

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 6344) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Emily Copp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 6345) granting a pension to Ellen B. Coffland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6346) granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Kidd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 6347) granting an increase of pension to Mary Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 6348) for the relief of Roger Lewis Halden; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6349) granting a pension to Clara C. Parker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6350) granting a pension to Catherine Shean; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 6351) granting a pension to Susan Reede; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6352) granting an increase of pension to Florence V. Hawken; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

210. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, in re Federal investigation of proposed bread trust, by Mr. Charles E. Sinnigen, secretary; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

211. Also, resolutions of United Spanish War Veterans', by Arthur McArthur Camp No. 1, Minneapolis, Minn., indorsing bill granting relief to Spanish War veterans and widows and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

212. By Mr. MOREHEAD: Petition of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., favoring the reduction of tax on industrial alcohol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

213. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., favoring a reduction of tax on industrial alcohol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

214. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Illinois Press Association, by H. L. Williamson, secretary, protesting against printing of stamped envelopes by the Government; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

215. Also, petition of Illinois Auto Club, by E. C. Thornton, Darkville, Ill., for full repeal of automotive excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

216. Also, petition of Joseph R. Noel, president Noel State Bank, Chicago, favoring the adjustment of increased revenue equally upon the various classes of mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

#### SENATE

TUESDAY, December 22, 1925

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

We give Thee thanks, Almighty God, this morning for the wonderful, unspeakable gift of Thy grace to us in the person of Thy Son. We thank Thee for all that has come to us in the varied relations we sustain in life as the result of that wonderful gift, and we would pray Thee at this time that as we think of separation temporarily there may be realized by us a greater responsibility in view of that wonderful gift. May we find ourselves following in the line of His example and so vindicating truth in our fulfillment of duty that we shall receive Thy benediction. Be with each home and where there may be the cry for the touch of a vanished hand, for the sound of a voice that is still, Oh fill the vacancy with Thy presence in these days. We ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) for the participation of the

Government of the United States in the Philadelphia conference in 1926 upon narcotic education, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) to declare Saturday, December 26, 1925, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

#### REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate, pursuant to law, the eighth annual report of the War Finance Corporation for the year ended November 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### PETITIONS

Mr. CURTIS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Coffeyville, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove or reduce the tax on industrial alcohol, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the State Board, Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, at Manhattan, Kans., favoring the making of an appropriation for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a national gallery of art, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I present a memorial from certain citizens of the State of California constituting the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

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

Memorial and petition of the United Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden State, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, to the Senate of the United States, praying for an amendment to the immigration act of 1924, for the relief of a certain hardship imposed by said act upon citizens of the United States of the Chinese race

To the Honorable the President and the Members of the Senate of the United States:

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the immigration act of 1924 bars from admission into the United States the alien Chinese wives of citizens of the United States, holding that subdivision (c) of section 13 of said act renders them ineligible to admission, notwithstanding the fact that subdivision (a) of section 4 of said act classes the wife of a citizen of the United States as a so-called "nonquota" immigrant, admissible to the United States irrespective of the so-called "quota" provisions of said act; and

Whereas the said act as so interpreted and construed by the Supreme Court separates permanently from their wives many, and perhaps a majority, of the citizens of the United States residing therein who are of the Chinese race, for the reason that most of said citizens are married to alien Chinese women resident in China, the number of Chinese women in the United States being too small to supply wives for most of said citizens, who naturally and properly marry among women of their own race; and

Whereas the hardship and the injustice of the situation which has arisen by and under the said subdivision (c) of said section 13 of said act, as it affects and bars from admission to the United States the wives of citizens thereof, is so apparent as to require no argument and is so contrary to natural law and to natural justice, and to the obligations of common humanity, and to American institutions, and to the sacred institution of matrimony, and to the well-recognized and time-honored American principle and doctrine of the unity of husband and wife, and to the spirit and fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded, as to call for immediate relief; and

Whereas the hardship and the injustice of the said situation was considered and discussed at the national convention recently held at Chicago by the Native Sons of the Golden State, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, an organization composed of American citizens of the Chinese race, which said organization has for its aim and object and purpose the fostering of American citizenship, the said convention being held as the United Parlor of the said order, which is the supreme or grand lodge of said order; and

Whereas the members of said organization, feeling keenly the injustice and the hardship of said situation and the virtual discrimination in the said act against them as American citizens, the alien wives of other American citizens being eligible to admission to the United States under said act, and believing that the situation complained of was due wholly to inadvertence in the preparation and consideration of the said act, have full confidence in the Congress of the United States and a firm and abiding conviction that it will do full justice to them in the premises; and

Whereas the Native Sons of the Golden State, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, assembled in Chicago in said national convention as the said United Parlor of said order, on the 22d day of September, 1925, did by resolution duly introduced and passed direct and authorize the grand trustees of said United Parlor of said order, upon behalf of the members thereof and also upon behalf of all American citizens of the Chinese race resident in the United States, to prepare and present to the Congress of the United States and to the President of the United States a memorial and petition that the said immigration act of 1924 be so amended as to permit the admission to the United States, as far as said act is concerned, of the wives of all citizens thereof; and

Whereas the President of the United States in his recent message to Congress, referring to said immigration act of 1924, among other things, said:

"While not enough time has elapsed to afford a conclusive demonstration, such results as have been secured indicate that our immigration law is on the whole beneficial. It is undoubtedly a protection to the wage earners of this country. The situation should, however, be carefully surveyed in order to ascertain whether it is working a needless hardship upon our own inhabitants. If it deprives them of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties, such modifications should be adopted as will afford relief, always in accordance with the principle that our Government owes its first duty to our own people and that no alien inhabitant of another country has any legal rights whatever under our Constitution and laws. It is only through treaty or through residence here that such rights accrue. But we should not, however, be forgetful of the obligations of a common humanity."

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the grand trustees of the said United Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden State, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, That the said grand trustees of the said United Parlor do hereby present this memorial and petition to the Congress of the United States and to the President of the United States petitioning Congress, in view of the facts recited and set forth in the preamble hereof and of the hardship and the injustice which the immigration act of 1924 has visited upon the citizens of the United States of the Chinese race in debarring from admission to the United States the alien wives of such citizens, if of the Chinese race, to amend the said act by adding to subdivision (c) of section 18 thereof the words "or (4) is the wife of a citizen of the United States," or other suitable words, to the end that the wives of all citizens of the United States may be equally admissible thereto, as far as the said act is concerned; and be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly certified, be presented as a memorial and petition to the United States Senate and to the House of Representatives of the United States and to the President of the United States.*

We, Walter U. Lum, the grand president, and Harry T. Yip, the grand secretary, of the board of grand trustees of the United Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden State, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of certain resolutions duly passed by the said board of grand trustees of the said United Parlor at a regular meeting of said board held at San Francisco, Calif., on the 11th day of December, 1925.

In witness whereof we, the grand president and the grand secretary of said board, and of said United Parlor, have, on the 12th day of December, 1925, hereunto set our names and affixed the official seals of said United Parlor.

[SEAL.]

W. U. LUM,  
Grand President.

[SEAL.]

HARRY T. YIP,  
Grand Secretary.

#### BALTIMORE POST'S POLL ON VOLSTEAD LAW

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, if there is no objection I would like to have read a very brief clipping from the Baltimore Post, one of our daily papers in the city of Baltimore, showing the result of a popular vote on the Volstead Act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read as requested. The Chief Clerk read as follows:

WETS VOTE 14,104 AND DRYS 582 IN POST'S POLL; 96 PER CENT OF BALLOTS SENT IN BY ANTI-VOLSTEADITES

The final vote in the Post's prohibition test ballot, which closed at midnight Saturday, was 14,104 wet and 582 dry. The last day's poll was as heavy as the previous five days combined. The wets increased their margin, shoving the drys down to 4 per cent of the total.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1129) authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 13) thereon.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the bill (S. 1129) authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes, which has just been reported by the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], and ask that it may be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1922) making it a misdemeanor to repeat false rumors respecting the character or standing of any person and providing a penalty therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1923) providing for the sale and disposition of lands within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, containing gilsonite or other like substances; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1924) for the relief of the Uintah and White River Tribes of Ute Indians of Utah; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 1925) to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FERNALD:

A bill (S. 1926) for the relief of Alfred W. Mathews, former ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLIN:

A bill (S. 1927) to require the Bureau of the Census to obtain and publish information regarding the amount of cotton destroyed by fire; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHALL:

A bill (S. 1928) authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1929) to provide home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1931) granting a pension to Charles C. Lentle; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1932) for the relief of the owner of Old Dominion Pier A, Newport News, Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1933) granting a pension to Nellie Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1934) to provide for the disposition of bonuses, rentals, and royalties received under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, from unallotted lands in Executive order Indian reservations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Edith P. Lamson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 1936) granting a pension to Charles Prentiss; and A bill (S. 1937) granting a pension to Armina C. Hickman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 1938) to issue a patent to John H. Bolton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1939) granting renewal and extension of patent to C. B. Haldeman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 1940) for the relief of William Whan (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1941) for the relief of Henry C. Burns (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1942) for the relief of James G. Buchanan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1943) granting a pension to Sarah M. Anderson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Martha Butler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1945) granting an increase of pension to Frank Derflinger (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1946) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie A. Logsdon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1947) granting a pension to Ida M. Larrison (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1948) granting a pension to Rhoda Mecklin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1949) granting an increase of pension to William J. Mester (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1950) granting an increase of pension to Frances Edna Morrow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1951) granting a pension to Jordan Nance (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1952) granting a pension to Eva L. Powell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1953) granting a pension to John A. Putnam (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1954) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Parks (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1955) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie D. Talbot (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT:

A bill (S. 1956) granting a pension to Jennie Bowen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1957) for the establishment of two fish-hatching and fish-cultural stations in the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1958) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify as free from disease and insect pests certain plant products offered for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. DALE:

A bill (S. 1959) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1960) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Knight (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1961) granting a pension to Willis S. Flemming (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 1962) to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1963) authorizing the Citizens Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims; and

A bill (S. 1964) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims in the State of Oklahoma or any political subdivision thereof for education of Indian wards of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 1965) for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement of the Federal building at Savannah, Ga., or the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new Federal building at Savannah, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1966) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Reidsville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1967) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Claxton, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1968) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Millen, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1969) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Glennville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1970) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Rocky Ford, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1971) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the erection of a Federal building at Waynesboro, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1972) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Sylvania, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1973) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Metter, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1974) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Tennille, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1975) for the erection of a public building at Covington, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1976) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Monroe, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1977) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Madison, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1978) for the purchase of a site for a post-office building at Calhoun, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1979) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Rossville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1980) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1981) authorizing appropriation for purchasing site and erecting post-office building at East Point, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1982) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Toccoa, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1983) authorizing appropriation for purchasing site and erecting post-office building at Decatur, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1984) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Canton, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1985) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Jefferson, Ga.;

A bill (S. 1986) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Buford, Ga.; and

A bill (S. 1987) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) for the participation of the Government of the United States in the Philadelphia conference in 1926 upon narcotic education was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL RECEIPTS AND POSTAL CONTRACTS IN FLORIDA

Mr. FLETCHER. I introduce a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the terms of certain screen-wagon contracts, and for other purposes.

In this connection I submit a communication from the First Assistant Postmaster General, John H. Bartlett, from which it will be noted that the statement to which he refers covers the comparative gross receipts for the quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, in the years 1924 and 1925; that the gross receipts for March quarter, 1925, over 1924 were \$186,022; June, 1925 over 1924 were \$247,312; and September, 1925, over 1924 were \$457,052; and that the percentage of increase for September quarter, 1925, over same quarter 1924 was 70.72. While the December, 1925, quarter reports are not in and will not be available until, perhaps, after February 1, 1926, it is reasonable to assume that the percentage of increase for 1925 over 1924 will be at least 100.

I ask to have the letter and statement printed in the Record and referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The bill (S. 1930) to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the terms of certain screen-wagon contracts, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the letter and statement were likewise referred, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, December 17, 1925.

