

Also, a bill (H. R. 19638) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Gorton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19639) granting a pension to Mrs. Edwin D. Alger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19640) granting an increase of pension to Ann Herrendeen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19641) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of John Winton and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 18595, for the relief of Thomas Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of business men of Gallitzin, Pa., favoring passage of House bill 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of druggists of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Wisconsin State Dental Society, protesting against process patents, etc.; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Memorial of the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, relative to more funds for the coast-survey work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Unity Republican Club, of Kings County, and Twenty-ninth Ward Taxpayers' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring passage of the Hamill bill relative to retirement of aged Government workers; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GILMORE: Memorial of the city council of Brockton, Mass., favoring passage of the Hamill bill relative to retirement of aged Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Socialist Party of Rockland, Mass., favoring strict neutrality of the United States by forbidding the exportation of foodstuffs to warring countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Massachusetts, favoring civil-service retirement; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of Philadelphia (Pa.) Drug Exchange, favoring amending the law relative to importers under the food and drugs act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Eastern Pennsylvania, members of the Intermediate Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of Local Union No. 146 (Lancaster, Pa.) of the Operative Plasterers International Union, protesting against certain methods followed by those in charge of the employment of labor in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of citizens and quarterly conference of Fayetteville, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of various citizens of the State of Washington, favoring Lindquist pure fabric and leather bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 19490 for the relief of Hawley J. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 10479, for the relief of Martin V. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 10655, for the relief of Samuel P. Kahler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 2386, for the relief of Charles A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hamilton County, Tenn., in favor of Hobson constitutional amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of McMinn and Bradley Counties, Tenn., in favor of Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Arthur C. Null; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. J. I. NOLAN: Resolutions adopted by San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce and Baptist Convention of Northern California, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill, providing for the retirement of superannuated civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions adopted by S. F. Lodge, No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose; S. F. Aerie, No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Pacific Athletic Association; the Indoor Yacht Club; Phelps Squadron, No. 12, U. S. V. N.; and Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 10, U. S. W. V., all of San Francisco, Cal., and representing a membership of over 15,800, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill, providing for the retirement of superannuated civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Petition of D. A. Paul, of Lovelock, and Charles S. Larne, of Fernley, Nev., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Petition of 17 citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., favoring Stevens bill (H. R. 13305) for uniform prices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of 46 citizens of Kalamazoo, 6 citizens of Union City, 13 citizens of Vicksburg, 7 citizens of Sherwood, 26 citizens of Coldwater, 6 citizens of Tekonsha, 9 citizens of Litchfield, 6 citizens of Allen, 13 citizens of Jonesville, 8 citizens of Quincy, 4 citizens of Frontier, 5 citizens of Burr Oak, 5 citizens of Montgomery, 10 citizens of Bronson, 3 citizens of Cambria, 9 citizens of Olivet, 7 citizens of Waldron, 9 citizens of Pittsford, 5 citizens of Camden, 11 citizens of Reading, 12 citizens of Grand Ledge, 4 citizens of Scotts, 4 citizens of Pottersville, 6 citizens of Schoolcraft, 10 citizens of Homer, 2 citizens of Galesburg, 6 citizens of Dimondale, 6 citizens of Augusta, 17 citizens of Battle Creek, 20 citizens of Charlotte, 13 citizens of Bellevue, 19 citizens of Eaton Rapids, 16 citizens of Marshall, 13 citizens of Albion, 16 citizens of Hillsdale, all in the State of Michigan, favoring House bill 5308, to compel nonresident concerns to contribute to the maintenance of the city where goods are sold at retail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee to settle each day anew those eternal issues that can never be written into the laws of our land. Before we would strive to serve our fellow men we would receive from Thee moral and spiritual authority to say "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not." Unless we conform to the divine policy in our Government we shall never succeed in going onward and upward to ever-inviting fields of human progress. Give us wisdom, give us vision, give us a due discernment of the need of the hour. May we address ourselves to our tasks with a conscience void of offense. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, and CHARLES S. THOMAS, a Senator from the State of Colorado, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 1258).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-first Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The attention of the Congress is especially invited to the needs of the commission as set forth on pages 27 to 32 of the report.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1914.

NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 1261).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (H. DOC. NO. 1263).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law,

a statement submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the expenditures and of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SHOSHONE RECLAMATION PROJECT (H. DOC. NO. 1274).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report as to the Shoshone reclamation project showing the status of the water rights of the Indians, the method of financing the project, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

BLACKFEET, FLATHEAD, AND FORT PECK RECLAMATION PROJECTS (H. DOC. NO. 1215).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck reclamation projects showing the status of the water rights of the Indians, the method of financing the projects, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

UINTAH INDIAN RECLAMATION PROJECT (H. DOC. NO. 1250).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report as to the Uintah Indian reclamation project, showing the status of the water rights of the Indians, the method of financing the project, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS (H. DOC. NO. 1268).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the cost account of all moneys expended on each irrigation project on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands, and showing the operations during the fiscal year 1914 and the total cost to June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SUBSISTENCE FOR INDIAN TRIBES (H. DOC. NO. 1251).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating, in compliance with law, that no diversions or expenditures were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907, relative to the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL PAY OF EMPLOYEES IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1260).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the number of officers or employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their duties, are required to travel constantly) of the Department of the Interior for travel on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 1217).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of lands within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., reserved for power and reservoir sites, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1216).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1914," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 1236).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the necessity and practicability of constructing a wagon road or highway through the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in Corson County, S. Dak., which, with

the accompanying paper and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 1255).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Reclamation Service, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 1280).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the documents received and distributed by the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 1402).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress and of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law and opinions, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the following causes:

The schooner *Experiment*, Archibald Maxwell, master (H. Doc. No. 1289); and

The brig *Betsey*, Douglass Chapman, master (H. Doc. No. 1290).

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

He also laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the following causes:

The schooner *Rachel*, James Lang, master (H. Doc. No. 1305); The schooner *Columbia*, Joseph Boardman, master (H. Doc. No. 1304);

The ship *Fair American*, John C. Brevoor, master (H. Doc. No. 1306);

The schooner *President*, Thomas Eastwood, master (H. Doc. No. 1307);

The brig *Lucy*, John Gore, master (H. Doc. No. 1308);

The brig *Florida*, James Hoare, master (H. Doc. No. 1309);

The brig *Phoebe*, Moses Taylor, master (H. Doc. No. 1320);

The sloop *Hope*, Joseph Britts, master (H. Doc. No. 1310);

The ship *Little Mary*, Jacob Benners, master (H. Doc. No. 1311);

The schooner *Lark*, Edward Snow, master (H. Doc. No. 1303);

The brigantine *Centaur*, George Cutts, master (H. Doc. No. 1302);

The brig *Polly*, Samuel Makins, master (H. Doc. No. 1301);

The ship *Superb*, Josiah Barnard, master (H. Doc. No. 1300);

The schooner *Active*, Nathaniel Atkins, master (H. Doc. No. 1299);

The ship *Hero*, George F. Blunt, master (H. Doc. No. 1298);

The brig *Dove*, Friend Dole, master (H. Doc. No. 1297);

The ship *Pallas*, Absalom Z. Vernon, master (H. Doc. No. 1296);

The brig *William*, Ellis Cook, master (H. Doc. No. 1295);

The sloop *William*, George Chapman, master (H. Doc. No. 1294);

The brig *Peggy*, John Hollet, master (H. Doc. No. 1293);

The sloop *Hawk*, Joseph Hart, master (H. Doc. No. 1292);

The ship *Philadelphia*, John Dove, master (H. Doc. No. 1291);

The schooner *Mary Ann*, Jonathan Waite, master (H. Doc. No. 1322);

The schooner *Hetty*, Edward Dodsworth, master (H. Doc. No. 1321);

The snow *Charles*, Stephen Lee, master (H. Doc. No. 1323);

The ship *Phoenix*, Christian Becker, master (H. Doc. No. 1324);

The brig *Maria*, Aaron Jeffrey, master (H. Doc. No. 1312);

The schooner *Delight*, Samuel Helms, master (H. Doc. No. 1313);

The brig *Lydia*, Thomas Amsdell, master (H. Doc. No. 1314);

The schooner *Sally*, Robert Chunn, master (H. Doc. No. 1315);

The brig *Jay*, Hugh Wilson, master (H. Doc. No. 1316);

The schooner *Friendship*, Theodore Harding, master (H. Doc. No. 1317);

The ship *Willink*, James Stewart, master (H. Doc. No. 1318); and

The brig *Eliza*, Willis Whitfield, master (H. Doc. No. 1319).

