed and are receiving that compensation, and have been since the Office Building was opened.

Mr. BURKETT. I could not say whether they have been receiving it since the Office Building was opened, but that is the compensation which was submitted to us as the amount being received at the present time. How long each of them was employed I can not tell.

Mr. BRISTOW. That provides for a stenographer in charge of accounts and a keeper of furniture records, and two messengers—I suppose messengers who are attached to the office of the stenographer. Are those people employed and receiving this salary at this time?

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator wish to cripple the force there? If that is what he wishes—

Mr. BRISTOW. I am simply asking a question. Are they employed now and receiving their salaries?

Mr. WARREN. I understand that they are.

Mr. HALE. The difference is that it has gone along from time to time. As the building has approached completion more and more service has been required. It has not been under the direction of the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee now is seeking to put it in a form so that everybody can see how many people are employed, what they are doing, and how much pay they get. Most of these people are already in employment. Some of them have been employed as the building has progressed for two or three years, and some for one year. At last the building is finished, and, under the mandate of Congress, the committee asked the superintendent and the Committee on Rules in charge to present a distinct and definitive list of the employees.

It is true enough what the Senator from Nebraska has said, that while bathrooms are luxuries and not essential to the maintenance of official life during the hours of the day that we are here, we have always had them in the Senate; and when I was a Member of the House, they had been there for years in the House wing of the Capitol building; and, as the Senator may know, there are handsome marble bathrooms which are used when a Member sees fit to use them.

When these two new buildings were created that feature was adopted by the committee in charge and by the superintendent, and we have come now to the point where it is put in black and white who they are, what they shall be paid, and how many there are of them.

The bathrooms are handsome, but they are not handsomer than those for the House of Representatives. They are marble; they are the best that can be made. Whether the man in charge should be a professional masseur is not a very important matter. It does not detract anything from him if he is a professional masseur, and if any Senator wants to be treated instead of being treated in his own house he can be treated there.

The Committee on Rules and the superintendent in charge have presented to the Committee on Appropriations this list. The Senator from Nebraska is entirely right; almost all of this list—the stenographers, the messengers in charge—is essential. It is an immense building. Hundreds of people and thousands of people go there every day. There ought to be toilet rooms and closets and supervision, and all that. Those are essential. The bathrooms are in, and whether you will have a man in charge, as I have said, who is a professional and an educated masseur is not a matter of great importance.

I hope the Senator from Kansas, in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska, instead of striking out all of the provision, if he is especially interested in limiting and making simpler the bathroom part of it, will let us deal with that; but these other things have got to be done. You can not have a building of that kind without them. It is a favorite building. Senators go there. Almost every Senator has rooms there, and you have got to keep it up. It costs money, and somebody has got to pay the bills.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, in view of what the Senators have said I will offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. May I suggest to the Senator, before he offers his amendment, that, of course, he knows whatever we take out of the amendment must remain out, and that we can not recover it in conference, as all of this is a proposed Senate amendment.

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly; that is just why I want to take it out.

Mr. WARREN. The janitors for bathrooms, it is my understanding, have other duties to perform than those alone. I call the Senator's attention to that fact, so that he may do as he wishes.

I want to say this on the part of the committee: I have always believed that both of the office buildings are too expensive. I do not think there is any question about that. But we have the buildings and we must care for them. The Senators who are now occupying the rooms in the new Senate Office Building and those who preceded them, junior Senators, Senators of the minority, and those who did not have committee rooms on this side in the Capitol building proper, were very anxious for a

new building. It was felt that the old Maltby House was unsafe and not fitted otherwise, and the new-building measure was passed and the building erected and furnished to make it comfortable for Senators.

Now, if there is a feeling on the part of those who occupy that building that this entire amendment shall go out, I shall offer no objection, except to call attention of the Senators to what is being cut out.