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with your request I am pleased to submit the attached statement showing the gross receipts of the first-class post offices in the State of Florida for the March, June, and September quarters of 1924 and 1925.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. BARTLETT,  
First Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, December 17, 1925.

Comparative statement of gross receipts at the first-class post offices in the State of Florida during the periods stated

Office	March quarter		June quarter		September quarter	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Daytona Beach <sup>1</sup> .....	\$30,202	\$36,523	\$20,285	\$24,489	\$14,871	\$23,115
DeLand.....	12,958	14,518	10,084	11,190	8,039	10,121
Fort Myers.....	11,910	12,694	8,607	12,673	7,583	13,370
Gainesville.....	13,840	17,018	13,830	15,581	13,927	13,593
Jacksonville.....	229,117	259,522	206,694	246,494	200,360	264,294

<sup>1</sup> Combined receipts for Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze.

## Comparative statement of gross receipts, etc.—Continued

Office	March quarter		June quarter		September quarter	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Lakeland.....	\$18,300	\$24,170	\$15,723	\$20,704	\$15,198	\$25,549
Miami.....	153,600	230,912	95,232	189,923	83,161	269,326
Orlando.....	43,069	48,893	34,219	39,818	26,883	43,523
Pensacola.....	27,722	29,890	27,487	28,500	26,977	31,847
St. Augustine.....	23,202	25,087	15,638	19,887	12,918	18,024
St. Petersburg.....	81,223	100,262	44,520	64,272	20,776	63,684
Sanford.....	12,646	12,676	10,951	11,565	9,023	10,740
Tallahassee.....	24,477	26,068	16,404	20,572	14,683	22,241
Tampa.....	184,885	199,918	179,203	225,591	160,506	243,642
West Palm Beach.....	23,202	25,087	15,638	19,887	12,918	18,024
Total.....	902,814	1,088,836	723,075	970,387	646,249	1,103,301
Increase.....		186,022		247,312		457,052

## Percentage of increase

March quarter.....	20.60
June quarter.....	34.20
September quarter.....	70.72

## LIMITATION OF LAND, MARITIME, OR AIR ARMAMENT

Mr. KING. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read and that it may then lie on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 98) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas the United States is interested in the prevention of war and the promotion of peace and has always approved legitimate measures which have been taken for this purpose; and

Whereas the League of Nations has advised the President that preliminary plans are being considered for the calling of a conference of nations to deal with the limitation of land, maritime, and air armaments: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President by such representatives as he shall be advised to appoint, participate in any conference or conferences respecting the limitation of land, maritime, or air armament which may be called by the League of Nations and to which the Government of the United States shall be invited to send representatives.

## TAXES PAID BY ANTHRACITE COAL CORPORATIONS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I submit a resolution which I send to the desk and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 99) as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to the Senate a statement based on corporation income-tax returns covering the year 1924 showing for each corporation engaged in the mining of anthracite coal, the amount of capital stock, the amount of invested capital, the amount of net income, the amount charged to depletion and depreciation accounts, and the amount of Federal tax paid by each such corporation.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask that the resolution may go over under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over under the rule.

## THE WORLD COURT

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on January 4 next, as soon as I can obtain the floor, I shall address the Senate on the World Court.

## THE TARIFF

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record a portion of an article by Benjamin M. Anderson, jr., Ph. D., economist of the Chase National Bank of the city of New York, entitled "Who is helped and who is hurt by the protective tariff?" The article is taken from the Chase Economic Bulletin issued by the Chase National Bank of the city of New York, Volume V, No. 3, August 24, 1925.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. SMOOT. Before the request is granted, I want to ask the Senator a question. I could not hear all that the Senator said; I only heard a part of it. Am I to understand that this is an article sent broadcast by the Chase National Bank?

Mr. FERRIS. It is published in one of their regular publications.

Mr. SMOOT. They stand sponsor for it?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; they do.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, I do not know anything about the character of the article, but I wanted to know who was the author of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? If not, the article will be printed as requested.

The article is as follows:

## WHO IS HELPED AND WHO IS HURT BY THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF?

A protective tariff is effective only to the extent that it reduces supplies in the domestic market. Commodities which we produce in excess of our domestic requirements, as wheat and cotton, can not be raised in price by the tariff. Of course special grades of wheat or even special grades of cotton might be raised in price, in accordance with this principle, if the domestic production of these particular grades is inadequate for domestic consumption and some foreign cotton or wheat of these grades must be imported. A protective tariff can build up an industry which would not otherwise be developed in a country because the country's aptitudes in other lines are greater. It does this, however, only at the expense of other industries, by drawing labor and supplies away from them or by imposing burdens on them. A tariff on a commodity which is used as a raw material, or a semifinished material, in some other industry is injurious to the other industry quite as much as it is beneficial to the first industry. The one is pulled down as the other is built up. There is no magic in the protective tariff. An act of Congress can not create wealth.

Certain of our industries are clearly dependent on the tariff if they are to continue to exist on their present scale in the United States. They have higher costs as compared with the same industries in other countries. This is true, of course, when we try to compete with the Tropics in producing goods for which they have great natural advantages. It is particularly true of industries which employ a great deal of labor in comparison with the amount of machinery and capital used. It is particularly true of specialties where only a few units can be produced from a given model. In the United States we have a relative abundance of land, a relative abundance of capital, and a relative scarcity of labor. We succeed best in those industries where land and capital can be employed lavishly and labor economized; that is to say, in mass production where a multitude of identical articles can be produced from a single model. We can not compete with Europe in making bicycles to individual order. We must turn out standardized bicycles. We can not compete with Switzerland in making watches of unique pattern. We must turn out large numbers of watches of a standardized pattern.

The great reason why labor costs are high for such industries in the United States is that labor can be so advantageously employed in other industries in the United States. There is no mystery about the high wage scales in America. These high wage scales are not begotten by the tariff, nor are they dependent upon the tariff. They grow out of the high efficiency of labor per individual. This high efficiency is due (a) to the widespread education and good native qualities of the labor, and (b) to the comparative abundance of land and capital with which our labor may work. In Europe labor is relatively abundant and land and capital are relatively scarce. Europe can produce at lower costs than we, specialized articles and, in general, those commodities which call for a relatively large amount of labor and a relatively small amount of land and capital. The most formidable competitors, however, of our industries dependent upon the tariff are not the Europeans who offer cheaper goods, but rather other industries in America which offer and can well afford to pay higher wages. This class of industries dependent upon the tariff is important, but is a small minority of American industries. The removal of the tariffs would not destroy these industries as a rule. It would, however, drive out of them the least efficient producers and it would, in many cases, compel them to give up many of their most specialized products involving the most lavish use of labor.

The rest of our industries are injured by the tariff in one or both of two ways, (1) because their costs are raised to the extent that they have to make use in the processes of production of commodities which are higher priced because of the tariffs on them or on their component parts, and (2) because in many cases the rest of our industries are dependent in a greater or less degree upon foreign markets, and their foreign markets are injured by the reduced ability of their foreign customers to sell goods in the United States and get dollars with which to buy the goods they wish to export. A typical case, where both these factors apply, is agriculture. Our farmers, by and large, are injured by the tariff both through having their costs raised and through having their foreign markets reduced. (Notable exceptions here are wool and sugar.) Copper production stands on the same footing. Various other raw material interests are in the same position.

A large body of our export manufacturing interests are in the same position. The Ford Automobile Co. gains nothing from tariff protection. No country outside the United States can produce cars competitive with the Ford cars at the same low cost. The cheapness of the Ford car comes not from low wages, but from such an economy in the use of labor that the labor element in cost is relatively small. The same is true of others of the cheaper automobiles. It is true of much of our farm machinery. The typical case here is where mass produc-

tion has been highly developed and where the domestic market is very big.

Another large body of occupations injured by the tariff, and in no way benefited by the tariff, consists of those which have almost exclusively a domestic market which is not subject to foreign competition. These are hurt as producers by the tariffs by having their costs raised, but are not helped as producers by any increase in their prices growing out of the tariff. A very large, highly important, and very miscellaneous group of occupations belongs in this class.

Some of the more important of these include the railroads; the building trades; wholesalers, retailers, and other distributors; public utilities, such as light, power, and telephone; newspapers; hotels; public employees, including the Army and Navy; all educational institutions; hospitals; professional men generally. (The list could be much extended. It includes, in addition to those enumerated, street railways, motor-bus lines, ferries, lake and river steamboats, livery stables, freight forwarders, dock workers and related occupations, and other internal transportation facilities; producers of many heavy building materials, including local brickyards, quarries, cement producers, and others. (Some foreign competition is eliminated by tariffs on these things, particularly on the seaboard, but the bulk of our heavy building materials is consumed as near as possible to the source of supply.) It includes those engaged in domestic and personal service, gold producers, insurance interests, real-estate dealers, perishable bakery and confectionery products, practically all perishable fruits and vegetables, fresh eggs and whole milk, coffee graders and packers, ice manufacturers and dealers, and numerous other industries and occupations. Governmental employees are hurt primarily as consumers, since few of them have to make outlays for productive supplies and equipment. But the governments themselves, with large purchases to make, have costs raised by the tariff.)

All of these interests are hurt by protective tariffs on other industries by having their costs of production raised. All would be benefited by having the general tariff fabric lowered. Any injury that might come to the business fabric through reduction in tariffs injuring the minority of our industries referred to above would be more than offset by the increased profits of all these industries as their costs were lowered.

Another large body of our industries injured by the tariff is found among those manufacturers who get less tariff protection than the tariff element in their costs amounts to. Steel, apart from specialties, with the present low tariffs on steel, is probably in this class. Steel used to be a very highly protected industry. With the great development of skill and capacity in steel production in the United States, and our great natural resources in iron and coal, the tariffs have gone lower and lower until the present tariff on steel under the Fordney bill is trifling indeed as compared with the rates in the eighties

	Pig iron	Steel rails
	Per ton	Per ton
1870.....	\$7.00	\$28.00
1883.....	6.72	17.00
1890.....	6.72	13.44
1894.....	4.00	7.84
1897.....	4.00	7.84
1909.....	2.50	3.92
1913.....	Free.	Free.
1922.....	.75	2.20

and nineties.<sup>1</sup> Steel also has a great interest in the export situation. Many tariff-protected producers, if they would reckon carefully the additions to their costs made by tariffs benefiting other people, would find that the net result was against them.

Another large class of producers injured by the tariff is that very large class placed on the free list. They get no protection themselves, but in almost all cases find their costs higher than would otherwise be the case as a result of the tariff on goods which they must use. This class overlaps in part other classes listed above, but it includes also certain classes which have formidable foreign competition, notably certain fertilizer interests which have sought protection but have failed to get it because of the political strength of the farmers and the industry supplying newsprint paper.

Other important items in this list are petroleum, anthracite coal, most bituminous coal, agricultural implements, copper ore and copper bars and ingots, leather boots and shoes, chemical and mechanically ground wood pulp. In addition there might be mentioned: Hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids, sugar-manufacturing machinery, wagons and carts, pure-bred livestock for breeding purposes, binding twine, crude borax, all typesetting machinery, typewriters, shoemaking machinery, undressed skins and furs, iron ore, many forms of leather, oil cake and oil-cake meal, distilled or essential oils, crude phosphates, all crude stock for paper, potash, sulphur, spirits of turpentine and rosin, barbed wire, wood charcoal, wood clapboards, laths, logs and

<sup>1</sup>How great has been the decline in iron and steel tariffs from earlier schedules is well illustrated by the history of the schedules on pig iron and on steel rails.

timber hewn or sided otherwise than by sawing, most forms of arsenic, crude bristles, gunpowder, cattle-hide leather gloves, cod oil and cod-liver oil, and many other commodities. Twenty pages are required to list them all in an official publication.

Finally, everybody is hurt by the tariff as a consumer. Everybody in the United States pays more for many commodities than it would be necessary to pay if there were not tariffs on these commodities. This extra payment by the consumers constitutes the price which the country pays for maintaining in present volume certain industries for which the country is not so well adapted comparatively as it is for other industries. It constitutes the subsidy which the country supplies to certain industries to enable them to bid away labor and capital from other industries, which could use the labor and capital better if there were no tariffs.