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KERN presented a petition of Newland Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bedford, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a volunteer officers' retired list, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Indiana, remonstrating against the circulation through the mails of anti-Catholic literature, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Brogan, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure peace in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of East Wareham, Boston, New Bedford, Newburyport, Ayer, Worcester, Newton Upper Falls, Lynn, Cambridge, Milford, Mattapoiset, Hopkinton, Melrose, Gloucester, Granville, Provincetown, Ware, Malden, Wareham, Fitchburg, and Lowell, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Lowell, Mass., remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Eau Claire, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a compensatory time privilege to post-office employees, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Luis Obispo; the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 509, of Alameda; the Iroquois Club, of San Francisco; the Central Labor Council of Petaluma; of Court No. 63, Federation of Labor, of Petaluma; of Hive No. 6, Ladies of the Maccabees, of Pasadena; and of the Federation of Catholic Societies, of Los Angeles, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Mr. GORE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 6689) making appropriation for the arrest and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 831) thereon.

Mr. SHAFROTH. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably, with an amendment, Senate resolution 490, submitted by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] on the 7th instant. As it is a matter of urgency, I should like very much to have the resolution acted upon at this time.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution. The amendment of the committee was, on page 2, line 5, after the word "employ," to strike out "stenographers and such other assistants as it may deem necessary" and to insert "a stenographer at a cost not exceeding \$1 per printed page," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof duly authorized by said committee, be, and it is hereby, instructed to make inquiry concerning and report to the Senate thereon:

First. The extent and location of the territory affected by the foot-and-mouth disease and the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and other animals affected thereby or exposed thereto.

Second. What quarantine or other measures have been adopted by the Federal or State authorities for the prevention or eradication of said disease.

Third. What changes, if any, should be adopted by the Federal or State authorities in their methods of quarantine.

Fourth. What remedy or remedies are known or used in preventing or eradicating said disease.

That said committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate; to hold sessions at such place or places as it shall deem most convenient for the purposes of the investigation; to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding \$1 per printed page; to send for persons, books, records, and papers; to administer oaths, and as early as practicable to report to the Senate the results of its investigation, including all testimony taken by it; and that the expenses of the inquiry shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I hope the resolution will be promptly passed; and as I see several members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry present, I will express the further hope that the committee will very promptly proceed with the inquiry provided for by the resolution. It relates to what is really a very serious matter.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator from Ohio that the committee met this morning, took some testimony with relation to this matter, and reported favorably a bill providing for an additional expenditure, I think, of \$1,500,000 to meet any emergency that may confront the department either in connection with this disease or with any other disease which may appear.

Mr. BURTON. Do I understand the Senator from Colorado intends to bring up that bill immediately after the adoption of the pending resolution?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; that bill will not be in my charge. The resolution I have reported simply provides for the payment of a stenographer and for the investigation, so that it may proceed regularly. The bill to which I have referred will probably come up either this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

Mr. BURTON. I trust very early consideration may be given to it, because a most serious emergency exists in the State of Ohio and also in other States.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The committee recognize the great emergency, and therefore determined this morning as to the amount which should be added to the funds of the Agricultural Department for this very purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 6827) relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 6828) amending section 232 of the Judicial Code, changing the number of grand jurors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 6829) to provide for the construction of two revenue cutters; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 6830) granting an increase of pension to Jasper McPhail; and

A bill (S. 6831) granting an increase of pension to Perry B. Glines (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 6832) to amend the navigation laws of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 6833) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Bendel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6834) granting an increase of pension to Stephen K. Ashley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6835) granting a pension to Mary E. Wash (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6836) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McClure (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6837) granting an increase of pension to M. B. Sasser (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6838) granting an increase of pension to William Bays (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 6839) extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the Delaware River authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the

Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 6840) granting an increase of pension to Earl W. Soper;

A bill (S. 6841) granting an increase of pension to Charles Frederick;

A bill (S. 6842) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Nicholson;

A bill (S. 6843) granting a pension to Rosalie A. Partridge;

A bill (S. 6844) granting an increase of pension to Reuben F. Longley;

A bill (S. 6845) granting a pension to Winfield Taylor; and

A bill (S. 6846) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Roberts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH:

A bill (S. 6847) granting an increase of pension to John E. Saunders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 6848) granting a pension to William G. Taliaferro; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 6849) for the relief of James Orange; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 6850) granting an increase of pension to Nancy I. Williams;

A bill (S. 6851) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Morse;

A bill (S. 6852) granting an increase of pension to James O. Anderson; and

A bill (S. 6853) granting a pension to Jane McGaughey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 6854) to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 6855) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Flournoy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 208) continuing the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail, created by the act of August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 209) withholding from allotment the unallotted lands or public domain of the Creek Nation or Tribe of Indians and providing for the sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 6856) to authorize the United States, acting through a shipping board, to subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation to be organized under the laws of the United States or of a State thereof or of the District of Columbia to purchase, construct, equip, maintain, and operate merchant vessels in the foreign trade of the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the bill the Senator from Missouri has just introduced refers to a matter in which many of us are deeply interested. I should like to ask him if the bill is along the same lines as the so-called Alexander bill in the House?

Mr. STONE. It is the Alexander bill. I will say, however, that there is this difference: An amendment has been interpolated which Mr. ALEXANDER himself wrote in, and I am introducing it in that form.

Mr. BURTON. I should like to inquire what bill this is?

Mr. STONE. It is a shipping bill, a merchant-marine bill.

Mr. BURTON. What does the Senator from Missouri propose to have done with the bill?

Mr. STONE. To have it referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action has been taken.

TEXAS STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. CULBERSON. I submit an amendment proposing to reimburse the State of Texas in full payment of all claims of any nature whatever on account of expense incurred by that State prior to February 9, 1861, intended to be proposed by

me to the general deficiency appropriation bill. I ask that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 6120) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the omnibus claims bill (H. R. 8846), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. GORE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 496), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page to report such hearings as may be held in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6060, known as the immigration bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6060, which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6060) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the bill be regularly read, or the formal reading of the bill being dispensed with, shall it be read for amendment?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. REED. I call for the reading of the bill. If I had been here in time, I would have objected to its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read, but the question is, Shall the amendments be considered as the Secretary proceeds with the reading of the bill?

Mr. REED. I call for the regular order, the reading of the bill in full.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I now ask that the committee amendments be acted upon in their order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no objection, the committee amendments will first be acted upon.

The first amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, in section 1, page 1, line 6, after the word "Indians," to insert "of the United States," so as to read:

That the word "alien" wherever used in this act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to inquire as to the parliamentary situation. Is this bill now before the Senate by unanimous consent or on a vote?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On a vote.

Mr. REED. The time for its consideration, then, will expire at 2 o'clock for to-day?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; there is no unfinished business.

Mr. REED. How could it be made the unfinished business during the morning hour?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been, yet.

Mr. REED. Oh, I understand the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is simply being taken up by the Senate on motion, as the rules provide, and being considered.

Mr. REED. It may be taken up?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is taken up.

Mr. REED. Taken up now, during the morning hour; but its right of way will expire, as I understand the Chair, at 2 o'clock?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. There is no unfinished business. If there were unfinished business, it would expire then. There being no unfinished business, it will proceed until dis-

placed by something else. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 3, after the words "Canal Zone," to insert "or any insular possession of the United States," so as to read:

That the term "United States," as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this act, shall be construed to mean the United States, and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession of the United States and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens. That the term "seaman," as used in this act, shall include every person signed on the ship's articles and employed in any capacity on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 16, after the words "tax of," to strike out "\$5" and insert "\$6," so as to read:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$6 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted as provided in this act, entering the United States.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I raise the question of the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	Newlands	Simmons
Borah	James	Norris	Smith, Ariz.
Brandeggee	Johnson	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.
Bryan	Jones	Oliver	Smith, Md.
Burton	Kenyon	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Camden	Kern	Page	Smoot
Chamberlain	La Follette	Penrose	Stone
Culberson	Lane	Perkins	Thompson
Dillingham	Lee, Md.	Pittman	Thornton
du Pont	Lippitt	Pomerene	Walsh
Gallinger	Lodge	Reed	Warren
Gore	McCumber	Robinson	White
Gronna	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Works
Hardwick	Myers	Sheppard	
Hitchcock	Nelson	Shively	

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have been requested to state that the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] is unavoidably detained from the Senate on public business.

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANDELL] on public business.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. WEEKS] is unavoidably absent. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES].

Mr. BORAH. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BRADY]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN].

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I have been requested to announce that the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL].

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce the following pairs:

The junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN];

The junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS];

The junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY];

The senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD] with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA];

The junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN];

The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED];

The junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE]; and

The junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 16, after the words "tax of," strike out "\$5" and insert "\$6."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 18, after the words "United States," to insert "except that with respect to an alien accompanied by his wife, child, or children said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child," so as to read:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$6 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted as provided in this act, entering the United States, except that with respect to an alien

accompanied by his wife, child, or children said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, do I understand that the bill is now being read in full for committee amendments?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it has been read in full. It is now being read for the committee amendments.