Mr. BRISTOW. It is true that there are many rooms there that are well furnished; that there is a great deal of furniture to be cared for; and it is altogether possible that the employees provided for up to the word "each," in line 1, page 11, are necessary; but I move to strike out all of line 1, page 11, after the semicolon, and all of lines 2, 3, and 4, up to and including the words "dollars each."

Mr. HALE. In line 4?

Mr. BRISTOW. In line 4. That cuts out the professional bathing expert and leaves the bathrooms over there in charge of the janitor. That is all that is needed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, in the committee amendment, line 1, after the word "each," it is proposed to strike out "attendant in charge of bathing rooms (who shall be a professional masseur), \$1,800; 2 attendants in bathing rooms, at \$720 each."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the amendment. [Putting the question.] By the sound the "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I call for a division.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 13, noes not counted.

Mr. BRISTOW. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not know whether I can do it while this question is pending, but I propose to move to strike out in line 2, the words "who shall be a professional masseur." I think everybody will agree to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That can only be done by unanimous consent under present conditions.

Mr. SCOTT. The amount to be paid the masseur should be included in the motion.

Mr. HALE. That will follow, of course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas demands the yeas and nays on the amendment submitted by him to the committee amendment. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment is disagreed to.

Mr. HALE. Then, Mr. President, I move to strike out in line 2 the words "who shall be a professional masseur."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, line 2, in the amendment of the committee, it is proposed to strike out the words "who shall be a professional masseur."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT. Now, Mr. President, I move to strike out, in line 2, the words "one thousand eight hundred dollars."

Mr. HALE. Then the Senator wants to strike out the words "attendant in charge of bathing rooms, \$1,800?"

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. That leaves two attendants in charge of the bathing rooms, and also leaves a janitor.

Mr. HALE. Let the Senator perfect his amendment.

Mr. SCOTT. I move to amend the amendment of the committee, on page 11, line 1, after the word "each," by striking out "attendant in charge of bathing rooms, \$1,800."

Mr. HALE. That is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, line 1, in the amendment of the committee, it is proposed to strike out the words "attendant in charge of bathing rooms, \$1,800."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the amendment of the committee as amended be concurred in?

The amendment as amended was concurred in.

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

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 19028) 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 amendments numbered 17, 20, 30, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 63, 68, 70, 73, 77, 85, 109, 115, 116, 128, 133.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 29, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 134, 135, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out of the proposed amendment the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, after the word "number," insert a period and strike out the balance of the amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "three hundred and fifty thousand;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after the word "herein," strike out the words "or hereafter;" in line 4 of said amendment, after the word "school," insert a period and strike out the balance of the proposed amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the proposed amendment, after the word "Wisconsin," add the words "or the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in Minnesota;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and, on page 6 of the bill, in line 22, after the word "duties," strike out down to and including the word "month," in line 23; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the words "seventy-five" of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "eight thousand;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the proposed amendment strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one hundred and fifteen thousand;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the proposed amendment strike out the words "Grand Junction School;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the proposed amendment strike out the words "Fort Lewis School."

In line 15 of the proposed amendment, after the word "prescribed," strike out the balance of the amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Provided further, That if said property is not accepted by the State of Colorado, as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dispose of and convey the said property, including the real estate, buildings, and fixtures, to the highest bidder for cash at a price not less than the appraised valuation, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior,

the sale to be subject to his approval and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized and directed to sell or transfer to other government Indian schools all other property pertaining to the said Fort Lewis School for the disposition of which provision is not otherwise made herein."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"FLORIDA.