MODERATE PROTECTION—NOT FREE TRADE

The analysis which has preceded is in no sense to be interpreted as a demand for free trade. It is an argument for moderate tariffs. It is consistent with a large measure of protection. There was a great deal of protection in the tariff of 1913. The rates in the tariff of 1913 and in many cases rates somewhat higher than those in the 1913 schedules would accomplish what is needed. What is called for is a tariff policy which will admit European manufactures on a scale adequate to permit Europe to pay interest and amortize her debts here, and to continue buying goods in our market on a sufficient scale to keep our farmers and copper producers and other export interests in balance with our manufacturing interests.

This is desirable from the standpoint of our manufacturing interests themselves, since they need customers, and if our farmers can not buy from them and our raw-material producers can not buy from them, and the outside world can not buy from them their freedom from foreign competition is a very illusory advantage. They had better share with a stable outside world an expanding market than to fight for a disproportionate share of an unstable and precarious market. The most urgent part of the foregoing argument rests on considerations that were not applicable in 1913 when the world was in balance, when we were a debtor country, and when industry, both at home and abroad, was more or less adjusted to existing tariff schedules.

The foregoing argument is quite consistent with the contention that in earlier periods in the history of the country the tariff has been beneficial by stimulating industries for which the country was adapted and bringing them into existence earlier than they would otherwise have come—the so-called "infant industries" argument, particularly applicable to a new and undeveloped country, though in some measure applicable even in later stages of development. Recognition may be accorded also to past services of the tariff in giving us a greater diversification of industry than we might otherwise have had. Recognition may also be given to political and military arguments in behalf of tariffs on certain key industries needed for self-sufficiency in time of war. Finally, the desirability of disturbing the existing situation as little as possible should be accorded substantial weight. Long-established industries, dependent upon the tariff, should not be suddenly denuded of all protection. But we should be clear-eyed in all this. We should recognize that protective tariffs always involve a cost, and should give very special weight to the new factors of world unbalance which the present situation involves. The balancing of all these considerations justifies the conclusion that what is called for is not free trade, but a moderate protective tariff policy.

WORLD PEACE

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article on "World peace" by W. A. Jarrel, D. D., LL. D., of Dallas, Tex. It is a short article.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? If not, the article will be printed as requested.

The article is as follows:

GOD'S SOLUTION OF WAR AGAINST THE SOLUTION OF WAR BY MAN'S WISDOM AS SEEN BY AN AGED TEXAS MINISTER (By W. A. Jarrel, D. D., LL. D., Dallas, Tex.)

(Man's wisdom is so universally proclaimed as the solution of war that the writer suggests that both the religious and the secular press, by republishing this article, for once may let God be heard.)

Notwithstanding that the war question wholly depends on what God says, to think of any matter in which He is so universally ignored—even generally, in the pulpit, as much as by the politician—would be an impossible task. Even the "Bok prize war essay" is upon this atheistic. For this reason the writer, in the interest of Christianity, of the family and of nations, with all else involved, begs his readers to turn a deaf ear to the word of man on war and the open ear to the word of God. Only human depravity can account for man not asking whether God has solved the war question and turning the ear to Him, as He speaks in His blessed word for that solution. The writer makes many quotations from the word of God in this article, because numerosness is the more impressive. Yet, although numerous, they are comparatively few of what the Holy Scriptures

contain on war. They are so obviously plain that, in quoting them, the writer does not stop to comment.

I. God the Sovereign of all nations of all ages.—“The Lord is King forever.” “Thou art my King, O God.” “God is the King of all the earth.” “Behold, the Lord God shall come with strong hand, and His arm shall rule for him.” “For the Lord is our Judge; the Lord is our lawgiver; the Lord is our King; He will save us.” “As I live, saith the Lord God, surely with a mighty hand \* \* \* will I rule over you.” “The Lord hath prepared His throne in the heavens and His kingdom ruleth over all.” “O Lord of hosts, God of Israel, Thou art the God, even Thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth; Thou hast made Heaven and earth.” (Ps. 5:2; 10:16; 44:14; 47:7; Isa. 40:10; 14:6; 83:22; Ezek. 20:33; Psa. 103:19; Isa. 37:16.)

For, ignoring the great and essential truth of the sovereignty of God over the nations, representing the Bible, are the words expressing God's judicial punishment on Nebuchadnezzar—the thing now done by all the nations of the earth—“He was driven from the sons of men; and his heart was made like the beasts and his dwelling place with the wild asses; they fed him with grass like oxen; and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till he knew that the Most High God ruled in the kingdom of men and that He appointed over it whomsoever He will.” A lesson that the nations of earth now sorely need to heed. Instead of heeding this lesson, the nations toward their Sovereign are like some little subruler who ignores his sovereign. (See Daniel 5:18-23.)

II. All nations strictly, nationally, accountable to God as their God, Sovereign and Supreme Judge.—This proposition being on the face of proposition I and the other propositions in this article, for its proof the reader is referred to them.

III. Wars all inflicted on the nations for their sin, for their wickedness in ignoring Him, and His Law, as their Supreme Sovereign, and as their God, God judicially inflicts war on the nations. Of the ancient Jews, God said: “They have belied the Lord, and said, it is not He, neither shall evil come upon us, neither shall we see the sword nor famine \* \* \* shall I not visit for these things? said the Lord, and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation. \* \* \* Lo, I will bring a nation upon you from far, O house of Israel, said the Lord.” (Read the whole of Jer. 5, especially verses 12, 9, 15, and also chap. 50.) “Ye have multiplied your slain in this city, and ye have filled the streets thereof with the slain. \* \* \* Ye have feared the sword; and I will bring the sword upon you, saith the Lord. \* \* \* Ye shall fall by the sword; I will judge you.” (Ezek. 11:6, 8, 10.) “Thus saith the Lord God \* \* \* I will leave few of them from the sword.” (Ezek. 12:10, 16.) “Thus saith the Lord God, as I live, surely mine oath that he hath despised, and my covenant that he hath broken, even it will I recompense upon his head, \* \* \* and I will bring him to Babylon, and will plead with him there for the trespass that he hath trespassed against me. And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that remain shall be scattered toward all winds; and they shall know that I, the Lord, have spoken it.” (Ezek. 17:19-21.) “For thus saith the Lord God, behold I will deliver thee into the hand of those whom thou hatest. \* \* \* I will do these things unto thee because thou hast gone a whoring after the heathen, and because thou art polluted with their idols.” (Ezek. 23:28-38, 43-49.) God inflicts war judicially on other nations besides Jews—on all nations. “Behold I am against thee, O Tyrus, and will cause many nations to come up against thee. \* \* \* I will bring upon Tyrus Nebuchadnezzar \* \* \* and he shall slay with the sword.” (Ezek. 26:1-21; 27:1-36; 30 chap.) Notice in verse 24 that God mentions war as “my sword.” In Ezekiel 32:10, 11 He calls the sword of the King of Babylon “my sword,” saying, “I will brandish my sword.” (Prayerfully study Jer. 50th chap. Also Isa. 5:13, 24-30; 8:7; 8:9-21; Ezek. 80:19-26; 31:11-12; 32; 36:18, 19; 38:1-5, 14-17, 21-23.) Such Scriptures are too numerous to ask this paper to reproduce them all, they are too numerous even to refer to. In the books of Jeremiah, Isaiah, and Ezekiel they are especially numerous. So, beyond room for doubt, is war God's judicial infliction of nations, of heathen, by war on Israel, that God said, “I will make myself known among them when I have judged.” (Ezek. 35:11.) For even heathen learning that war is God's judicial infliction on nations, among other scriptures (see, also, Ezek. 38:23; 30; 25:11). What of present-day preachers—saying nothing of politicians—who have not learned as much as did these ancient heathen!

In express words, using the word “judgment,” “judge,” God tells us that wars are God's judgment on nations for their wickedness—rebellion against Him as their Supreme National Sovereign. Of war, God says: “The sword is drawn for the slaughter. \* \* \* I will judge thee.” (Ezek. 28:32.) “I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood shall pursue thee, \* \* \* I will make myself known \* \* \* when I have judged thee.” (Ezek. 35:6-15.) “I scattered them among the heathen \* \* \* I judged them.” (Ezek. 36:19.) “My sword shall be bathed in Heaven: Behold it shall come upon Idumea, and upon the people of my curse, to judgment.” (Isa. 34:5.) “For lo, I raise up the Chaldeans”—vs. the Jews—“that bitter and hasty

nation. \* \* \* O Lord, thou hast ordained them for judgment.” (Hab. 1:6, 12.) “To me belongeth vengeance and recompense \* \* \* for the Lord shall judge his people.” (Deut. 32:35-36.) “I will bring a sword upon you, saith the Lord God. I will bring you out of the midst thereof and deliver you into the hand of strangers, and will execute judgment among you.” (Ezek. 11:8-9, 10, 12.) “I will make Pathros desolate, and will set fire in Zoan and will execute judgment in No.” (Ezek. 30:13-19.) “I will execute judgments upon Moab, and they shall know that I am the Lord.” (Ezek. 25:11-17.) These nations were doing what the United States and all other nations now do—ignoring God as the Sovereign. Why, even the great international council, devising the “League of Nations,” in response to the request that was made on it, to open its sessions by prayer, treated the Sovereign with such indifference—shall I say contempt—that it refused, under the God-ignoring excuse that it had not the time for prayer! Yet, instead of teaching that ignoring of the Sovereign of nations is the sum of all individual and national wickedness and calling for repentance as the only way to peace, preachers look to “League of Nations” and other schemes of God-ignoring human wisdom for international and national peace.

IV. God only prevents war and gives national and international peace.—Although this proposition is impliedly established in the foregoing propositions, from the many Holy Scriptures affirming this proposition are the following: “If ye walk in my statutes and keep my commandments and do them \* \* \* I will give you peace in the land and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid.” (Lev. 26:3, 8.) “The word of the Lord came to me. \* \* \* I will give peace and quiet in his days unto Israel.” (I Chron. 22:8, 9.) “The Lord will bless His people with peace.” (Psa. 28:11.) “The Lord \* \* \* maketh peace in thy borders.” (Psa. 147:12, 14.) “Lord thou wilt ordain peace for us.” (Isa. 26:12.) “And in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts.” (Hag. 2:9.) “Seek the peace \* \* \* pray the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace.” (Jer. 29:7.) “The Lord your God giveth you \* \* \* rest from all your enemies round about, so that ye dwell in safety.” (Deut. 12:10.) “The Lord had given rest unto Israel from all their enemies round about.” (Josh. 23:1.) “The Lord had given the king rest round about from all his enemies.” (II Sam. 7:1; I Kings 5:4; 8:56; II Chron. 14:6-7.) In this last reference we read, as explanation of this peace of the Lord, “Because we have sought the Lord our God \* \* \* He hath given us rest on every side. So they built and prospered.” But in Neh. 9:28 we read: “But after they had rest, they did evil again before thee, therefore thou lettest in the hand of their enemies, so that they had dominion over them; yet when they returned unto thee thou heardst them \* \* \* and didst deliver them.”

V. Under the New Testament the Great National Sovereign, God and national judge, judicially inflicts war on the nations for their wickedness, just as He did under the Old Testament. Referring to God's judgment on the Jews, God says: “Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples, and they are written for our admonition.” (Cor. 10:8, 11.) Jesus says: “Think not that I came to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy but to fulfill.” (Mat. 5:17.) Through Paul, God says that instead of the New Testament making “void the law,” it “establishes the law.” (Rom. 4:30.) In Rev. 6:4 we read: “It was given to him to take away peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto him a great sword.” “And great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the fierceness of His wrath.” “She shall be utterly burned with fire.” (Rev. 16:1-7, 19.)

Just as under the Old Testament, in so many words the New Testament tells us that war and other national inflictions are God's judicial judgments. “She shall be burned with fire, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her.” (Rev. 18:8.) “And I saw Heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war \* \* \* and out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; and he treadeth the wine press of the fierceness of the wrath of Almighty God. And on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.” (Rev. 19:11-21.) Do not overlook that this “King of Kings” “doth judge” (v. 11) and that in judging the nations by war, judges them “in righteousness”—the reiteration and repetition of God's judicial infliction on the nations in the Old Testament age for their wicked rejection of His national and international sovereignty, in all their wickedness of every kind. The nations of the earth are now under this judgment, just as were the nations in the Old Testament age.