Mr. REED. It must be read in full.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been read in full.

Mr. REED. It must be read in full for the amendments.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is not any doubt about it. The amendments are now being read, and that is in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

Mr. REED. I simply wanted to be sure that I understood the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is not a question of doubt about the rule. A request was made this morning to omit the reading of the bill, and read it simply for the amendments. The Senator from Missouri objected, and asked for the regular order. The bill has now been read in its entirety. It is in the Committee of the Whole, and in accordance with the rules of the Senate it is now being read simply for committee amendments. That does not involve the necessity of rereading the bill but simply reading the amendments, so that it does not have to be read in full.

Mr. REED. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill what important reason impelled the committee to raise the head tax from \$5 to \$6?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Under the existing law and the bill as it came over from the House, the tax is \$5, without any discrimination. The committee in charge of the bill raised it on such individuals as are here set forth—every adult alien, including alien seamen—to \$6, and lowered it to \$4 on the wives and children, so as to equalize it and make it practically the same according to the number that come in. I will state to the Senator that the wives and children do not enter into competition here; they are more or less a burden when they come in; and we therefore lowered the tax on them, while we raised the tax to \$6 in the case of those of earning age.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will allow me one moment, of course what we desire to encourage is the immigrant with a family. The idea of the committee was to make the tax as low as it now is on a man with a family, and to increase the tax on the man who comes here without a family—the single men, many of whom are of that class which is most prejudicial in many ways, who come here in the spring, work through the summer, and go back in the autumn, and have no intention of ever becoming American citizens. They come here simply to get the benefit of our opportunities. It was never intended to make the tax fall in such a way as to burden the most desirable immigrants.

Mr. REED. What is the present head tax?

Mr. LODGE. Four dollars. The house made it \$5, and it passed at \$5 in the last Congress in both Houses. The House made it \$5 in this bill, and we have put the tax on men with families back at the figure named in the present law.

Mr. REED. I notice that a little later in the bill the committee has amended it by striking out the clause which exempts from the tax those aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. May I ask the purpose of that change?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Can the Senator refer me to that particular section?

Mr. REED. It is on page 3, the lines that are stricken out—lines 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator that those lines are not in the existing law. That is new legislation, added by the House. It was the opinion of the department that it was better not to make that exception, as it opened the door to fraud.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That particular part was stricken out, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said, because one might declare his intention to become a citizen and then abuse the law, as already set forth by him, by immediately returning. If you will read further, it says:

Shall not be levied—

And then those lines are stricken out—

on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance.

Mr. REED (reading):

In the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Yes—

Nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possession of the United States.

Mr. REED. Yes. Of course, that leaves it that if a man has declared his intention to become a citizen he, nevertheless, must pay this tax.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. GRONNA. I was simply about to say that I believe this amendment should be changed by an amendment. I believe the words "accompanied by" should be stricken out, so that the amendment will read:

Except that with respect to an alien, his wife, child, or children, said tax shall be \$4.

My reason for that is this: Very often it happens that the husband will come to this country, and after he has earned sufficient money will send for his family. Now, unless the family are accompanied by the husband they will not get the advantage of the reduction in the head tax. I think it was the intention of the committee—at least, it was my intention—that the desirable immigrant, whom we want, should have the benefit of the \$4 tax instead of the \$6 tax.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Will the Senator restate his amendment?

Mr. GRONNA. It is simply to strike out the two words "accompanied by."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. On what page?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POMERENE in the chair). In lines 18 and 19, page 2.

Mr. GRONNA. Yes; lines 18 and 19, so that the amendment will read:

Except that with respect to an alien, his wife, child, or children, said tax shall be \$4.

There certainly should be no objection to that.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I accept the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. How did the Senator word it finally—just striking out the words "accompanied by"?

Mr. GRONNA. Just striking out the two words "accompanied by."

Mr. LODGE. I agree with the Senator that it should not be limited to the occasion of being accompanied by them.

Mr. GRONNA. That was the intention of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I think simply leaving out those words makes the amendment a little blind, but that can be remedied subsequently.

Mr. GRONNA. Do I understand that the chairman of the committee has accepted my amendment?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I accept the amendment.

Mr. GRONNA. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, lines 18 and 19, in the committee amendment, strike out the words "accompanied by."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I have a suggestion to make that, I think, will be accepted by the Senator in charge of the bill, and will make the phraseology regarding this change satisfactory. It is to strike out in lines 18 and 19 the words "an alien accompanied by his" and substitute for the word "his," in line 19, the word "the," and insert the words "of an alien" after the word "children," so that the two lines will read:

Entering the United States, except that with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien, said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child.

Mr. LODGE. That puts it in proper form.

Mr. GRONNA. Would not that prevent the husband from getting the low rate?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; he is made a special exception just the same.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It permits the wife and child or children of an alien to secure a reduced rate, whether they accompany the parent or not.

Mr. LODGE. Whether they accompany the parent or are sent for.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It accomplishes, I am sure, just what the Senator from North Dakota has in his mind.

Mr. GRONNA. Then I did not hear the Senator from New York correctly. Will the Senator restate his amendment?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Beginning with the word "except," in line 18, on page 2, the clause will read:

Except that with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien, said tax shall be \$4.

Mr. GRONNA. What will be the tax on the alien?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Six dollars.

Mr. GRONNA. I intended that the tax of \$4 should apply to the husband as well as to the wife and children.

Mr. LODGE. It does, as the Senator from New York has drafted it.

Mr. GRONNA. I think not.

Mr. LODGE. It says "with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child."

Mr. O'GORMAN. It will cover it.

Mr. LODGE. It makes the tax \$4 for each of the family—father, wife, and children. I think that is just what the Senator wants to effect and it is in better language.

Mr. GALLINGER. But, manifestly, there is then a discrepancy between the \$6 assessed on line 16 against an alien. That would have to be changed.

Mr. LODGE. Where?

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 16, which provides "that there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$6 for every alien."

Mr. LODGE. This is an exception. It excepts a man with a family.

Mr. GRONNA. Does it not except the wife and children?

Mr. LODGE. It excepts them all, because it says "with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien said tax shall be \$4 for such alien, wife, and child." What is such alien? The alien who has a wife and children. It is as clear as it is possible to make it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator think that it is good policy to assess a tax of \$6 upon aliens who are without families and \$4 upon aliens who have families?

Mr. LODGE. I think it is much better. I explained the reason why to the Senate when the Senator was out. The desirable immigrant, of course, is the man who comes here with a family and children intending to settle and become a citizen. The presence of his family is a guarantee of that intention—that he comes here meaning to remain. A large portion of the adult males who will pay the \$6 tax are men who come to this country in the spring, work through the summer, and go back in the autumn, taking their wages with them. That tax affects a class that is undesirable in many respects, and the single men who come here with the intent of remaining can afford to pay the \$6. The provision equalizes the tax and gives a distinct advantage to the man with a family, which the bill as it passed the House does not give.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. GRONNA. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that in an untold number of cases the husband comes in advance of his family.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly, and we have changed the bill so as to cover those cases by adopting the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I happened to be out of the Chamber and did not know it.

Mr. LODGE. The clause has been rephrased. I will state to the Senator it now reads "except that with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child."

Mr. GALLINGER. That necessarily implies that the family accompany the alien; but if the alien precedes them, then what?

Mr. LODGE. It was phrased by the Senator from New York with the precise object of covering it whether the family accompanies the alien or is sent for, and it seems to me it is so plain that no distinction can be drawn. It says that the tax shall be \$4 on the wife, child, or children of an alien; that is, if the wife and children be the wife and children of an alien, they pay \$4, and also the tax shall be \$4 on such alien—that is, the alien who has a wife and children—no matter how he comes.

Mr. GALLINGER. No matter whether they are in Europe or on shipboard.

Mr. LODGE. Of course the tax can not be levied on them if they are in Europe.

Mr. GALLINGER. But let us understand this provision. The Senator sees it very clearly. I do not. An alien comes here in advance of his family. Are you going to assess only \$4 on him because he has a wife and children in Europe who are coming here? Is that the idea?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; that is the understanding.

Mr. GALLINGER. They may never come.

Mr. LODGE. He has to make proof of it, of course.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think it is not as clear as the Senator thinks it is.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator agrees with me to make the tax \$4 on that alien and on his wife and children.

Mr. GALLINGER. But then it is a discrimination against the man who has not a wife and children and pays \$6, provided the wife and children never come.

Mr. LODGE. I see the objection the Senator makes. On the other hand, it is undesirable to limit it to accompanying the alien, because he may come here with the intent of sending for them later, and we want to relieve him of the payment of the extra \$2.