"SEC. 6. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the conditions of the Alabama Indians in Texas and to submit his report thereon to Congress at the next session."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof: " : *Provided further*, That lands in private ownership shall pay only six dollars per acre for water rights, including construction charges, in accordance with the act of March 1, 1907: *Provided, however*, That in case of any forfeiture of the rights acquired by the purchaser, he shall lose the money previously paid and the water right for the land; but it may be purchased by another person, who shall thereafter acquire the land in question at such price and on such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, but not less than the cost originally determined;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 4 of the proposed amendment, after the word "reservation," strike out the words "as provided in this act;" in line 11, after the word "the," strike out the words "said Secretary" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of the Interior;" in line 16, after the word "use," strike out the balance of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof "in common of the Indians for grazing purposes;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out of the proposed amendment the word "sixty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty-one;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"There is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians of the Tongue River Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, and to aid them to engage in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops. The said sum may be used for the purchase of animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other agricultural equipment: *Provided*, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States, and all repayments to this fund as herein provided are hereby appropriated for the same purpose as the original fund, and the entire fund, including repayments, shall remain available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress annually on the first Monday in December a detailed report of the use of this fund."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the proposed amendment, strike out the words "five hundred;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Beginning in line 1 of the proposed amendment, strike out down to and including the word "dollars," on lines 2 and 3; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "sixty-five thousand six hundred;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "for new buildings, twenty-five thousand dollars; for purchase of seed, stock, and machinery, five thousand dollars; in all, fifty thousand two hundred dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the treasurer of the city of Wahpeton, North Dakota, the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents in full payment of all claims for water furnished to the Wahpeton Indian School by the said city of Wahpeton, to be paid out of the fund for water works now available for the use of said school;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of the proposed amendment, after the word "Kiowa," strike out the words "Comanche and Apache tribes" and insert in lieu thereof the word "tribe;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof: "And for making sales of tribal property authorized by law and for other work incidental to closing up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 4 of the proposed amendment, after the word "Oklahoma," insert the words "balance due;" at the end of the proposed amendment, after the word "children," insert the words "for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the beginning of the proposed amendment strike out down to and including the word "dollars," in line 2; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "forty-seven" of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-two;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert: "be paid from tribal funds held in trust for the Indians on the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, in South and North Dakota, to be expended for their benefit;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 16 of the proposed amendment, after the word "quarries," strike out down to and including the word "history," in line 17; in line 21, beginning with the word "attorney," strike out down to and including the word "such," in line 23; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 15 of the proposed amendment, after the word "reservation," insert: "All such payments shall be included in the cost of construction of said Strawberry Valley project to be reimbursed by the owners of lands irrigated therefrom, all receipts from said lands, as rentals or otherwise, being credited to the said owners;" in lines 16 and 17, after the word "extinguished," strike out the balance of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof: "And the title, management, and control thereof shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated from said project whenever the management and operation of the irrigation works shall so pass under the terms of the reclamation act;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: At the end of line 5 strike out the word "acts" and insert the word "act;" in line 7, beginning with the word "and," after the word "ninety-six," strike out down to and including the word "one," in line 8; in line 23, after the word "two," strike out down to and including the word "four," in line 25; in line 28 strike out the word "Government;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 20 of the proposed amendment, after the word "testimony," add the words "and shall

furnish bond therefor to said court prior to the issue of the commission;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof: "For the support, education, and civilization of the Pottowatomic Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, and to investigate their condition, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the proposed amendment and insert in lieu thereof:

"That the provisions of section four of 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes,' approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, respectively, be, and are hereby, extended over and shall apply to the desert lands included within the limits of the former Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in Wyoming, not included in any forest reservation: *Provided*, That before a patent shall issue for any of the lands aforesaid under the terms of the said act, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and amendments thereto, the State of Wyoming shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the lands so patented, and the money so paid shall be subject to the provision of 'An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes,' approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

"That no lands shall be included in any tract to be segregated under the provisions of this act on which the United States has valuable improvements or which have been reserved for Indian schools or farm uses, or for other purposes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 20, line 14, of the bill, strike out the words "three thousand five hundred" and insert in lieu thereof "four thousand five hundred;" and the Senate agree to the same.