VI. The Holy Scriptures, proving the foregoing five propositions, leave no room to doubt that without repentance toward the Sovereign, God and Judge of all nations, there can be no real and permanent national and international peace.—The thousands of years' national and international history, with its countless and disappointing peace schemes, backs up this proposition so certainly that all ought to see the folly of human wisdom in its peace schemes ignoring the great

national and international Sovereign, God and Judge. If the time and the effort spent with these foolish peace schemes were in the right spirit, spent in getting the nations onto their knees in repentance before God, then we could wisely and righteously look for true and abiding peace. But God plainly tells us that blessed time is to come only with the blessed return of our blessed Savior. (Isa. 2:2-4.) Well did a great poet write:

"What glory gilds the sacred page,  
Majestic like the sun;  
It gives its light to every age;  
It gives, but borrows none."

Every peace scheme of man's wisdom is but an effort to thwart God's judicial judgment on the nations, and, thus, an increase of national wickedness.

Do not overlook that nations, just as individuals, can get right with their Great Sovereign only by observing the words of Jesus: "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh to the Father but by me." (Compare Isa. 53:4-6, 10; John 14:6.)

#### USE OF LIQUOR BY REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an article from the Washington Star, which I ask may be read by the clerk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request is granted.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the Washington Star, December 21, 1925]

#### FOREIGN OFFICIALS RECEIVE VARIETY OF HOLIDAY LIQUOR (Special dispatch to the Star)

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Christmas liquors and wines—300 cases— from Germany to the German ambassador, from France to the French ambassador, from England to the English Embassy, from Japan to the Japanese, and so on, have passed through Baltimore in the last few weeks.

Brands of liquor famous before the Volstead era were stacked and carefully guarded in the customs warehouse. Rich limousines have called at the gray stone building for several weeks past, bringing secretaries with long legal papers.

Business was transacted quickly and the limousines departed, escorting trucks to Washington.

#### ATLANTIC GULF OIL CORPORATION—PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement out of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator will proceed.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, at the special session of the Senate, Sixty-ninth Congress, on March 14, I read a statement handed me by an attorney for the Shipping Board concerning a suit brought against the United States Government by the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation for \$5,000,000. This statement appears on page 226 of the RECORD.

The particular part of the statement which I desire to speak of this morning refers to the fact that the attorneys in this suit against the Government were the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City. The memorandum I read into the RECORD contained the following:

Mr. Sullivan has been dead for years, and Mr. Cromwell spends all of his time in Europe. One of the leading members of this legal corporation is Mr. Harlan F. Stone, and he assisted in the prosecution of the case against the Government up to the time he was appointed Attorney General, whereupon he had to reverse his position, and from the time he became Attorney General until he took his seat as a judge of the Supreme Court he had to actively defend the Shipping Board, and on every occasion when anything important developed, was consulted by the trial counsel of the Department of Justice.

After this statement was read into the RECORD, Mr. J. Frank Staley, special assistant to the Attorney General, in admiralty, took the matter up with me and furnished a copy of a letter written by Mr. Justice Stone, in which he said that the statement which I put into the RECORD was false in every substantial particular; that long before his connection with Sullivan & Cromwell, during that connection, and since his appointment as Attorney General, the case of the Atlantic Gulf West Indies Co. against the Shipping Board was in charge of Mr. Miller, of that firm, who actively conducted the case.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a memorandum furnished me by Mr. J. Frank Staley, special assistant to the Attorney General, in admiralty, concerning this matter. This I do so that full justice may be done to Mr. Harlan F. Stone.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the memorandum be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

MARCH 20, 1925.

#### Memorandum for the files

When the petition in the case of the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation against the United States (Court of Claims B-150) was filed on July 20, 1922, I was assigned to defend the claim and since have been in exclusive charge thereof.

I have read the references made by Senator COUZENS to this litigation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 14, 1925, and the facts stated in the memorandum which is said to have been left by the attorney for the Shipping Board and read into the RECORD, for the most part, are absolutely untrue. I know nothing about the tax settlement by the Agwi Corporation with the Government, except what has recently appeared in the papers.

The department has expended less than a thousand dollars in expert fees to date and has committed itself to expend an additional \$3,000 in the employment of expert geologists to appear as witnesses in the case. Except for the salary and traveling expenses which the Shipping Board has paid to Mr. Phelan, my information is the Shipping Board has paid less than a thousand dollars in connection with the defense of the claim. The fees paid to the experts are modest and less than the experts ordinarily would have charged private concerns for the same service.

The references made to Mr. Harlan F. Stone are absolutely without warrant or any foundation. The claimant is represented by Sullivan & Cromwell, and the record definitely establishes that during the year 1921 and prior to the time that the petition in the case was filed the claim received the personal attention of Royal Victor of the firm. Since the petition was filed the claim, to my knowledge, has had the full attention of Philip Miller, of the firm, and I have come in contact with no other member except Royal Victor, who has appeared and been examined as a witness for the claimant. Mr. Stone at no time appeared in the prosecution of the claim. As a matter of fact, I did not know that Mr. Stone was a member of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell until I saw it in the papers after he had been appointed Attorney General.

In September, 1924, upon my return from Europe, I was advised that the Attorney General desired the attorney in charge of this case to vigorously prosecute the claim. I then saw Mr. Stone, and he declined to discuss the case because of his former association with counsel for the claimant. He did state that he wanted the case actively and vigorously defended.

The only other time I spoke to Mr. Stone about the case was with Judge Lovett when the question of the employment of two oil geologists at an expense of \$3,000 came up. Upon this occasion we asked for authority to employ the experts, to which the Attorney General immediately gave his approval.

These are the only two occasions I saw Mr. Stone about the case. At no time have I consulted Mr. Stone, nor has Mr. Stone given any advice or suggestions with respect to the trial and conduct of this case or matters incident thereto, except the administrative approval by granting authority to incur experts' fees, as I have above stated.

Respectfully,

J. FRANK STALEY,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Admiralty.

#### THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May we proceed with the calendar under Rule VIII?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order, and the clerk will state the first bill on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that calendar Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, the foreign-debt settlement bills, may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Upon the request of the Senator from Utah the bills will be passed over.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

The bill (S. 90) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Library of Congress trust fund board, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. KING. Reserving the right to object, I ask that the bill be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the bill.

Mr. KING. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether this enlarges the powers of the board and to what extent it amends the existing statute?

Mr. PEPPER. Answering the question of the Senator from Utah in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on the Library, I may state that the proposed change simply confers upon the board created by last year's legislation the necessary power to sell securities purchased for investment. The power to purchase and hold was given by the act which we passed last year. Inadvertently the power to sell was omitted and the bill merely gives to the board the power which by oversight was then lacking.

Mr. KING. I notice that the bill just read grants perpetual succession to the corporation. Is that an amendment?

Mr. PEPPER. My impression is that is not an amendment, but I will look at the bill. [After examining bill.] Mr. President, the document as printed does not disclose just which part of the section is new, and I am, therefore, unable to answer categorically, but my strong impression is that the only new feature is the addition of the power to sell.

Mr. KING. With that explanation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to amend the first sentence in section 3 of the act entitled "An act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, so as to read:

The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified.

Section 2 provides that section 6 of the act shall be amended by striking out the comma after the word "undertakings."

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

#### INSTRUCTION OF SIAMESE SUBJECTS AT WEST POINT ACADEMY

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, two Siamese subjects, to be designated hereafter by the Government of Siam, which was read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit two Siamese subjects, to be designated hereafter by the Government of Siam, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby and that the said Siamese subjects shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give their utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that the said Siamese subjects shall not be admitted to the academy until they shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that they shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the Academic Board: *And provided further*, That in the case of the said Siamese subjects the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

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

#### THE DIXIE HIGHWAY

The bill (S. 1478) to authorize the transfer of the title to and jurisdiction over the right of way of the new Dixie Highway to the State of Kentucky was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War is authorized, after the easement for the right of way for the new Dixie Highway is acquired from the property owners, to convey the same to the State of Kentucky or to the proper county or other subdivision of the said State, together with an easement 50 feet wide across the Camp Knox Military Reservation, where the highway is now located and constructed, when the proper authorities of the said State or subdivision thereof shall vacate the old Dixie Highway within Camp Knox and accept or take possession of the new Dixie Highway: *Provided*, That upon the conveyance to the State of Kentucky or to the proper legal subdivision thereof of the easement for the right of way for the new highway across Camp Knox and upon acceptance or entry into possession by the said State or subdivision thereof of such right of way political jurisdiction and control thereover shall vest in the State of Kentucky: *Provided further*, That in the event of the discontinuance or abandonment of the said new Dixie Highway, or any part thereof where the same extends across the reservation, the title to and jurisdiction of the State over such highway shall at once revert to the United States.

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

#### DETAIL OF MILITARY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

The bill (S. 1480) to authorize the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the governments of the Latin-American Republics in military and naval matters, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that that bill may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for just a moment?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. An identical bill passed the Senate at the last session of the Sixty-eighth Congress. I am quite certain the Senator was present at the time. It merely confers upon the President the authority to loan the services of American Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers and enlisted men to Central and South American Governments to assist them as instructors for their military or naval forces.

Mr. KING. I thought it was a bill to increase the number of military and naval attachés at various diplomatic posts in Europe.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It does not do that at all.

Mr. KING. Very well. I withdraw my objection.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, upon application from the foreign governments concerned, and whenever in his discretion the public interests render such a course advisable, to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the governments of the Republics of North America, Central America, and South America, and of the Republics of Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, in military and naval matters: *Provided*, That the officers and enlisted men so detailed be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from the government to which detailed offices and such compensation and emoluments thereunto appertaining as may be first approved by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by such governments, the pay and allowances whereto entitled in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and shall be allowed the same credit for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the forces of the United States.

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

#### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The bill (S. 1484) to amend section 1, act of March 4, 1909 (sundry civil act), so as to make the Chief of Finance of the Army a member of the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 1, act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L. p. 1004), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, so as to read:

*Provided*, That hereafter the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home shall consist of the following-named officers of the Army: The Surgeon, The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Engineers, the Judge Advocate General, the Chief of Finance, and the governor of the home; and the president of said board, who shall be the senior in rank of the members thereof, shall submit annually to the Secretary of War, for transmission to Congress, a full statement of the financial and other affairs of the home for the preceding fiscal year.

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

#### RAILWAY TRACKS AT ARMY SUPPLY BASE, SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The bill (S. 1486) to authorize the Secretary of War to lease to the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. and to the Long Island Railroad use of railway tracks at Army supply base, South Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HOWELL. I ask that the bill may be passed over; it is not on our files.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska asks to have the bill passed over. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska be willing to withhold his objection so as to give me an opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill? It is a very simple matter.

Mr. HOWELL. Certainly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I thank the Senator for his courtesy. May I say to the Senator that a bill similar in all respects passed the Senate at the last session of the Sixty-eighth Congress after a thorough hearing by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Here is the situation: During the World War the War Department, in building the great Army base at South Brooklyn, appropriated some lands and the tracks of the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. After the appropriation was accomplished and while the base was in course of construction the Government changed the location of the tracks somewhat in order better to facilitate the movement of the vast amount of supplies which were placed in this huge terminal and from there exported across the ocean. Since the war no settlement has been made with the company whose tracks were originally appropriated by the Government. The base is now largely used for commercial purposes under leases given by the War Department. These tracks are a connecting link with a trunk line, the Long Island Railroad, which is a part of the great Pennsylvania System on Long Island. This bill proposes that the Secretary of War may give a lease to the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. for the use of the tracks. In a sense they are the same sort of connecting link as the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. possessed before the war.