Mr. GRONNA. Do I understand that the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York was adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not yet been adopted. It is pending.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. GRONNA. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. May I ask for a reading of the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York in order to clarify this ambiguity?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. Amend the proposed amendment of the committee on page 2, beginning in line 18.

The committee propose at that point, after the words "United States," to insert the words:

Except that with respect to an alien accompanied by his wife, child, or children said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child.

The Senator from New York proposes to amend by striking out the words "an alien accompanied by his" and inserting the word "the" before the word "wife," and after the word "children," in line 19, to insert the words "of an alien," so that the amendment of the committee if amended will read:

Except that with respect to the wife, child, or children of an alien said tax shall be \$4 for each such alien, wife, and child.

Mr. GRONNA. The amendment which I offered was accepted by the chairman of the committee. We will then have to reconsider that amendment before this amendment can be adopted.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I do not think that is necessary if the Senator prefers the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. GRONNA. I have no objection to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. LODGE. It will be open to further amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] to the committee amendment.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator from Idaho desire to offer something?

Mr. BORAH. Not if the Senator from Missouri is going to discuss this particular amendment.

Mr. REED. I was not. I was going to ask for some more light as to the parliamentary situation.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to have some light also.

Mr. REED. I want to inquire if the motion to take up this bill was made in the morning hour by unanimous consent, and if unanimous consent was given to make the motion?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to state to the Senator from Missouri that immediately upon the announcement by the Vice President that the morning business was closed I moved to take up the bill. The question was put to the Senate, and, by a vote, it was taken up in regular order, and the Senate is now proceeding with its consideration under that agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has correctly stated the order that was made by the Senate, as the Chair understands it.

Mr. REED. The point on which I am making inquiry is whether the morning business had been concluded and it had been so announced.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. It had.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It had been so declared.

Mr. REED. I still have the floor. If the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] desires to discuss this phase of the matter, I will yield the floor to him.

Mr. BORAH. No; I was simply desiring to satisfy my mind as to just what this amendment means. I think, as I understand it, I have no objection to it. Therefore I do not care to discuss it.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a suggestion with reference to the amendment that has just been adopted, which was offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota will permit the Chair to state that the amendment to the amendment has not yet been adopted. It is pending.

Mr. McCUMBER. Then let me make this suggestion. It is to a certain extent very obscure, as has been suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. Suppose a married alien comes here first. He is not bringing his family with him. There must therefore be an assessment of \$6 against him, although he is married. Then if we adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from New York, it will provide after you have already assessed and collected \$6 the charge against that alien shall be \$4, because it says "for each such alien, wife, and child." Any alien who is fit to come to the United States I think probably could stand the test of the two extra dollars; we do not need to spend a great deal of time on this question, but the law ought to be certain as to what shall be charged against the alien as he enters one of our ports. We can not fix it at \$6 and then in the very last part of the amendment provide that such alien shall pay \$4 whether he is accompanied by his wife or not.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I think the point made by the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from North Dakota is well taken, and it leaves a very doubtful point about the alien who comes and whose wife and children are left behind. I think we shall have to reword the amendment to reach the object that we all desire to attain. I would suggest to the chairman that we might pass over this amendment for the present and dispose of it later, when we shall have had an opportunity to put it in proper form.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hope that will be done.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will state to the Senator that if we desire to charge \$6 when the alien comes alone without a family in the first instance and only \$4 if he accompanies his family, that amendment could be made by striking out, in line 20, the words "such alien."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be passed over and the committee will reword it in such form as to meet the very point now made.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Before it is passed over I suggest this language, which will completely cover it:

Except that the tax on the wife, child, or children of an alien shall be \$4 each for such wife and child and for such alien if said wife, child, or children accompany him.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is exactly what we have now.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator that there are innumerable cases of aliens coming to this country unaccompanied by wife and children, but they come here to become citizens and as soon as they get money enough they send for their families.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. A man of that kind should not be taxed \$6, it seems to me. I think he ought to be taxed \$4, the same as the man who has his family accompanying him.

Mr. LODGE. The amendment will have to be reworded to meet those cases. I hope the Senate will pass it over so that it may be put in proper shape.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I meant to say only a word. If a man comes without his family, I want him to pay \$6. I meant to put it clearly that he would pay \$6 if he did not bring his family with him at the time he came. You will produce almost inexplicable confusion if you undertake to make him pay \$4 when he has a wife and children abroad and says he probably will bring them in at a future time. It will be a simple proposition to say that the tax shall be \$6 unless he brings his family along with him.

Mr. SMOOT. The amendment suggested by the Senator from Georgia plainly states that.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That is what I meant by it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I join in the request made by the Senator from Massachusetts. I am sure the chairman of the committee will see to it, if the amendment is passed over, that it shall be given proper consideration. It is a very important matter.

Mr. GRONNA. I have no objection to the amendment being passed over; but I am quite sure that by striking out the words I suggested we could dispose of it. I am quite sure that if the husband accompanied his family he would have to pay only \$4. I am also quite sure that if he did not accompany his family the family would have to pay only \$4. Of course

he would have to pay \$6 if he came alone, and that, I understand, the committee intends to be the law.

Mr. LODGE. That is just what we want to reach. I think it needs to be worded carefully, and therefore it should be passed over.

Mr. GRONNA. I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the pending amendment will be passed over and the next amendment will be stated.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hughes	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	James	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Johnson	Page	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Kenyon	Perkins	Smoot
Burton	Kern	Pittman	Sterling
Camden	La Follette	Pomerene	Stone
Chamberlain	Lane	Reed	Thomas
Clark, Wyo.	Lee, Md.	Robinson	Thompson
Culberson	Lippitt	Root	Thornton
Dillingham	Lodge	Saulsbury	Tillman
Gallinger	McCumber	Shafroth	Walsh
Gore	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Warren
Gronna	Martine, N. J.	Sherman	White
Hardwick	Myers	Shively	Works
Hollis	Norris	Simmons	

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to make the same announcement of pairs that I made on the last roll call.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to make the same announcement with reference to the pair of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] that I made a while ago. I will let that announcement stand for the present.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] is unavoidably absent on public business.

Mr. THORNTON. I again desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. RANDELL] on public business. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Secretary will read the next amendment of the committee.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, what became of the amendment which was pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was passed over by unanimous consent.

Mr. REED. Oh, no; unanimous consent was not asked or granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The statement was made by the Chair that it would be passed over unless there was objection, and no objection was interposed.

Mr. REED. I did not hear the Chair's statement, but that would not amount to a unanimous consent.

I wish to say to the Senators in charge of this bill that I have not any desire to try to obstruct its passage, but I want an opportunity to examine it. I do not know what is in it. No one but the committee has had any opportunity to know what is in the bill. We meet here on what is substantially the first day of the session a bill of far-reaching importance, without any intimation or notice that it will be called up for action, but suddenly a motion was made only a few moments after the Senate was in session.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me?

Mr. REED. I will yield in a moment, when I finish this statement. Only a few moments after the Senate had convened a motion is made to take up the bill, and there is, it seems to me, a manifest purpose to push it through as rapidly as possible. It is a bill we have no right to pass upon hastily. It ought to be carefully examined. It ought to be thoroughly understood by the Senate.

I think the friends of the bill would be acting in accordance with the proprieties of the situation if they would not attempt to force this bill through to-day, but would take some action that would permit an examination of the bill and an understanding of it. It is rather unusual for a great bill of this kind to be brought in and not a single man representing the committee or anyone else to have a word to say about it or in any way to elucidate it or to state the reasons for the legislation or what is contained in the bill. I say it is exceedingly unusual.

The bill may be one of great merit; it may be one fraught with great evil; I do not know. So far as I am concerned, I intend to take such action as may be necessary in order to

secure a reasonable time in which to examine this measure. I think that ought to be granted willingly by the committee.

I now yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. If the Senator from Missouri will refer to the title-page of the bill he will see that it passed the House February 5, 1914, and came to the Senate and was sent to our committee and there considered, and it was reported from the committee last March. The bill has been printed in its present form and has been upon the calendar since some time in March. From time to time I have attempted to bring the bill up, but on account of other pressing matters its consideration was postponed.