MOSES E. CLAPP,
CHARLES CURTIS,
ROBERT L. OWEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CHARLES H. BURKE,
P. P. CAMPBELL,
JOHN H. STEPHENS,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 25, 1910, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 24, 1910.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Roger W. Warren to be postmaster at Silverbell, Ariz. Office becomes presidential April 1, 1910.

CALIFORNIA.

Myron Warner to be postmaster at Ceres, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

CONNECTICUT.

William P. Leete to be postmaster at North Haven, Conn., in place of William P. Leete. Incumbent's commission expires April 20, 1910.

COLORADO.

Oscar Allert to be postmaster at Louisville, Colo., in place of Oscar Allert. Incumbent's commission expires April 12, 1910.

GEORGIA.

De Witt C. Cole to be postmaster at Marietta, Ga., in place of De Witt C. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires April 5, 1910.

W. J. Roberts to be postmaster at Arlington, Ga., in place of Samuel T. Nance. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1910.

James O. Varnedoe to be postmaster at Valdosta, Ga., in place of James O. Varnedoe. Incumbent's commission expires April 12, 1910.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph M. Arnin to be postmaster at Columbia, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

John Biggs to be postmaster at Westfield, Ill., in place of William L. Biggs, resigned.

William L. McKenzie to be postmaster at Elizabeth, Ill., in place of Abraham L. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1910.

Peleg A. Coal to be postmaster at Gibson City, Ill., in place of Peleg A. Coal. Incumbent's commission expires March 28, 1910.

John H. Creager to be postmaster at West Chicago, Ill., in place of John H. Creager. Incumbent's commission expires April 23, 1910.

INDIANA.

Lyman D. Heavenridge to be postmaster at Spencer, Ind., in place of James F. Lawson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1910.

Charles P. Hornaday to be postmaster at Danville, Ind., in place of Wilbur U. Masten. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1910.

John O. Stark to be postmaster at Clinton, Ind., in place of Jasper N. Frist. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1910.

LOUISIANA.

Robert H. Brown to be postmaster at Rayville, La., in place of Virginia H. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1910.

Frank C. Labit to be postmaster at Crowley, La., in place of Frank C. Labit. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1910.

MAINE.

Fred E. Littlefield to be postmaster at Vinal Haven, Me., in place of Fred E. Littlefield. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1910.

MARYLAND.

George M. Evans to be postmaster at Elkton, Md., in place of George M. Evans. Incumbent's commission expires April 19, 1910.

Robert S. McKinney to be postmaster at Taneytown, Md., in place of Robert S. McKinney. Incumbent's commission expired February 22, 1910.

MICHIGAN.

Clayton L. Bailey to be postmaster at Mancelona, Mich., in place of Clayton L. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires April 5, 1910.

William J. Barnhart to be postmaster at Manistee, Mich., in place of Calvin A. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expires April 12, 1910.

Aaron W. Cooper to be postmaster at Fowlerville, Mich., in place of Aaron W. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1910.

George W. Dennis to be postmaster at Leslie, Mich., in place of George W. Dennis. Incumbent's commission expires March 28, 1910.

Edward D. Skeels to be postmaster at Whitehall, Mich., in place of James H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires April 12, 1910.

A. Brink Tucker to be postmaster at Otsego, Mich., in place of A. Brink Tucker. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1910.

Aaron R. Wheeler to be postmaster at St. Louis, Mich., in place of Aaron R. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1910.

MINNESOTA.

William J. Simmons to be postmaster at Forest Lake, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1909.

Carl A. Von Vleck to be postmaster at Lake City, Minn., in place of Carl A. Von Vleck. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1910.

MISSOURI.

C. A. Chambers to be postmaster at Butler, Mo., in place of Clark Wix. Incumbent's commission expires March 26, 1910.

James C. Harrah to be postmaster at Jamesport, Mo., in place of Samuel B. Cropper. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1910.