The Bush Terminal Railroad Co. has a claim for damages against the Government for changing its tracks after they were appropriated, the company never having been paid. This bill provides that all claims for damages against the Government shall be abandoned by the Bush Terminal Railroad Co., and that the Secretary of War may lease the use of the tracks, always providing for interchange of freights, to this company for a period not longer than the duration of the franchise of the company, which is derived from the city of Brooklyn, or any renewal of that franchise in the future. So that there is nothing in the way of a perpetual lease, because the original franchise was for only 10 years and may be renewed for a period not in excess of that provided by the laws of the State of New York. The Government gets rid of the damage suit brought against it, or the suit which undoubtedly will be brought against it if this legislation does not pass, and the whole matter, which has bothered the Government and the commercial interests for the last seven years, will be settled. It does not cost the Government a cent.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator what is the length of track involved?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think it is about a mile.

Mr. HOWELL. And what is the rental?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The rental is not fixed in the bill. The Secretary of War is authorized to fix it on such terms as he sees fit.

Mr. HOWELL. Do I understand that if the lease should be renewed in perpetuity, this lease would be in perpetuity also?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The lease can not be renewed in perpetuity, because the bill provides that any lease that the Secretary of War may make with this railroad company shall not exceed the duration of the franchise of the company, which it derives from the local authorities under the laws of the State of New York, and that is for a limited period.

Mr. HOWELL. When does the present franchise expire?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The present franchise expires in 1927.

Mr. HOWELL. Then would a new lease have to be made with the Government?

Mr. WADSWORTH. After that; yes.

Mr. HOWELL. A new lease would have to be made?

Mr. WADSWORTH. A new lease; but the new lease must not exceed in duration the new franchise.

Mr. HOWELL. I withdraw my request that the bill go over.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New York a question. If the Government leases the use of railroad tracks to private corporations, such as the Bush Terminal Co. or the Long Island Railroad Co., what is the situation then with regard to taxes to the municipality or the State affected?

I have in mind a situation in my own State. When the Government ceases to use the tracks for military purposes, and they are then used for private purposes, under that arrange-

ment does the municipality collect any taxes from the operator for the Government?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Of course, the railroad itself, being the property of the United States Government, is not subject to taxation, even though it be leased. There is a franchise tax in the State of New York, and every corporation that enjoys a franchise pays a franchise tax.

Mr. EDGE. Under this arrangement the Bush Terminal Co. will be operating over these tracks. Will they then pay to the State a franchise tax that the State is not now collecting?

Mr. WADSWORTH. If they enjoy a franchise at all, that franchise must be appraised under the State law and the tax assessed against it. In other words, I assume that the value of the lease would be taken as the value of their franchise in this case. Their franchise antedates the World War, of course.

Mr. EDGE. Yes; I understand that. I am just trying to clarify the situation. When the Government ceases to use a property for governmental or Federal purposes, and it goes into the hands of a private corporation, I should like to know whether it becomes subject to the taxation ordinarily charged against any private corporation, be it a franchise tax or whatever the case may be, so that the municipal government or the State would receive some taxable benefit. Perhaps the Senator is not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no doubt at all that the locality will receive taxes from this company; in what form I am not certain.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized in his discretion to enter into and execute, upon such terms and conditions as he considers advisable, a lease or leases, joint or several, to the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. and the Long Island Railroad, authorizing, for the interchange of freight between said railroads during the term thereof, such use of the tracks of any Government railroad as may be maintained within the limits of the Army supply base at South Brooklyn, N. Y., as will not interfere with the proper and necessary use of said tracks by the Government in the transaction and operation of its own business at said Army supply base: *Provided,* That any such lease to the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. shall become effective only upon waiver and surrender by the Bush Terminal Railroad Co. of any and all claims against the United States in any manner accruing from, connected with, or growing out of the use, occupation, or curtailment by the United States of the franchise rights of said railroad company and of any and all claims of any character whatsoever against the United States, except for any balance which may be due such railroad company for the physical value of track and overhead appropriated and retained by the United States. The term of any such lease shall be for such period as the Secretary of War shall determine, not in excess of the unexpired portion of any franchise so appropriated or any renewal thereof.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the consideration and passage of the bill. I am in favor of it. I think it is in the interest of the Government as well as the Bush Terminal Co. that the bill should be passed. The matter has been pending long enough, and we ought to proceed here in order to get all these matters adjusted.

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

#### AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (S. 1226) to amend the trading with the enemy act was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "was," to strike out "earned" and to insert "acquired," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended, is amended by inserting between paragraphs (3) and (4), of subsection (b), of section 9, a new paragraph to read as follows:

3. (a) An individual who was at such time a citizen or subject of Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Austria-Hungary, and that the money or other property involved, or the principal thereof, was acquired by such individual while a bona fide resident of the United States, and where such individual shall be a bona fide resident of the United States at the time of the return of his money or other property to him; or."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Mr. KING. Mr. President, for the information of those who may be interested in this matter, I ask that the report accompanying the bill be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report (No. 11), submitted by Mr. KING from the Committee on the Judiciary on the 21st instant, is as follows:

(Report to accompany S. 1226)

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 916) to amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended, have considered the same and report it with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

In line 10, strike out the word "earned" and insert in lieu thereof the word "acquired."

The bill would authorize the release by the President of seized property to only a very small group of claimants, who acquired their property while bona fide residents of the United States, and who shall be bona fide residents of the United States at the time of the return of their property.

It is understood by the committee that the bill would cover not more than five or six persons and that the aggregate amount of property involved is comparatively small.

The original trading with the enemy act did not authorize the seizure of the property of enemy nationals residing in the United States except where they were interned, and all such internees have now had their property released to them by the amendment of June 5, 1920.

It is apparent that the few local residents of this country who were only temporarily absent during the war, and whose property was seized because of their temporary absence, should be placed upon a parity with the general class of alien nationals of former enemy countries residing in this country and whose property was never seized at all, as above stated.

Under like circumstances, Great Britain, by order in council, adopted a report of a special committee made to the board of trade December 24, 1923, returning to the owners the property seized in Great Britain under the British trading with the enemy act, belonging to claimants who were "resident in Great Britain before the war, and permitted at its close either to remain or return there." See Command No. 2046, presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, and printed by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1924. Lord Blanesburg, one of the lords of appeal, was chairman of the committee which made the report upon which the British action here mentioned was taken.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to suspend until February 1, 1928, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses on the Colorado River and its tributaries under the Federal water power act, approved June 10, 1920, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I am anxious to have this joint resolution acted upon at as early a date as possible; but I have sent copies of the joint resolution to the three members of the Federal Power Commission for their information, and have asked them for any suggestions they may desire to make in regard to the matter. I do not feel that it would be fair to the members of the commission to have the joint resolution taken up at the present time, as it was only reported upon yesterday, and there really has not been full opportunity for the members of the commission to respond. The commission consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior.

On yesterday, when the report was made, I obtained permission to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt from the message of the President of the United States relative to the development of the Colorado River. It is found in the Record of December 21 on page 1232. So that the Senate may be advised with regard to this matter, because I intend to urge that the joint resolution shall be taken up immediately upon the reconvening of the Senate after the holidays, I call attention to the fact that in that message the President says:

Preliminary measures are being taken on the Colorado River project, which is exceedingly important for flood control, irrigation, power development, and water supply to the area concerned. It would seem to be very doubtful, however, whether it is practical to secure affirmative action of the Congress, except under a joint agreement of the several States.

After discussing the matter further, the President says:

Only by some such method can early construction be secured.

Mr. President, several weeks ago an application was being urged by one Durand for the privilege of building a large power dam on the Colorado River in the State of Arizona.

The governors of several Western States in the Colorado River Basin and the Representatives of those States in Congress protested against action upon that application on the ground that it would break up the coordinate development of the Colorado River as anticipated by the Government. The power commission then passed a resolution postponing all action, not only on the Durand application, but on 23 other applications for privileges to build power dams on the Colorado River, and stated that they were suspending action on these power applications in order to give the several States an opportunity to agree on a pact dividing and allocating the waters of the Colorado River.

Unfortunately, however, they state that they are suspending action on these applications "for a reasonable time." That is a very uncertain statement; and in view of the position taken by the President and by the Government, and the fact that six of the States have ratified a compact among themselves and with the Government of the United States, and there is but one State now to ratify and that is the State of Arizona, we feel that there should be no uncertainty about the fact that there will be no action on any of these applications for power pending the completion of the policy of the Government as established by an act of Congress providing for this very compact between the States.

I have no doubt, sir, that the Federal Power Commission will recognize that certainty in this matter is advisable. I do not expect that they will oppose this joint resolution. It does nothing but suspend their power to grant licenses on the Colorado River until a time when the Legislature of Arizona, and possibly the legislatures of the other States, may have an opportunity to act.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. In just a second. Anticipating, however, that there may be action in the immediate future, I have provided in the joint resolution that this suspension shall cease if, and when, the President of the United States issues a public proclamation certifying that a sufficient agreement has been reached between the States.

In view of the status of the matter I am sure that there will be no action pending an opportunity for Congress to act on this joint resolution. The reason why it is urged, sir, is not because I fear that the commission will act while we are considering the joint resolution, but because I am inclined to believe from the message and the letters of the Governor of Arizona, wherein he states that Arizona looks to existing law to obtain its water and its power, that they are encouraged to stay out of this agreement with the other six States by reason of the hope of obtaining through the Federal Power Commission the building of dams within the State of Arizona without regard to the effect it may have upon the rights of the other States. Therefore, I think we should back up what the Federal Power Commission have already said, and that which the President is urging, by having Congress say in a joint resolution that no State is going to be allowed to get an advantage on the Colorado River pending the time that the States and the Government are consummating this compact.

Mr. SMOOT. Has the Senator any reason to think there will be any opposition to this legislation?

Mr. PITTMAN. No; I do not think there will be.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the question because I know of none, and I do not see why we could not pass the joint resolution now. I would like to have as many measures on the calendar as possible gotten out of the way before the holiday recess.

Mr. PITTMAN. In view of that, and as there will be ample opportunity in the House to take care of anything that may arise, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Whereas the Federal Power Commission on October 28, 1925, passed a resolution wherein it is announced that 24 applications for licenses for the use of the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries for power purposes are pending before the commission; and

Whereas at said time it adopted the following resolution, to wit:

"Whereas at a hearing before the Federal Power Commission in Washington on October 20 and 21, 1925, on the application of James B. Girard for a power license (project No. 121) there appeared the governors, Congressmen, and other official representatives of the seven States through which the Colorado River and its tributaries flow; and

"Whereas these representatives opposed the issue of the license on the ground, among others, that any reservoir erected in the river at the present time might in some degree affect the water rights of each of the seven States, and it was represented that the States had not as

yet reached any conclusion as to the negotiations of settlement of their respective rights as between themselves; and

"Whereas some 23 other applications for license for use of the waters of the Colorado and of its tributaries are pending before the Federal Power Commission, a list of which is hereto attached, and it seems, therefore, that a definite expression is called for as to the temporary Government policy covering all these applications—

"Resolved, That action on all applications for power licenses on the Colorado River and its tributaries now pending before this commission and not finally acted upon, including the Girard application, is hereby suspended for a reasonable time; and

"That constructive governmental policy requires that the States affected should, and they are hereby earnestly urged to, reach as speedily as possible an agreement among themselves for the division of the waters of the river system, all to the end that thereupon development may proceed unchallenged upon interstate grounds;" and

Whereas the Congress of the United States on August 19, 1921, passed an act providing for a compact between the States in the Colorado River Basin, namely, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, to which the Federal Government is to be a party, providing for the division and distribution of the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries as between said States, and the use and benefits thereof, and the adoption of a plan of development for the entire river looking to the highest utilization of its waters; and

Whereas said compact has been ratified by five of said States, conditionally ratified by the State of California, and not yet ratified by the State of Arizona; and

Whereas it will be necessary that the Legislature of Arizona be assembled before said compact can be ratified by said State, and it may be necessary for the Legislature of the State of California and the other States interested to be assembled before a complete ratification can be had; and

Whereas action by the Federal Power Commission relative to the granting of licenses upon the Colorado River or its tributaries pending final action by said States upon said compact would embarrass the consummation of the plan anticipated in said compact and endanger the consummation of a national policy for the coordinated development of the entire river and its tributaries and the highest use of its waters: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining dams or reservoirs on the Colorado River and its tributaries, or granting licenses for water conduits, transmission lines, or other project works necessary or convenient for the development and improvement of navigation on said river and its tributaries, or for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from, or in said Colorado River and its tributaries, or upon any part of the public lands or reservations of the United States abutting upon said river or its tributaries, or for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water power from any dam proposed to be built upon said river or its tributaries, is hereby suspended until February 1, 1928: Provided, that the President of the United States may, by public proclamation, at an earlier date, terminate such suspension when in his opinion a satisfactory agreement has been reached between said States.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

#### CHANGE OF DATE OF INAUGURATION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. That is a very important resolution, Mr. President, and as I know of at least one Senator who desires to be heard on it, I ask that it may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be passed over. This completes the calendar.