I wish to state further that I suppose there never has been a bill introduced in the Senate that has had as much discussion as this bill. This is practically the identical bill that was introduced, discussed, and passed by both Houses and then vetoed by President Taft. It was passed by the Senate over the President's veto, but it was defeated in the House by a small majority. It was then reintroduced, and at the beginning of the present session of Congress it passed the House overwhelmingly and came to the Senate and was considered by the committee and reported nearly six months ago, with a full report made by the chairman, with the assistance of the Commissioner General of Immigration, meant to cover all the points and giving reasons for the few verbal changes that the Senate committee made, for we made none of any vital importance in the general text of the bill. We merely corrected some verbal errors, and in one instance alone did we leave out a section which was objected to and which objection appeared valid to the committee, the section in reference to putting matrons, inspectors, and surgeons on board foreign vessels bringing immigrants to our shores. We simply changed that so as to provide for inspection on this side.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I want to ask the Senator from South Carolina if there are any distinct or substantial differences between this bill and the bill which was previously passed by Congress?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. There are none. It is practically identically the same bill, with just a few verbal changes to make the meaning clearer. As I said a moment ago, the only changes were where there was strenuous objection from the representatives of foreign Governments against permitting our physicians and matrons to be put on board their vessels.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri has the floor. Does he yield further?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. GRONNA. I wish simply to say, being a member of the committee, that, while what the chairman has said is true, of course in many respects, this is the same as the immigration bill which was passed during the last Congress, there are also some new things in the bill which are very different; there are some provisions which are entirely new. Take, for instance, the provision on page 1, which was just agreed to. It is of very great importance, but it was not in the bill which was passed during the Taft administration.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. But it was in the bill as it passed the other House at the last session, and substantially it is the same. The changes made by the Senate committee are very unimportant, and the changes made by the other House, so far as I have been able to ascertain by referring to the old bill and to the present law, are not vitally material.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. I will yield to the Senator from New Jersey, unless he wishes to make some extended observations on the bill. If so, I should like to conclude this colloquy, and then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Very well.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, what the Senator from South Carolina, who is in charge of the bill, has stated is true; and yet it is a good illustration of the fact that a man can state the exact, absolute truth, and yet the matter not be presented in a very complete form. It is true the bill was sent here by the other House on the 5th day of February, 1914; that during all of that time the bill has been here; and any Senator who desired to do so might have examined it; but it is also true that it was well understood at the last session that this bill would not be brought forward at that session; that there were other matters of more pressing importance. Accordingly, no Senator was called upon to study the bill; indeed it was his duty to

devote his time and attention to measures which were then pressing for passage. The fact that a bill has been sent here does not at all imply that it is the duty of Members to undertake its analysis and study under conditions of that kind. There are a great many bills upon the calendar, but none of us undertake to read those bills long in advance of the time they are to be brought forward, unless we are upon committees to which they have been referred or are otherwise specially concerned in them.

I have not had the opportunity to read this bill, and many other Senators, I suppose, are in the same position in which I am. It is an important bill; it affects a great many of our citizens, because many of them have left behind them their families and relatives who are dear to them. Then it affects generally the whole population of the country, because it raises the great questions always involved in matters concerning immigration. It is true an immigration bill was passed two years ago and vetoed; it is true that that bill was afterwards passed by the Senate over the veto of the President, Mr. Taft; but surely we are not going to pass this bill upon debates which took place before another Congress, two years ago, particularly when it is well known that the bill is not identical with the one which was then under consideration.

Some Senator ought to give the Senate some light as to the reasons why it is necessary to make these radical changes in our immigration laws. The bill ought not to be passed in the dark or in a hurry. I say again to the chairman of the committee that I hope he will allow the bill, under some proper agreement—I have no desire to have the bill lose its parliamentary advantage, if any it has—to be laid aside until we can have an opportunity to examine it. Otherwise we shall be compelled to take the time of the Senate in discussing various phases of the bill, as we have been during the last hour. I hope the chairman of the committee will adopt that suggestion.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, the present status of affairs is that we are now considering committee amendments to the bill. As I said before, practically all of the Senate committee amendments are not of very great importance; they are merely verbal changes. I do not know that there need be any very extended explanation of them. Such explanation, however, as is necessary I hope I can give as the committee amendments are reached. After the committee amendments are disposed of, as a matter of course each and every Senator will have ample opportunity, which the Senate always guarantees to every Member, to discuss the bill in its vital relations. I am simply trying to dispose of the Senate committee amendments in order to get the bill in the proper shape to be presented as a principle to be discussed by the Senate. The bill has proceeded thus far, and I hope the Senator from Missouri has had ample opportunity to discharge his duty as a Senator, to study the bill in its entirety, and will vote for it or against it as his judgment may dictate.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I am a member of the committee from which this bill has been reported, although I am not in accord with the majority of the committee regarding at least one vital feature of the bill. That feature is the so-called literacy clause. I am opposed to that clause, and I know there are other members of the committee who are opposed to it.

In common with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], although a member of the committee, I was surprised that this measure was pressed upon the attention of the Senate to-day. I was engaged at a committee meeting held at 12 o'clock to-day, when, as I am informed, immediately upon the convening of the body the chairman of the Committee on Immigration sought and obtained permission to have this bill considered by the Senate. As one of the committee I think the request tendered by the Senator from Missouri is a reasonable request. No intimation has been given to this body during the two or three days that we have been together that this very important bill was going to be pressed upon our attention to-day, or, indeed, at any time during the session. On yesterday we attended with the other House in the Chamber of the House of Representatives and listened to the message of the President. The President indicated certain phases of necessary legislation which, in his judgment, ought to receive our attention during this short session. He evidently was not impressed with the need of taking up this immigration problem at this time, for he made no reference to it.

I do hope that the chairman of the committee will withhold his objection to what I conceive to be a very reasonable request made by the Senator from Missouri, that the bill be laid aside at least for a day or two.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, it does seem to me that if ever a bill should have been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor this bill should have been so referred. Being a member of that committee, I felt an interest

in the matter and had a hope that the bill might go to that committee, and that I at least might have an opportunity to express my views on the subject. For reasons I know not, however, the bill was referred to the Committee on Immigration. Of course, immigration is affected by the bill.

I am opposed to the bill, and if it has got to pass this body in the shape in which it is now presented, while I am willing to concede that there may be much of good in the measure, at the same time, according to my views and understanding, there is much of evil in it.

I am opposed in toto to that clause of the bill found on page 8, beginning at line 10, which bars "all aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish."

I am opposed to a literacy test. I claim that such a test proves nothing. The most glib-tongued scoundrel and consummate villain that God's sun ever shone upon might be able to translate all the languages known to the human tongue and yet be a man who would be evil and detrimental to a community. I claim that notwithstanding the fact that one is not able to read or translate Yiddish or Hebrew, he may be a surpassingly good citizen. I have known in the course of my life many men in the city of New York, where I was born, who were utterly and absolutely incapable of reading the English language, who could neither read nor write their own names, and yet who carved out great fortunes in that metropolis, who made of themselves splendid citizens, and who reared grand families.

To press such a proposition as this would be almost inhumane. It is un-American; it is utterly ungenerous. As I said a year ago, when a bill of a similar character, which was vetoed, was under consideration here, this proposition, carried to its finish, would have barred my good mother, from whose bosom I drank the milk of justice and liberty; and, by the eternal heavens, I shall never vote for a measure that would bar one with a clean body, a moral mind, a holy, generous, and humane purpose, from the blessings of liberty that this Government and this grand land vouchsafe.

I trust, if the bill is going to be pressed in its present shape, that it may be overwhelmingly defeated. I shall earnestly sustain any proposition to recommit this bill to the committee or which ultimately, I hope, will absolutely defeat it in its present form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 3, after the word "vehicle," at the end of line 3, to insert "or when collection from the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance, or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States is impracticable," so as to read:

The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle, or when collection from the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance, or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States is impracticable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. REED. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	Oliver	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Hughes	Overman	Smith, Md.
Borah	James	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Johnson	Page	Sterling
Bryan	Kenyon	Perkins	Stone
Burton	Kern	Pittman	Swanson
Camden	Lane	Pomeroy	Thomas
Chamberlain	Lippitt	Reed	Thompson
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge	Robinson	Thornton
Culberson	McCumber	Root	Walsh
Dillingham	Myers	Saulsbury	Warren
Gallinger	Nelson	Sheppard	White
Gronna	Newlands	Sherman	Works
Hardwick	Norris	Shields	
Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Simmons	

Mr. BRYAN. I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] on official business.

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA]. This announcement may stand for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. So a quorum is present. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, in section 2, page 3, line 8, after the word "vehicle," to strike out "or" and insert "of," so as to read:

The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 3, line 14, after the word "levied," to strike out "on account of aliens who have in accordance with law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States or," so as to read:

That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, etc.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have requested, in as courteous a manner as I am able to command, that the chairman of the committee permit this bill to lie over, in order that it may be examined. He has declined to do that. I say again that I do not desire to be put in the attitude of obstructing the consideration of any bill or of obstructing this particular bill, but if a committee insists on forcing action upon a bill without debate, without consideration, and without time for consideration, the only thing left to a Member is to insist upon getting the time in some other way.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I sympathize with the desire of the Senator to have an opportunity to investigate and discuss so important a measure. I have thought it probable that the Senator in charge of the bill would be willing to agree upon a day certain to vote sufficiently late in the session to allow every Senator to have an opportunity to investigate the bill. I inquire if that would be satisfactory to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not want to commit myself in regard to the measure at all. I do not know what is in it; I have had no opportunity to ascertain what is in it.