David R. Walker to be postmaster at Ozark, Mo., in place of David R. Walker. Incumbent's commission expires April 9, 1910.

MONTANA.

Campbell C. Chaffin to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mont., in place of Campbell C. Chaffin. Incumbent's commission expires April 25, 1910.

W. W. Harper to be postmaster at Anaconda, Mont., in place of Henry F. Errett. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1910.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Horace French to be postmaster at West Lebanon, N. H., in place of Horace French. Incumbent's commission expires April 9, 1910.

Ellsworth F. Pike to be postmaster at Franklin, N. H., in place of Ellsworth F. Pike. Incumbent's commission expires April 2, 1910.

Frank B. Williams to be postmaster at Enfield, N. H., in place of Frank B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires April 5, 1910.

NEW JERSEY.

Alexander C. Yard to be postmaster at Trenton, N. J., in place of Alexander C. Yard. Incumbent's commission expires April 23, 1910.

NEW MEXICO.

Lucius E. Kittrell to be postmaster at Socorro, N. Mex., in place of Lucius E. Kittrell. Incumbent's commission expires April 12, 1910.

NEW YORK.

Edwin P. Bouton to be postmaster at Trumansburg, N. Y., in place of Edwin P. Bouton. Incumbent's commission expires April 23, 1910.

James H. Jennings to be postmaster at Candor, N. Y., in place of James H. Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1910.

Charles V. Nye to be postmaster at Harrisville, N. Y., in place of Charles V. Nye. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1910.

George Realy to be postmaster at Hancock, N. Y., in place of George Realy. Incumbent's commission expires April 10, 1910.

Charles M. Sisco to be postmaster at Shortsville, N. Y., in place of Charles M. Sisco. Incumbent's commission expired March 12, 1910.

Robert M. Skillen to be postmaster at Akron, N. Y., in place of Robert M. Skillen. Incumbent's commission expires March 27, 1910.

William N. Wallace to be postmaster at Gowanda, N. Y., in place of William N. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1910.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Edward H. Tunell to be postmaster at Dogden, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

OHIO.

Edward L. Byers to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in place of Edward L. Byers. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1910.

Willis C. Kohler to be postmaster at Kenton, Ohio, in place of Willis C. Kohler. Incumbent's commission expires April 13, 1910.

Joshua W. Orr to be postmaster at Piqua, Ohio, in place of Joshua W. Orr. Incumbent's commission expires April 13, 1910.

OKLAHOMA.

James D. Faulkner to be postmaster at Checotah, Okla., in place of Art Asbell. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1910.

William E. Johnston to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Okla., in place of William E. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1910.

Jesse A. Taylor to be postmaster at Wapanucka, Okla., in place of Alva A. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1910.

OREGON.

Ralph W. Ganiard to be postmaster at Milwaukee, Oreg. Office becomes presidential April 1, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fred J. Andrus to be postmaster at Cross Fork, Pa., in place of Fred J. Andrus. Incumbent's commission expires April 3, 1910.

William L. Gouger to be postmaster at Danville, Pa., in place of William L. Gouger. Incumbent's commission expires June 27, 1910.

Christian W. Houser to be postmaster at Duryea, Pa., in place of Christian W. Houser. Incumbent's commission expires April 23, 1910.

Harold J. Mahon to be postmaster at Pittston, Pa., in place of William J. Peck. Incumbent's commission expires April 10, 1910.

William H. Michener to be postmaster at Ogontz, Pa., in place of William H. Michener. Incumbent's commission expires April 3, 1910.

Harry D. Patch to be postmaster at Wilmerding, Pa., in place of Harry D. Patch. Incumbent's commission expires April 20, 1910.

George W. Schoch to be postmaster at Mifflinburg, Pa., in place of George W. Schoch. Incumbent's commission expires April 3, 1910.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Maggie M. Moore to be postmaster at Yorkville, S. C., in place of Maggie M. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1910.

TENNESSEE.