#### GAMBLING IN COTTON

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, a moment ago I introduced a bill which reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Bureau of the Census to obtain and publish information of all cotton destroyed by fire, and such information shall be published with the semimonthly gin report.

I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Winston Jones, of Collierville, Tenn., calling my attention to the vast amount of cotton that has been destroyed this year by fire, no report of which has been made by the Government. He reminds me of a recent fire in his city, where 9,000 bales of cotton were destroyed by

fire, and of a fire in New Orleans on December 19 which destroyed 35,000 bales of cotton, making a total of 44,000 bales within a very short time in two localities in those two States. He says quite a number of bales have been destroyed in Arkansas and Oklahoma. I have heard from time to time of cotton being destroyed by fire in the last four or five months. We have probably lost from 200,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton by fire this year.

I submit that the Bureau of the Census ought to call attention to this important matter. They may have the authority now to do so, but they have not done it. Every bale that can be found to add to the supply they point it out gladly, it seems, and add it to the list of bales already accounted for, but no account is made of those thousands of bales of cotton destroyed by fire and entirely removed from the cotton supply.

In order that the record may be kept straight, when the fight after Christmas begins against certain conduct of the cotton exchanges of the country, when efforts will be made to amend the cotton futures act, I want those in charge of the cotton exchanges to know that some of us on guard here at the Capitol are observing their conduct and are keeping a record of their strange doings.

Last Saturday the Secretary of Agriculture gave out a statement to the effect that more than 4,000,000 bales of cotton of this year's crop were found to be unspinnable. What does that mean? It means that out of a crop of 15,000,000 bales, if we have that much, 4,000,000 bales are unspinnable; that there will be only 11,000,000 bales out of a crop of 15,000,000 bales left for the spinners here at home and the spinners of the world. If the cotton exchanges were responsive to the real situation that is presented, cotton would have advanced at least \$15 or \$20 a bale upon the publication of that report. But it did not advance upon that important news over a half a cent a pound, not a dollar a bale, which goes to show that the price is being kept down by the bear speculators, who indulge in short selling, who have no cotton, who tender no cotton, but simply sell paper contracts for the purpose of beating down the price. They have what we call wash sales; the bull and the bear settle their transactions oftentimes, no cotton is delivered, and no money settlement is had. That is where the buyer and the seller have an understanding whereby both of them are secretly trying to break the price of cotton. For instance, such a seller will offer 1,000 bales for sale, and his understanding friend will buy. Cotton may be 21 cents when the seller offers it for 20, and the buyer will take it. If the exchange closes with that transaction, the price of cotton will have fallen \$5 a bale that day, and that price is flashed over the wires to the country, stating that the market opened at 21 cents and closed at 20 cents, a loss in price of \$5 a bale. Their performance has broken the market, and if spot cotton is bought in a local market early the next day, the buyers pay 20 cents a pound and no more, because that was the market price when the exchange closed the day before. Such a price will continue to rule until there is a rise in the price on the exchange. So the price is frequently fixed through the secret understanding of certain buyers and sellers on the exchange.

I regret to say that as these exchanges are now operated they are run in the interest of the speculator and not in the interest of the producer or in the interest of fair play. I submit to the Senate that if these exchanges are not responsive to the operation of the law of supply and demand, if they will not reflect the price that should be paid, they are of no value to the country. If the spinner can not obtain spinnable cotton from the exchange, the exchange is of no service to him. If the speculators do not call upon the producer to get actual cotton with which to fill their contracts, they are of no service to him.

Then, in whose behalf are these cotton exchanges run? In behalf of the speculators? It seems so. The speculators on the grain exchanges are flourishing; they are making their millions. The speculators on the New York Cotton Exchange are flourishing; they are making their millions. And what is happening to the producers of cotton in the South? They are forced to sell cotton below the cost of production. A movement is being launched, a campaign such as we have not had in years is to be carried on in every cotton-growing State, to urge our cotton farmers to greatly reduce cotton acreage next year, and why? To tell you the plain truth, it is being done for the purpose of producing a small cotton crop next year.

Mr. President, it may seem strange that the cotton farmers would have to organize themselves into a great association and seek unity of purpose and concert of action in order to bring about a reduction in the production of that which helps to clothe the world. But, Senators, we are compelled to do it in self-defense.

If the crop is above the ordinary size, as I said on yesterday, the farmer is told that he has produced too much and he is forced to witness a market situation that robs him of both his labor and investment. Do you condemn him or blame him in the least for doing that which will enable him to make a success of his business—for doing that which will enable him to provide for those dependent upon him?

As I said a moment ago, the Secretary of Agriculture has given out a statement to the effect that more than 4,000,000 bales of this cotton crop is unspinnable. Senators from the Southern States, what effect should that very important statement have had upon the market? It should have advanced the price of cotton \$20 a bale and more, and yet it seemingly had no effect upon it, simply because the fellows who sell air, who sell chalk marks on the blackboards in the exchange, who sell mere paper and who deliver nothing, are in control. If the law of supply and demand was recognized to-day, cotton would be rising rapidly with the information from the Department of Agriculture that instead of having 15,000,000 bales of spinnable cotton we have only 11,000,000 bales of such cotton.

Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, gave out a statement not long ago, according to the newspapers, in which he said that the world would need at least 15,000,000 bales of American cotton. And yet that statement does not seem to have affected the price of cotton on the exchanges of the country. So we can not resist the conclusion that the bear speculators, without regard to the increasing demand for American cotton and the small supply of spinnable cotton, are controlling the price by selling cotton that is not in existence to beat down the price of actual cotton in the hands of the farmer. Senators, are we going to sit here at the seat of government and see the grain growers of the West and the cotton growers of the South robbed in this fashion while the speculators grow rich through their crooked manipulation of the cotton exchanges of the country? The situation demands remedial legislation. Congress must take the steps necessary to deliver the grain growers and cotton growers "out of the hands" of their enemies. I have been thinking seriously about a legislative enactment confining speculation to the amount of cotton and grain produced. I believe that would solve the problem. The senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] will probably introduce a bill to that effect early after Christmas, providing, for instance, that no man can sell a cotton contract unless he owns cotton or is going to produce cotton or is a man who is renting out land on which cotton will be produced so that he will receive so much cotton for rent, or is a merchant who buys cotton and has on hand so many bales of cotton during the selling season.

Mr. President, if speculation should be confined to that, no more cotton would be sold than was produced, but now we have the situation where on the exchanges in the United States more than 200,000,000 bales are sold every year and we make only twelve or fourteen and a half million bales. They sell on the grain exchanges more than ten times the amount of grain that is produced in the United States.

To illustrate the point I have in mind regarding cotton, suppose I am a cotton farmer making 1,000 bales and I sell a contract for that amount. My contract will be bought, say, by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. He can sell that contract to somebody else, and that person can sell it to somebody else, and so on, but each time it is sold there should be stamped on the margin of it the name of the man who last owned the contract and in the first place the name of the one who made the first contract. That is what we do in real estate. You can sell a lot in Washington or elsewhere many times over in a month, but each time the lot itself is back of the transaction and is conveyed in the deed. We will say that a lot is sold down by the Potomac, the title is in the Vice President, General Dawes. He sells it to me and he makes title to me. I sell it to the Senator from Iowa and I make title to him, and he sells it to some one else and he makes title to that person. At no time would more than one person own that lot or be selling that lot. But how is it with cotton? The farmers make twelve or fourteen million bales, but the speculators are selling something which they call cotton, when they have no cotton, and the farmer maybe is sitting back holding his cotton off the market trying to get a fair price for it. He says, "I can not afford to sell at the present price"; but what happens? The speculators beat the price down and down on the exchange by selling fictitious cotton, preventing the farmer from getting a satisfactory rise in the price, but beating the price still lower, and that forces the farmer to throw his cotton upon the market. The same thing happens with the grain growers; and then what happens? When the speculators get the cotton and the grain in their hands they put the price back up, and they get the benefit of the rise in the price and

make millions at the expense of the cotton and grain producers of the country. Our cotton producers are selling cotton to-day at a price below the cost of production, as the western producers are selling corn below the cost of production.

Senators, there is something radically wrong in this matter, and it must be corrected. I have reached the point where I think it would be best to confine speculation on these exchanges to the amount of grain produced in the United States and the amount of cotton produced, or, if found necessary, to abolish the exchanges outright. The wool producers have no exchange, and year in and year out they fare better than the cotton producer and the grain producer.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. 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 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and the Senate (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Monday, January 4, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 22, 1925*

##### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Robert W. Humphreys, of Liberty, Tex., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 22, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex. Reappointment.

Roy Campbell, of San Antonio, Tex., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 23, with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex. Reappointment.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Clint W. Hager, of Georgia, to be United States attorney, northern district of Georgia. A reappointment, his term having expired.

John H. Cook, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney, northern district of Mississippi, vice Lemuel E. Oldham, whose term has expired.

Wellington D. Rankin, of Montana, to be United States attorney, district of Montana, vice John L. Slattery, whose term has expired.

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

George B. McLeod, of Georgia, to be United States marshal, southern district of Georgia. A reappointment, his term having expired.

##### UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman H. Leslie to be a lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from December 4, 1925, in place of Lieut. S. S. Yeandle, promoted. (This officer has served the required time in his present grade and has passed the necessary examinations for promotion.)

#### CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 22, 1925*

##### MEMBER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Col. Charles W. Kutz.

##### MEMBERS CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION

Lieut. Col. Gustave R. Lukesh.

Maj. John W. N. Schulz.

Maj. Clarence S. Ridley.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

John H. Cook to be United States attorney, northern district of Mississippi.

Wellington D. Rankin to be United States attorney, district of Montana.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

###### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Second Lieut. Walter William Hodge, Air Service.

###### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

###### To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Harry Thomas Matthews, Coast Artillery Corps.

###### To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Franc Lecocq, Coast Artillery Corps.

###### OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

###### To be major general, reserve

William Gray Price, jr., major general, Pennsylvania National Guard.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

*To be rear admirals*

Arthur L. Willard.	Richard H. Leigh.
Henry H. Hough.	George W. Laws.
Harley H. Christy.	George C. Day.
Noble E. Irwin.	Luke McNamee.
Thomas J. Senn.	

*To be captains*

Ralph M. Griswold.	Charles W. Early.
Gilbert J. Rowcliff.	Julius C. Townsend.
James P. Lannon.	Wilson Brown, jr.
Henry C. Dinger.	Robert Henderson.
Rufus Z. Zogbaum, jr.	Joseph O. Fisher.
Roe R. Adams.	William T. Conn, jr.
Adolphus Staton.	Roscoe C. Davis.
Neil E. Nichols.	William D. Puleston.
Frederick R. Naile.	Walter S. Anderson.
Henry G. S. Wallace.	Henry D. Cooke.
Ralph P. Craft.	Samuel M. Robinson.
David A. Weaver.	William W. Smyth.
Otto C. Dowling.	William J. Giles.