Mr. BORAH. My idea was that if the day to vote was postponed sufficiently long, even though we were not in favor of the bill, we would vote upon it at some time, and that it would be safe to agree upon a day certain to vote if the date were far enough along to enable us to know precisely what we were voting on. I merely suggested that, and thought it might facilitate the consideration of the measure.

Mr. REED. The difficulty about an agreement of that kind with reference to a bill that has not been examined, and with no opportunity afforded for its examination, is that one would be bargaining about a "pig in a poke," speaking of the bill with all due respect. It is one thing to agree on a day certain with reference to a bill that you have examined and the merits of which you understand; it is quite another thing to agree to vote on a particular day with reference to a bill that is not understood and has not been discussed.

I do not like to be put in the embarrassing position of demanding roll calls. I want it fully understood that, if I am doing so, it is because the committee is insisting upon action at this time and under these unusual and remarkable circumstances.

We have been told by the chairman of the committee that all the committee are asking is to consider the committee's amendments. How is any man to understand the importance of a committee amendment who has never read the bill and has had no opportunity to read the bill? How is he to tell whether the amendment is proper or improper until the bill has been examined? Manifestly he can not do so. Therefore it becomes necessary to get time by whatsoever method time can be obtained.

I say, Mr. President, it is a very remarkable spectacle to find a bill brought forward that affects the lives and fortunes of millions of people, that affects for good or bad the entire country, and not a single man rise to advance an argument in favor of the bill; not a single man undertake to make a statement with reference to its contents or the necessity for its enactment; and it is a very singular performance, an unusual performance, to have a bill of this character thrust forward at this period of a session. We were detained here nearly all summer. After a short recess we come back. The first day is given to a few moments confined to the matter of organization and roll call, all business awaiting the message of the President. The second day the President delivers his message, and says not a word with reference to this proposed legislation.

I arrived at the Senate to-day, I think, about seven or eight minutes past 12 o'clock, the hour of convening—I may have entered the Chamber a very few minutes later—and found this bill had been placed, by motion, in the position of unfinished business. I do not think that is the right way to bring forward a measure of this importance—I say it with great respect to the committee—and I do most sincerely trust that we shall not be compelled to gain time by insisting upon every parliamentary right.

So far as I am concerned, when I have had an opportunity to examine this bill, if I have anything to say with reference to it I shall say it, and that will end the matter. If I have nothing to say, I shall be prepared to vote when the vote is reached; but if the bill is to be brought forward in this way and no time given, I shall with very great regret do whatever I am obliged to do in order to get time.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, it is needless for me to repeat what I have already said, but I want to emphasize one fact: There was no attempt made to take snap judgment on the Senate; there was no attempt made to debar any man from discussing the bill. That goes without saying. The committee believed that every Member of this body was more or less familiar with the bill and with its intent and purposes. As I said to the Senator from Missouri in the beginning, and repeat now, the Senate amendments do not touch the vital issue in the bill. They are more or less simply verbal corrections to the general text.

The bill is now before the Senate. It can make what disposition it pleases of the bill. So far as concerns time being given to discuss its merits or demerits, I presume there will be ample time for that; but I do feel that in a way I have been derelict in my duty in not pressing it more vigorously since it has been reported out of our committee. In deference to certain other legislation, however, certain pressure here that seemed insurmountable, I yielded when perhaps I should have made a more strenuous fight. The House had expressed itself time and time again in a nonpartisan way; the Senate had expressed itself upon practically the same bill; and I was laying myself open to criticism here because of what some seemed to think were dilatory tactics or lack of interest in the bill itself.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me a word at this point?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. To be sure.

Mr. LODGE. The bill now under consideration is almost precisely the same as the bill that passed in the last Congress, as the Senator has just stated. That bill was thoroughly discussed in both Houses, was vetoed by President Taft, and was passed by the Senate over his veto. There is no essential change at all in the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I believed it lacked less than 10 votes of passing in the House, also, over the President's veto.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it passed here over the veto.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I disclaim and am unwilling to be put in the attitude of attempting by indirection to do what I have a right to do directly on this floor. I gave notice before the close of the last session that at this session of Congress I should use every opportunity to bring up this bill and force it to passage. As the Senator from Georgia reminds me, two days before the session closed I gave that notice. I have used no indirection. I am not trying to railroad anything. This bill and all of its contents are more or less familiar to every man on this floor, and I do feel that I have been more or less derelict in my duty as the chairman of a committee in charge of a bill of such importance as this because I have not been more insistent in forcing it to the attention of the Senate.

This morning I came in, and when the President of the Senate announced that morning business was closed I got up and in the regular order moved to take up this bill and proceed to its consideration. The motion was put and carried, and then, when we had gotten into the bill, the Senator from Missouri came in and asked for time. As a matter of course, that is a question for him to decide. My duty, as the chairman of the committee charged with a bill that has been on the calendar for the entire session, is to see that it is given due consideration, and now that it is before the Senate to keep it before the Senate until its final disposition.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina state whether any of his colleagues on the committee have requested him to withhold consent to the request made by the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. They have not. I hope they would not attempt to do such a thing.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I assume that the Senator in his action is attempting to reflect the desires and wishes of the entire

committee. As a single member of the committee, I indicated some time since that I think the request of the Senator from Missouri is a very reasonable one and ought to be granted, and I should be surprised to learn that any other member of the committee would not entertain the same view that I have expressed regarding the reasonableness of the Senator's request. No harm can be done. No one will complain that the very able and distinguished chairman of the committee has not done everything in his power to advance the bill. I know he did it at the last session, and I am sure he will do it at this session; but I think, consistently with every effort he desires to make, he might well, so far as it rests with him, yield to the request made by the Senator from Missouri to have this matter simply laid aside temporarily for a day or two, without prejudice to the parliamentary situation.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, so far as the request of the Senator from Missouri is concerned, I repeat that these amendments are not vital. Whether they are accepted or rejected will not change the general meaning and features and principles of the bill. It was in the hope of expediting the general business that I wished to get the matter out of the way. The Senate can either accept or reject the bill, as it sees fit. So far as I am concerned, I shall perhaps from time to time, if the debate justifies it, ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside without prejudice; but as far as I am able, now that the bill is before the Senate, I do not propose that it shall be displaced by any other matter until it is disposed of. I do not propose to have it lose its place as the unfinished business until it is finished.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, possibly we might harmonize the conflicting views and give those who hesitate about voting now an opportunity for further consideration, if they would meet the friends of this measure halfway by a unanimous-consent agreement, fixing a day the latter part of next week, say, upon which we shall vote upon this bill.

There are a number of Senators who are very deeply interested in this measure, who brought it before the Senate a number of times at the last session, both on the floor of the Senate and in the Democratic caucus, and who were seeking to make it the very next business to be considered by the Senate at the last session. On the Thursday before the last session adjourned I had occasion on the floor of the Senate to refer to this measure and my earnest desire to see it pressed to speedy passage, and at that time the Senator from South Carolina, as chairman of the committee, assured the friends of the measure that at the first possible moment he would endeavor to take up the measure and put it before the Senate and keep it before the Senate until it could be acted upon.

I know how rapidly the Senator from Missouri masters any questions upon which he puts his mind. I would not wish to press this bill to a vote until he had had opportunity to give it careful examination. Those of us who are ready to vote are largely influenced by the result of the careful attention we gave to the measure at the last Congress, when it was fully debated, and when we had the satisfaction of passing it, despite the veto of the President; at least, we passed it through the Senate. I think a number of us have been right with the Senator from South Carolina in the purpose to make this measure the first unfinished business of the present session. I know that was the plan before the last session of Congress adjourned. We have at the first opportunity made it the unfinished business. If Senators now desire to have it temporarily laid aside, it seems to me it is as little as they can do to join with that request a unanimous-consent agreement that, say, not later than Friday or Saturday of next week we shall have a vote upon the bill, and continue to vote upon the bill and amendments until it reaches its final passage.

This is not a new matter before the Senate. It is not a new matter to any of the Senators who were here at the last Congress. The great bulk of the matter in this bill is just what we then had before us, and what was quite elaborately discussed upon the floor of the Senate and passed almost unanimously by the Senate. The real issuable feature in this bill, really the feature that is the great issue in this bill, the literacy test, was in the last bill; and with almost unanimity—with, I believe, at least a three-fourths vote—the Senate adopted the literacy test. I am myself cordially for it. I do not know a better plan than its use by which to handle the subject. There are some changes, which it seems to me are not very important, from the bill that we passed before; and surely the Senator from Missouri in two or three days will have all the time he may wish to investigate it. I, for one, would be glad to concede a request that the bill be temporarily laid aside if we could obtain a unanimous-consent agreement to vote upon it not later than the last of next week. If we can not, however, then we are going to consume time on it. This is the short session, and I

am not sure that we will not make our best progress by keeping it before the Senate and consuming the time.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? Does the Senator from Georgia think that the interests of the bill can be prejudiced by having it temporarily laid aside by consent for a day or two, without exacting conditions which, of course, would not be granted?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do not know but that they would be granted. My personal view was that they would be. The suggestion is merely that it be temporarily laid aside without losing its place as the unfinished business. What we would object to, speaking for myself alone, would be to having the bill lose its place as the unfinished business.