H. B. Nunn to be postmaster at Halls, Tenn., in place of David A. Nunn, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1909.

William J. Shivers to be postmaster at Ashland City, Tenn. Office became presidential April 1, 1909.

James A. Vines to be postmaster at Johnson City, Tenn., in place of John C. Campbell, removed.

TEXAS.

Thomas D. Bloys to be postmaster at Honey Grove, Tex., in place of Thomas D. Bloys. Incumbent's commission expires April 3, 1910.

Thomas B. Dillingham to be postmaster at Winters, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

William R. Dotson to be postmaster at Jewett, Tex., in place of Allen Mills, resigned.

Auguste Dumont to be postmaster at Paducah, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

Edwin Fore to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Tex., in place of Edwin Fore. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1910.

Andrew R. Hill to be postmaster at San Saba, Tex., in place of Andrew R. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1910.

Robert F. Nelson to be postmaster at Gorman, Tex., in place of Robert F. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1910.

George L. Sullivan to be postmaster at Comanche, Tex., in place of J. F. McCarty. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1910.

George E. Whitney to be postmaster at Texas City, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1910.

VERMONT.

Sidney Almon Leavitt to be postmaster at Wells River, Vt., in place of William G. Foss, resigned.

VIRGINIA.

Stith Bolling to be postmaster at Petersburg, Va., in place of Stith Bolling. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1910.

Emmet W. Brittle to be postmaster at Wakefield, Va., in place of Emmet W. Brittle. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1909.

Samuel F. Chapman to be postmaster at Covington, Va., in place of Charles H. Revercomb, resigned.

William H. Faulkner to be postmaster at South Boston, Va., in place of William H. Faulkner. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1910.

J. Harvey Furr to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Va., in place of J. Harvey Furr. Incumbent's commission expires April 2, 1910.

William T. Hopkins to be postmaster at Newport News, Va., in place of William T. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1910.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 24, 1910.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Roger W. Warren, at Silverball, Ariz.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank B. Williams, at Enfield, N. H.
Ellsworth F. Pike, at Franklin, N. H.
Horace French, at West Lebanon, N. H.

NEW MEXICO.

Lucius E. Kittrell, at Socorro, N. Mex.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Robert B. Colwell, at Wallace, N. C.
A. W. Davis, at Walnut Cove, N. C.
Elizabeth H. Hill, at Scotland Neck, N. C.
Byron J. Luther, at Biltmore, N. C.
Benjamin T. Person, at Wilson, N. C.
George W. Prescott, at Ayden, N. C.
Lindsay M. Russell, at Troy, N. C.
Hayes S. Smith, at Rowland, N. C.
Alvis S. Willis, at Morehead City, N. C.
D. Luther Yount, at Lincolnton, N. C.

TENNESSEE.

Harry Swaney, at Gallatin, Tenn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *March 24, 1910.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.:

Our Father in heaven, we bless Thee for the goodly heritage which has come down to us out of the past, enriching our lives, making the world a better dwelling place for mankind. Help us to realize that it is not what a man gets out of the world, but what he puts into it, that counts in the dispensation of Thy Providence. May we be inspired to use the talents which Thou hast bestowed upon us, to enrich mankind and leave the world a little better than we found it, in the Spirit of the Lord, Christ. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EULOGIES ON LATE SENATOR MARTIN N. JOHNSON.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That there be a session of the House on Sunday, the 24th day of April, at 12 o'clock, to be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the late MARTIN N. JOHNSON, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

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

RESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Yours, very truly,

D. J. FOSTER.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to relieving the gentleman from Vermont from further service upon the committee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee assignments.

The Clerk read as follows:

DAVID J. FOSTER, of Vermont, chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[Loud applause.]

WILLIAM S. BENNET, of New York, member of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also announces the appointment of Mr. GARDNER of Michigan to be chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I submit the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill (H. R. 19028) for printing in the RECORD under the rule.