*To be commanders*

Edmund D. Almy.	Arthur S. Carpenter.
Newton H. White.	Robert A. Burg.
Richard F. Bernard.	Harrison E. Knauss.
Richmond K. Turner.	Harold W. Boynton.
John W. Rankin.	Edward J. Foy.
Henry F. D. Davis.	George H. Emmerson.
Oscar Smith.	Harry A. Badt.
Henry T. Markland.	Sydney M. Kraus.
William R. Smith.	Howard M. Lammers.
Joseph J. Broshek.	Francis J. Comerford.
Frank J. Wille.	William C. Owen.
Eugene E. Wilson.	James M. Irish.
John F. Connor.	Paul E. Speicher.
Herman E. Welte.	James L. Kauffman.
Abel T. Bidwell.	William D. Brereton, jr.
Walter K. Kilpatrick.	William R. Munroe.
Clyde G. West.	Albert M. Penn.
Harry B. Hird.	William F. Gresham.
Francis W. Rockwell.	Paul H. Bastedo.
Charles C. Ross.	Philip Seymour.
Archer M. R. Allen.	Frank R. Berg.
Howard H. Crosby.	Stuart O. Greig.
Francis Cogswell.	James C. Van de Carr.
Charles H. Davis.	

*To be lieutenant commanders*

William J. Larson.	Philip W. Yeatman.
Alfred P. H. Tawresey.	William J. Hart, jr.
John H. Buchanan.	Charles F. Martin.
Herman A. Spanagel.	Allan W. Ashbrook.
Frank L. Lowe.	Raymond A. Deming.
Theodore D. Westfall.	Charles T. S. Gladden.
Andrew H. Addoms.	Robert A. Dyer, 3d.
George B. Wilson.	William A. Heard.
William K. Harrill.	George T. Howe.
Alfred H. Balsley.	Lewis H. McDonald.
William E. Malloy.	Thomas F. Downey.
Greene W. Dugger, jr.	George S. Arvin.
John M. Creighton.	Frank P. Thomas.
Charles D. Swain.	Francis K. O'Brien.
Edmund W. Burrough.	Marion Y. Cohen.
Albert H. Rooks.	Thomas C. Slingluff.
Byron B. Ralston.	Thomas C. Latimore.
Stanley L. Wilson.	Karl F. Shears.
Thomas N. Vinson.	Leon O. Alford.
Herbert J. Ray.	Robert C. Starkey.
Charles E. Rosendahl.	Charles A. MacGowan.
John G. Moyer.	Oliver O. Kessing.
Robert W. Hayler.	John F. Moloney.
Archibald N. Offley.	John H. Brown, jr.
Richard L. Conolly.	Ralph G. Pennoyer.
William A. Corn.	Walter D. Snyder.
Thomas L. Nash.	Morris J. Lenney.
Edwin T. Short.	Benjamin S. Killmaster.
William A. Teasley.	James E. Boak.
John B. W. Waller.	Charles H. Mecum.
Thomas J. Doyle, jr.	Rudolph F. Hans.
Alexander R. Early.	Wilder DuP. Baker.
Vincent A. Clarke, jr.	Jesse H. Smith.
Kemp C. Christian.	Harold J. Nelson.

Ralph O. Davis.	Lynde D. McCormick.
Martin Griffin.	Arthur C. Davis.
Malcolm W. Callahan.	Walter A. Hicks.
Stuart D. Truesdell.	Arthur D. Struble.
Robert W. Cary.	Warner P. Portz.
Lloyd J. Wiltse.	Benjamin F. Perry.
Paul W. Fletcher.	Richard W. Bates.
Joseph C. Arnold.	Louis R. Moore.
Robert P. Luker.	Gerard H. Wood.
William H. Porter, jr.	Melville C. Partello.
Wallis Gearing.	Robert O. Glover.
Lewis J. Stecher.	Archie E. Glann.
Harry J. Reuse.	John C. Lusk.
Haiden T. Dickinson.	Scott Umsted.

*To be lieutenants*

John P. Millon.	Ralph L. Lovejoy.
James D. Brown.	James S. Warner.
Alfred Doucet.	James C. Taylor.
James M. MacDonnell.	William M. M. Lobrano.
Everest A. Whited.	Jackson R. Tate.
Samuel E. Lee.	Alan F. Winslow.
George T. Campbell.	Milton P. Wilson.
Frank Kinne.	Charles R. Price.
Frank Kerr.	Thomas J. Bay.
Elmer J. McCluen.	Harold B. Herty.
Cornelius J. O'Connor.	Samuel S. Fried.
Warwick M. Tinsley.	Paul L. Mather.
Francis P. Brewer.	Floyd J. Nuber.
John F. Plotrowski.	Charles H. K. Miller.
William K. Johnstone.	Edwin C. Millhouse.
Emmette F. Gumm.	Leon G. Debrohun.
Clarence H. Fogg.	Paul G. Wrenn.
George C. Nelsen.	Clarence L. Waters.
Thomas G. Shanahan.	Myron T. Richardson.
George Schneider.	Paul G. Haas.
Frank V. Shepard.	Harold W. Alden.
Abram L. Broughton.	John A. Sedgwick.
Harry F. Gray.	Clarence H. Pike.
Walter M. Blumenkranz.	Howard W. Bradbury.
Francis E. Matthews.	George E. Twining.
Philip H. Taft.	Charles C. Ferreuz.
Henry L. Burmann.	Henry L. Naff.
Arthur P. Spencer.	Clyde A. Coggins.
John S. Hawkins.	Sidney L. Huff.
Charlie S. East.	George E. Kenyon.
Reuben F. Davis.	Hugo F. Sasse.
Charles H. Gordon.	Carl E. Wiencke.
Theron S. Hare.	James M. Fernald.
Robert H. Barnes.	Maurice A. O'Connor.
Frank R. Wills.	Albert R. Buehler.
Rudolph Oeser.	Thomas F. Hayes.
William M. McDade.	Benjamin C. Purrington.
John C. Redman.	Harold J. Walker.
Ewell K. Jett.	Arthur H. Small.
Rudolph P. Bielka.	James H. Foskett.
William R. Dolan.	Malcolm D. MacGregor.
Thomas O. Brandon.	James J. McGlynn.
Maxemillian B. De Leshe.	Joseph H. Seyfried.
James R. Harrison.	Donald McK. Weld.
Roger K. Hodsdon.	Irvin M. Hansen.
Alfred G. Scott.	Floyd Gills.
Howard L. Clark.	Edward R. J. Griffin.
Ernest V. Abrams.	Albert L. Prosser.
Lloyd K. Cleveland.	William L. Hickey.
Raymond St. C. Beckel.	Russell D. Bell.
William N. Thornton.	Joseph W. Mullally.
Burton E. Rokes.	James B. Bliss.
Donald R. Comstock.	Robert W. Boughter.
Andrew M. Harvey.	Otto F. Johanns.
Edgar V. Carrithers.	Harry Redfern.
Ashton B. Smith.	John F. Wegforth.
George Walker.	Frederick L. Farrell.
Frederick A. Smith.	Benjamin S. Henderson.
Wallace H. Gregg.	Clifford B. Schiano.
James P. McCarthy.	William B. Coleman.
William G. Dow.	Elder P. Johnson.
John P. Bowling.	Robert F. Stockin.
Albert McI. Wright.	Florentine P. Wencker.
Fred J. Barden.	Ralph W. Bowers.
Herbert H. Taylor.	Harry D. Goldy.
Ralph W. Floody.	Anton L. Mare.
George K. G. Reilly.	John D. Murphy.
Charles R. Will.	William L. Travis.
Joseph A. Guard.	Cyril E. Taylor.
Glenn S. Holman.	Robert E. Permut.

Harold B. Corwin.  
John A. Pierson.  
Joseph S. Donnell, jr.  
Emanuel Taylor.  
Karl Sommerfeld.  
Laurence Bennett.  
Albert M. Van Eaton.  
George C. Weldin.  
Harold J. Bellingham.  
John E. Gabrielson.  
Walter O. Roenicke.  
Nelson H. Eisenhardt.  
Sumner C. Cheever.  
John L. Albice.  
Meinrad A. Schur.  
William W. Behrens.  
Russell C. Bartman.  
Harold R. Holcomb.  
Joseph E. Jackson.  
Forrest A. Rhoads.  
Lewis R. McDowell.  
Raymond A. McClellan.  
Nullet F. Schneider.  
Gordon T. House.  
Roscoe F. Good.  
Thomas H. Robbins, jr.  
Joseph H. Severyns.  
Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter.  
George M. Dusinger.  
Raymond W. Holsinger.  
Henry S. Dunbar, jr.  
Paul Miller.  
Virgil E. Kornus.  
William E. A. Mullan.  
Frank Rorschach, jr.  
George H. Dana.  
William B. Goggins.  
Kendall S. Reed.  
Raymond C. Ferris.  
Moultre Moses.  
Emmet P. Forrestel.  
Horatio G. Sichel, 4th.  
Clarence J. Ballreich.  
Clarence V. Lee.  
William Sinton.  
Abel C. J. Sabalot.  
Asel B. Kerr.  
Reinhard C. Moureau.  
William I. Leahy.  
Allen P. Mullinnix.  
Henry S. Nielson.  
Earl LeR. Sackett.  
Edmund T. Wooldridge.  
Charles B. Momsen.  
Donald T. Whitmer.  
Roger Brooks.  
Ernest W. Litch.  
Edgar P. Kranzfelder.  
Burton L. Hunter, jr.  
William H. Galbraith.  
Sam L. LaHache.  
Norman R. Hitchcock.  
Warner U. Hines.  
Thomas A. Gaylord.  
John P. Curtis.  
Charles H. Murphy.  
Edward E. Pare.  
Herbert C. Rust.  
Charles S. Beightler.  
William W. Fife.  
Peter F. Hunt.  
Robert D. Threshie.  
Mead S. Pearson.  
Oberlin C. Laird.  
Thomas S. Combs.  
Clarence F. Swanson.  
Lewis Corman.  
George P. Kraker.  
Edwin F. Conway.  
Robert E. Robinson, jr.  
Chester L. Walton.  
Delmer S. Fahrney.  
Kenneth E. Brimmer.  
John N. Kelty.  
Harold E. Peifer.  
Lemuel P. Padgett, jr.

Marcy M. Dupre, jr.  
Elwood M. Tillson.  
Marion E. Crist.  
Alexander J. Couble.  
Alva J. Spriggs.  
John W. Marts, jr.  
Donald R. Osborn, jr.  
Benton W. Decker.  
LaRue C. Lawbaugh.  
Warner W. Angerer.  
Richard S. Morse.  
William A. P. Martin, jr.  
Richard Highleyman.  
Walter H. Roberts.  
George A. Seitz.  
John Perry.  
Felix L. Baker.  
Harold R. Parker.  
Leo B. Schulten.  
Frederick V. Barker.  
Hugh E. Haven.  
Brook S. Mansfield.  
Robert E. Melling.  
Frederick B. Kauffman.  
Frederick C. Sachse.  
Ernest E. Stevens.  
George C. Haerberle.  
John B. Longstaff.  
George E. Rosenberry.  
Karl J. Christoph.  
Lunsford Y. Mason, jr.  
Frederick W. McMahon.  
Carroll L. Tyler.  
Jack E. Hurff.  
Robert Holmes Smith.  
Charles B. Gary.  
John F. Gillon.  
Eugene W. Kiefer.  
Rockwell J. Townsend.  
John E. Whelchel.  
Dudley M. Page.  
Charles C. Hartman.  
Alf O. R. Bergesen.  
Henry N. Mergen.  
Barnett T. Talbott.  
Frank C. L. Dettmann.  
Robert P. Erdman.  
Edward H. McMenemy.  
Paul R. Heineman.  
Ellsworth D. McEathron.  
Maurice E. Curts.  
Winfield S. Cunningham.  
Eugene F. Burkett.  
Earl R. DeLong.  
Jerome F. Donovan, jr.  
Clyde W. Smith.  
Francis Taylor.  
Robert Bolton, jr.  
Herbert G. Hopwood.  
James H. Chadwick.  
Augustus J. Wellings.  
Stanley E. Martin.  
James B. Donnelly.  
Samuel W. Canan.  
John P. Vetter.  
Thomas B. Brittain.  
Harold C. Fitz.  
Royal W. Abbott.  
Fridthjof W. Londahl.  
Robert W. Bockius.  
Harry Corman.  
Richard R. Hartung.  
Frank W. Schmidt.  
Lyman S. Perry.  
Robert H. Hargrove.  
Maurice Van Cleave.  
Carleton C. Champion, jr.  
Charles R. Skinner.  
Drayton Harrison.  
Fred B. Avery.  
Allen Hobbs.  
William H. Buracker.  
Charles T. Wooten.  
Oscar A. Weller.  
Walter H. Weed, jr.