I confess that I am more interested in this measure than I am in some other measures that will be pressed during the present session of Congress, and I am quite averse to the bill losing its status as the unfinished business. Barring that, if it is not to lose its status as the unfinished business, I think without any injury at all it may be temporarily laid aside for a day or two.

Mr. O'GORMAN. That was the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri. He specifically stated that he had no desire to see the bill lose its parliamentary advantage.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I lost that part of his suggestion.

Mr. REED. I have not the slightest desire to obstruct the passage of this bill by any parliamentary tactics, or by seeking to cause it to lose any of its present advantages. I simply wanted time to examine the bill. I thought there would be ready acquiescence in a request for unanimous consent to lay aside the measure temporarily without prejudice, which is all I have asked. When that has been done, and the time arrives to take it up again, I shall be disposed to do all I can to facilitate its consideration, reserving to myself, of course, the right to take such action as I may deem proper at the time with reference to the merits of the bill or any amendment to it.

I have not tried to displace the bill. I have not asked that, and I do not intend to delay its progress. If it goes over until day after to-morrow, that will give us a day to look at it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Georgia that it is quite an unusual thing, when a Senator makes a request such as the Senator from Missouri has made, not to grant it, where there is evidence on his part that there is to be no effort to delay the measure when he has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with it.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. If the Senator from Utah will allow me, I will say, in reply to the Senator from Missouri, since he has frankly stated that he does not desire to have any other bill take the place of this bill, that if it is according to the rules of the Senate, or if the Senators here will by unanimous consent agree to laying it aside temporarily, and that no other measure shall be made the unfinished business, and state definitely the time at which it shall be taken up—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It will come up to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. But I want an understanding to that effect, because the rules provide that if another bill, by motion, is taken up and discussed, this bill will be displaced until that bill is disposed of.

Mr. SMOOT. Let me suggest to the Senator right there that the friends of the measure could vote down any other bill that might be presented to the Senate. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Senate. It is impossible to displace this bill. I am ready to vote upon it at this very minute; but I want to say to the Senator from South Carolina that he is perfectly safe in temporarily laying aside the bill without coupling it with the different statements or conditions made by him.

I know that this is virtually the second day of the session, and the Senate has not yet gotten into working order, and I think the request of the Senator from Missouri is a very reasonable one. The Senator can ask unanimous consent that the bill be temporarily laid aside; and if that is not objected to, it becomes the unfinished business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, just a word. This bill can not be displaced by any other measure, because the Senator knows, as I do, that a large majority of the Members of the Senate are in favor of the bill. If the Senator now asks unanimous consent that it be temporarily laid aside, it will come up again to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and the Senator can then make the same request, if he thinks it desirable, and put it over another day; but it will still retain its place as the unfinished business. The Senator will be amply protected in every right under the rules by that procedure.

Mr. SMOOT. Not only that, but I can say to the Senator that I believe a majority of the Senate are in favor of the consideration of this bill, and he can make a motion at any time to take it up.

Mr. GALLINGER. That would not be necessary.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator would be perfectly safe in taking that course.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have no disposition whatever to be discourteous or to refuse any reasonable request. Therefore, with the distinct understanding that this bill is to be temporarily laid aside, and that no attempt is to be made to take up any other measure—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That can not be done. The friends of the measure will resist any effort to displace it. I think we have the votes.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Very well. Then, with that understanding, I ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PITTMAN in the chair). The Senator from South Carolina requests that the pending bill, H. R. 6060, be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that course will be taken.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. 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 18 minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 10, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 9, 1914.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Charles Campbell, Jr., of Virginia, lately secretary of the legation and consul general to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Berne, Switzerland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Whiting Andrews.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Herbert C. Comings, of Richford, Vt., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 2. New office created by consolidation of customs collection districts No. 2 and No. 3 by Executive order of November 21, 1914, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914.

ASSAYER IN CHARGE OF MINT.

Leonard Magruder, of New Orleans, La., to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La., in place of William M. Lynch, resigned. (Mr. Magruder is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Hugh A. Barnes, of Minden, La., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 20, in place of William J. Brophy, resigned. (Mr. Barnes is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

George Hampton, of Bridgeton, N. J., to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New Jersey, in place of Isaac Moffett, superseded. (Mr. Hampton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. of Engineers Harry Lansdale Boyd to be senior engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 24, 1914, in place of Senior Engineer Willits Pedrick, retired.

Mr. Boyd is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Passed Asst. Surg. Albert D. Foster to be surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from November 28, 1914.

This officer has served the required time in his present grade and has passed the necessary examination for promotion.

Passed Asst. Surg. Holcombe McG. Robertson to be surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from November 26, 1914.

This officer has served the required time in his present grade and has passed the necessary examination for promotion.

Sanders Lewis Christian to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles Joseph McDevitt to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

Royd Ray Sayers to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

Roscoe Roy Spencer to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

Paul Morton Stewart to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

Walter Casper Teufel to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to fill an original vacancy.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Frederick L. Siddons, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice Daniel Thew Wright, resigned.

THIRD JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas B. Stuart, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to be third judge of the circuit court of the first circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, vice William J. Robinson, whose term has expired. (Mr. Stuart has been given a recess appointment.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

Howard L. Kern, of Iowa, to be attorney general of Porto Rico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Wolcott H. Pitkin, jr., resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

John D. Lynn, of Rochester, N. Y., to be United States attorney for the western district of New York, vice John Lord O'Brian, whose term has expired. (Mr. Lynn is now serving under a recess appointment.)

John A. Fain, of Lawton, Okla., to be United States attorney for the western district of Oklahoma, vice Isaac D. Taylor, appointed by the court. (Mr. Fain is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Ewing G. Bland, of Kansas City, Mo., to be United States marshal for the western district of Missouri, vice Henry C. Miller, appointed by the court. (Mr. Bland has been given a recess appointment.)

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Henry P. Andrews, of Red Bluff, Cal., to be register of the land office at Sacramento, Cal., vice John F. Armstrong, whose term will expire December 19, 1914.

Frederick M. Hedger, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be register of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash., vice John H. McDonald, term expired.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William Goodyear, of Pullman, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash., vice Jesse G. Miller, term expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, United States Army, to be major general from November 17, 1914, vice Maj. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, retired from active service November 16, 1914.

Col. Henry A. Greene, Infantry, unassigned, to be brigadier general from November 19, 1914, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, appointed major general.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from November 6, 1914.

Albert Thomas Cook, of Texas.

Arnott Kell Duncan, of Louisiana.

Delbert O. Smith, of Missouri.

William Walling van Dolsen, of New Jersey.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from November 3, 1914, vice Col. John T. Thompson, retired from active service November 2, 1914.

Maj. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant colonel from November 3, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, promoted.

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, Third Cavalry, to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from November 6, 1914, vice Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, Coast Artillery Corps, who died October 29, 1914.

CAVALRY ARM.

Maj. Willard A. Holbrook, Cavalry, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from November 26, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, Fourteenth Cavalry, retired from active service November 25, 1914.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, Cavalry (detailed in the Quartermaster Corps), to be major from November 26, 1914, vice Maj. Willard A. Holbrook, unassigned, promoted.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Maj. George Le R. Irwin, Fourth Field Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel from November 18, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, Second Field Artillery, retired from active service November 17, 1914.

Capt. Richard H. McMaster, Fifth Field Artillery, to be major from November 18, 1914, vice Maj. George Le R. Irwin, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, First Field Artillery, to be captain from November 18, 1914, vice Capt. Richard H. McMaster, Fifth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, Fourth Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant from November 18, 1914, vice First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, First Field Artillery, promoted.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from November 2, 1914, vice Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, retired from active service November 1, 1914.

Maj. Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from November 2, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, promoted.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from November 2, 1914, vice Maj. Daniel W. Ketcham, promoted.

First Lieut. William T. Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from November 2, 1914, vice Capt. Frederick L. Buck, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from November 24, 1914, vice Capt. Lucian B. Moody, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from December 1, 1914, vice Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, who died November 30, 1914.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Miles, jr., Coast Artillery Corps (detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from November 2, 1914, vice First Lieut. William T. Carpenter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry T. Pillans, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from November 2, 1914, vice First Lieut. Francis H. Miles, jr., whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued.

Second Lieut. Reginald B. Cocroft, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from November 2, 1914, vice First Lieut. Harry T. Pillans, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued.

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from November 24, 1914, vice First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from November 24, 1914, vice First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued.

Second Lieut. Herbert O'Leary, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from December 1, 1914, vice First Lieut. Thomas Duncan, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, Infantry, unassigned, to be colonel from November 20, 1914, vice Col. Henry A. Greene, unassigned, appointed brigadier general.

Maj. James H. Frier, Eighth Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel from November 21, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Benjamin A. Poore, unassigned, detached from his proper command.

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, to be major from November 11, 1914, vice Maj. John R. M. Taylor, unassigned, retired from active service November 10, 1914.

Capt. John H. Parker, Eighth Infantry, to be major from November 21, 1914, vice Maj. James H. Frier, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain from September 15, 1914, vice Capt. Peter W. Davison, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Sherman A. White, Twelfth Infantry, to be captain from September 18, 1914, vice Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen, Twenty-eighth Infantry, retired from active service September 17, 1914.

First Lieut. William H. Clendenin, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain from September 22, 1914, vice Capt. Rhee Jackson, Ninth Infantry, who died September 21, 1914.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, Infantry, unassigned, to be captain from September 27, 1914, vice Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, Second Infantry, who died September 26, 1914.

First Lieut. John R. Kelly, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be captain from November 11, 1914, vice Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William G. Ball, Second Infantry, to be captain from November 21, 1914, vice Capt. John H. Parker, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant from September 15, 1914, vice First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, Infantry, unassigned, to be first lieutenant from September 17, 1914, vice First Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Seventh Infantry, detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Naval Constructor David W. Taylor to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from the 13th day of December, 1914.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Horace T. Dyer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

Midshipman John M. Creighton to be an ensign in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1914.

Surg. Adrain R. Alfred to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 20th day of November, 1913.

Commander Charles F. Hughes to be a captain in the Navy from the 10th of July, 1914.

Lieut. Commander Walter S. Turpin to be a commander in the Navy from the 20th day of December, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Thomas T. Craven to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

Lieut. Henry G. S. Wallace to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

Lieut. James O. Richardson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914:

Charles G. Davy,
Russell S. Crenshaw,
Bryson Bruce,
William P. Williamson, and
Randall Jacobs.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1914:

Freeland A. Daubin,
Claude S. Gillette,
William C. Faus,
Oscar C. Greene, and
Arthur Barney.

The following-named midshipman to be an ensign in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1914:

Haiden T. Dickinson.

The following-named warrant officers of the Navy to be ensigns in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1914:

Machinist Harry J. Reuse,
Machinist Walter D. Snyder,
Boatswain John D. Pennington, and
Machinist Thomas L. Shannon.

Thomas R. Healy, a citizen of Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 12th day of November, 1914.

The following-named enlisted men of the Navy to be assistant paymasters in the Navy from the 13th day of November, 1914:

James P. Jackson,
Ralph W. Swearingen,
Fred C. Craig,
Russell L. Kittrelle, and
Frederick C. Beck.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Davis to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 15th day of June, 1914.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Weitzel to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 12th day of July, 1914.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be a chaplain in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant, from the 29th day of November, 1914.

Lieut. Commander Henry V. Butler to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914:

Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., and
Harry A. Baldrige.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914:

Vaughn V. Woodward and
Richard S. Edwards.

Ensign Mark L. Hersey, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1914.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy from the 17th day of June, 1914:

Charles Dunne,
George J. Lovett,
Horace E. Burks,
Walter Collins, and
Frederick W. Teepe.

Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 10th day of November, 1914.

Thomas F. Dubigg, a citizen of Iowa, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 24th day of November, 1914.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we pray for a profounder faith, a greater religious awakening in the hearts of men, that the moral fiber of our being may be increased and enable us to withstand the temptations which surround us and avoid the blighting effects of sin; that we may go forward to the higher civilization, which in our better moments we all long for; that the kingdom of heaven, which millions pray for, may indeed come and unite the world in the bonds of brotherhood; that the clash of arms, the roar of battle, the deadly conflict of hate and revenge may pass forever into the calm of peace and purity on earth as it is in heaven. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

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

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—CODIFICATION OF PRINTING LAWS.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the unfinished business is the bill H. R. 15902, and the House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 15902, with Mr. PAGE of North Carolina in the chair.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 15902) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 108, in line 2, strike out the word "five" and insert the word "twenty."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this is the paragraph of the printing bill providing for the publication of Consular and Trade Reports of the Department of Commerce. The law now provides, I believe, for the publication of not to exceed 5,000 copies for free distribution. I have offered an amendment to make this 20,000 copies. There has been a very large development on the part of the Department of Commerce in our foreign relations in an effort to obtain foreign trade. Their efforts are published largely in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. I think we ought to have a sufficient number of copies of the reports to furnish information to the people of this country who may wish to engage in foreign trade. They go to great expense in gathering the information. It is desirable to make it known to the people who may engage in foreign trade. I think we might well afford, at not great expense, to increase the number of copies which may be furnished free to the people of this country.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman explain to me how this present quota is distributed? I recollect receiving a few myself and sending them out when I received them.

Mr. MANN. They are distributed directly from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Trade Relations, to certain people who are entitled to them, and this bill provides for a restriction of the persons to whom they may be sent. They now sell a certain number, as they are authorized to do, but people do not subscribe to them very much. In former days, a number of years ago, these consular reports were sent out very often upon the request of Members of Congress. Constituents desiring to engage in foreign trade would request the Member

of Congress, who would transmit the request to the department, and they were sent out, but that scheme no longer prevails.

Mr. MURDOCK. When did that cease? I know it did cease.

Mr. MANN. I think it ceased when they commenced the daily form instead of the monthly form, but I am not sure about that.

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

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand the existing practice has no means by which an outside party can purchase these copies as provided in this bill.

Mr. MANN. I do not know; I was under the impression they could.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have been informed through replies of the department that there had been no means of purchasing them.

Mr. BARNHART. I oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois for the reason that the commercial bodies of the United States have already passed favorably on this proposition. The Department of Commerce is now distributing these reports very largely on a sale basis, and it was done for the purpose that the 20,000 that were being furnished were not nearly sufficient to fill the requirements that came to Members of the House from different parts of the country. These trade reports drifted into the hands of all sorts of document collectors. The Department of Commerce realized this. And now to call your attention to the fact that the gentleman from Illinois is hardly representing the opinion of his own constituents, I want to refer to the report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States under Referendum No. 5, published November 8, 1913. I read from it this statement:

In order to promote efficient and adequate distribution of publications, the Daily Consular and Trade Reports should be sent free of charge only to public officials, libraries, and commercial organizations, and to all other applicants they should be sold practically at cost. Other reports should be sent free only to public officials and commercial organizations, and sold practically at cost to other applicants.

Furthermore, on this proposition I will say that the gentleman from Illinois has 23 commercial organizations in his city, and on this vote the American Association of Refrigeration voted 3 for the abolishment of the free distribution of these documents. The Association of Commerce voted 10; the Board of Trade, 9; the Bureau of Barley and Malt Statistics, 1; Central Supply Association, 1; Garment Manufacturers' Association, 1; Illinois Commercial Federation, 1; Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 6; Industrial Club, 1; International Association of Manufacturers Photo-Engravers, 1; Millinery Jobbers' Association, 1; National Association of Box Manufacturers, 1; National Association of Retail Druggists, 10; National Association of Tanners, 1; National Confectioners' Association of the United States, 3; National Implement and Vehicle Association, 2; National Shoe Wholesalers' Association of the United States, 1; National Slack Coöperation Manufacturers' Association, 1; National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, 1; Tight Barrel Stave Manufacturers' Association, 1; United Typothetae of America, 9; Western Cigar Box Manufacturers' Association, 1.

Every single one of these associations voted in favor of the proposition contained in this bill. They did it in their national meeting. The total vote in this National Chamber of Commerce was 624 yeas in favor of the provisions of the bill as against 3 nays.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Not just now, but a little later.

Several Members of the House living in industrial centers asked me if it were possible to secure more of these free consular trade reports, and when I informed them that it was up to the Department of Commerce they said they hoped it would be placed on a commercial basis, on a sales basis, for the reason that they could not possibly get enough to supply the demand; that when they sent a report to one man some other man—a curious individual, possibly—would want to have one, and they could not supply him, and therefore it caused trouble; that when they got their quota exhausted there was still a demand for more. And along came these commercial organizations agreeing with the bill and agreeing with the opinion of the Department of Commerce that public officials and secretaries of these organizations should be furnished with a copy, but, further than that, any firm sufficiently interested in promoting their trade should gladly pay the cost of this publication; and that is all the committee is asking in this bill. I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of convenience, for the sake of economy, and for the sake of relieving many Members from embarrassment by reason of the fact that they can not get enough of these to supply the demand, that 5,000 be supplied to the public officials of the country, to regularly recognized commercial organizations, and to