Lawrence W. Curtin.  
Theodore G. Hafl.  
Jennings B. Dow.  
Samuel H. Arthur.  
Dixwell Ketcham.  
Mark H. Crouter.  
Cato D. Glover, jr.  
Harold F. Fick.  
Charles M. Huntington.  
Frank M. Maichle.  
Oliver W. Gaines.  
Harry H. Hill.  
Royal A. Houghton.  
Darrough S. Gurney.  
Paul W. Steinhagen.  
Robert C. Warrack.  
Douglass P. Johnson.  
Joseph T. Talbert.  
William H. Wallace.  
Beverly A. Hartt.  
Maurice E. Hatch.  
Joseph U. Lademan, jr.  
Benjamin P. Ward.  
John F. Rees.  
Valentine M. Davis.  
Robert P. Cunningham.  
Charles C. Anderson.  
Charles D. Edmunds.  
James B. Carter.  
Jesse B. Goode.  
John B. Mallard.  
James L. Wyatt.  
Clarence McM. Head.  
John M. Thornton.  
William H. Hutter.  
Roy W. M. Graham.  
William J. Strother, jr.  
Stephen C. Dougherty.  
Julian McC. Boit.  
Francis B. Stoddert.  
John W. Higley.  
John F. Crowe, jr.  
William G. Tomlinson.  
John E. Gingrich.  
Emanuel C. Beck.

*To be lieutenants (junior grade)*

Ernest H. Webb.  
Logan McKee.  
John A. Upshur.  
Walter P. Ramsey, jr.  
Ward C. Gilbert.  
Edward C. Kline.  
Wiley N. Hand.  
Thomas C. Brownell.  
Ruthven E. Libby.  
John J. B. Fulenwider.  
Robert N. Hunter.  
Richard W. Dole.  
Harvey T. Walsh.  
Wilson P. Cogswell.  
Peter G. Hale.  
Adelbert F. Converse.  
William L. Ware.  
William A. Finn.  
Robert E. Blue.  
Adolph E. Becker, jr.  
Bruce B. Adell.  
Harry T. Smith.  
Alvin I. Malstrom.  
Lysle E. Ellis.  
Henri H. Smith-Hutton.  
John C. Lester.  
Woodson V. Michaux.  
John H. Shultz.  
Roger E. Nelson.  
Herbert E. Regan.  
Warren K. Berner.  
Clarence E. Voegeli.  
John J. Pierrepont.  
Harold G. Hazard.  
Walter E. Zimmerman.  
Leon J. Huffman.  
John S. Harper.  
Ralph C. Kephart.  
Ralph R. Gurley.

William A. Swanson.  
Edwin H. Tillman, jr.  
Frederick J. Cunningham.  
Francis P. Old.  
Paul S. Slawson.  
Norman B. Hopkins.  
Melvin H. Bassett.  
Maurice E. Browder.  
Forrest M. O'Leary.  
Martin J. Gillan, jr.  
Edmond P. Speight.  
Raleigh B. Miller.  
Charles B. McVay, third.  
Carroll T. Bonney.  
James R. Tague.  
William A. P. Thompson.  
Harris C. Aller.  
Richard H. Cruzen.  
George W. Mead, jr.  
Hugh W. Turney.  
George D. Morrison.  
Harry D. Power.  
Howard C. Rule, jr.  
Thomas S. Thorne.  
Willard M. Downes.  
Myron A. Baber.  
Austin K. Doyle.  
Hugh D. Lyttle.  
George H. Gregory.  
Charles R. Woodson.  
Marshall A. Anderson.  
Elmer S. Stoker.  
John B. Lyon.  
Campbell Cleave.  
William E. Miller.  
Charles M. Abson.  
James H. Doyle.  
Harry E. Padley.  
Neill D. Brantly.  
Charles D. Murphey.  
Elmer F. Helmkamp.  
William P. Hepburn.  
Harold Coldwell.  
William G. Livingstone.

Milton E. Miles.  
William S. Parsons.  
Harold D. Baker.  
Cornelius S. Snodgrass.  
Raymond A. Hansen.  
Bradford E. Grow.  
Kenneth L. Forster.  
Edwin A. Taylor.  
John R. Hume.  
Armand J. Robertson.  
Charles L. Ashley.  
James E. Craig.  
Thomas B. Dugan.  
Thomas M. Stokes.  
George W. D. Covell.  
Alfred R. Taylor.  
William J. Sebald.  
Alan R. McCracken.  
Paul H. Wiedorn.  
Otto C. Wierum.  
George P. Hunter.  
Arthur LeR. Hamlin.  
Harold F. Pullen.  
Archibald E. Uehlinger.  
David J. Studabaker.  
Donald S. Evans.  
Charles J. Cater.  
Tom B. Hill.  
Carl F. Espe.  
Ehrwald F. Beck.  
John H. Leppert.  
George E. Nold.  
Fulwar S. Halsell.  
William F. Jennings.  
Jesse R. Wallace.  
Hubbard F. Goodwin.  
William L. Holm.  
Bradford Bartlett.  
Joyce C. Cawthon.

Corydon H. Kimball.  
 John A. Hollowell, jr.  
 Ellwood E. Burgess.  
 Thomas J. Rafferty.  
 John J. O'Donnell, jr.  
 Henry L. Shenier.  
 Edward C. Forsyth.  
 Robert L. Johnson.  
 Robert E. Blick, jr.  
 Hyman G. Rickover.  
 Humphrey W. Toomey.  
 Albert L. Toney.  
 Howard R. Healy.  
 Lucien Ragonnet.  
 Marion E. Murphy.  
 Preston S. Tambling.  
 George W. Bauernschmidt.  
 Frank T. Watkins.  
 Clarence L. C. Atkeson, jr.  
 John M. Higgins.  
 James P. Clay.  
 Edward C. Metcalfe.  
 Francis M. Adams.  
 Robert B. Rothwell.  
 Wilfred J. Holmes.  
 Roy R. Darron.  
 John P. Whitney.  
 Anthony L. Danis.  
 Arthur A. Clarkson.  
 Harry C. Garrison.  
 Frederick B. Vose.  
 Frank R. Walker.  
 Hugh H. Goodwin.  
 Albert V. Kastner.  
 Robert W. Morse.  
 Thomas F. Christie, jr.  
 Donald R. Eldridge.  
 Earl V. Sherman.  
 Edmonston E. Coll.  
 John Connor.  
 George F. Watson.  
 Charles C. Phleger.  
 James B. McVey.  
 Rogers Elliott.  
 Frank C. Sutton.  
 Douglas P. Stickley.  
 Perry M. Fenton.  
 Herschel A. Smith.  
 Harold E. Parker.  
 Maurice J. Strong.  
 Willard J. Suits.  
 Owen Rees.  
 John A. Smith.  
 Marion N. Little.  
 Edward J. O'Kane.  
 Frederick L. Riddle.  
 Whitaker F. Riggs, jr.  
 Henry F. MacComsey.  
 Howard E. Orem.  
 Eugene E. Elmore.  
 Clarke H. Lewis.  
 Howard L. Jennings.  
 Alvin L. Becker.  
 Robert McC. Peacher.  
 Edward R. Frawley.  
 William L. Freseman.  
 Donald H. Johnston.  
 George E. Palmer.  
 Lloyd D. Follmer.  
 Walter E. Gist.  
 Edward R. Gardner, jr.  
 Robert W. Bedillion.  
 Austin S. Keeth.  
 Edgar A. Cruise.  
 Edward A. Solomons.  
 Herbert S. Duckworth.  
 William B. Holden.  
 John S. Hedrick.  
 Charles J. McWhinnie.  
 Isaiah Olch.  
 Samuel K. Groseclose.  
 Leo P. Pawlikowski.  
 Ignatius J. Haley.  
 Michael J. Malanaphy.  
 William B. Ault.  
 Vernon O. Clapp.

Russell G. Sturges.  
 Robert Hall Smith.  
 Robert B. Higgins, jr.  
 Bates H. Johnston.  
 Howard D. McIntosh.  
 Aaron R. Lyon.  
 William B. Terrell.  
 David B. Justice.  
 Lowe H. Bibby.  
 Eaton A. Boothe.  
 John E. French.  
 William S. Campbell.  
 Charles F. Hooper.  
 Clifford M. Alvord.  
 Emory P. Hylant.  
 Thomas C. Ryan, jr.  
 Thomas T. Beattie.  
 Charles O. Humphreys.  
 Charles A. Dodge.  
 Valvin R. Sinclair.  
 Augustus D. Clark.  
 Edward B. Arroyo.  
 Horatio D. Smith.  
 Peter J. Neimo.  
 Howard B. Hutchinson.  
 Henry L. Parry.  
 John P. Cady.  
 Edwin E. Woods.  
 Edward H. Pierce.  
 John E. Murphy.  
 William R. Terrell.  
 Thomas H. Ochiltree.  
 John E. Stephens, jr.  
 Charles M. Furlow, jr.  
 Harold T. Dawson.  
 Leon J. Manees.  
 James E. Baker.  
 Rudolf L. Johnson.  
 Arthur L. Pleasants, jr.  
 Herbert E. Berger.  
 Roland P. Kauffman.  
 Worthington S. Bitler.  
 Alexander F. Junker.  
 Delbert S. Cornwell.  
 Byron S. Anderson.  
 Kenneth O. Ekelund.  
 Karl A. Thieme.  
 Charles A. Havard.  
 Alfred R. Mead.  
 George R. Cooper.  
 George T. Boldizar.  
 Harry Keeler, jr.  
 Charles O. Comp.  
 Malcolm M. Gossett.  
 Vernon Huber.  
 Sherman R. Clark.  
 Halstead S. Covington.  
 Horace B. Butterfield.  
 Thomas A. Cory.  
 Hubert W. Chanler.  
 Raymond H. Tuttle.  
 Frank Akers.  
 William B. Whaley, jr.  
 Henry J. Schmidt.  
 Robert C. Strong, jr.  
 Edward R. Durgin.  
 Frederick J. Eckhoff.  
 Robert A. Knapp.  
 Louis D. Libenow.  
 Henry E. Eccles.  
 Beverly E. Carter.  
 James A. McBride.  
 James G. Sampson.  
 Harry St. J. Butler.  
 Thomas H. Kehoe.  
 Hugh W. Hadley.  
 Gerald U. Quinn.  
 Robert A. J. English.  
 Thomas Aldred.  
 William C. Cross.  
 Frederick S. Hall.  
 Malcolm W. Pemberton.  
 John M. Cox, jr.  
 Edward B. Curtis.  
 Carlos J. Badger.  
 John L. Pratt.

Richard C. Scherrer.  
 Mellish M. Lindsay, jr.  
 Charles D. Garvin.  
 Joseph B. Dunn.  
 Clarence L. Atkinson, jr.  
 Francis B. Johnson.  
 Hallock G. Davis.  
 Matthew S. Q. Weiser.  
 Hugh W. Lindsay.  
 Harold R. Stevens.  
 William V. Saunders.  
 William P. Davis.  
 John P. Bennington.  
 William F. Hurt.  
 Carlton C. Dickey.  
 Luther B. Stuart.

Ralph Earle, jr.  
 John L. Nestor.  
 Charles W. Crawford.  
 John P. W. Vest.  
 John Y. Dannenberg.  
 Albert K. Morehouse.  
 Kenmore M. McManes.  
 George L. Menocal.  
 Donald W. Gardner.  
 Richard S. Waggener.  
 Ralph H. Wishard.  
 Alfred J. Homann.  
 Walter W. Rockey.  
 Daniel W. Harrigan.  
 Francis J. Mee.  
 Albert E. Chapman.

*To be ensigns*

Wilfred G. Lebegue.  
 Henry Plander.  
 Howell Hedrick.  
 Paul S. Crandall.  
 James J. Cunningham.  
 George H. Charter.  
 Charles J. Naumilket.  
 Harry E. Hubbard.  
 Clifford J. Collins.  
 William H. Benson.  
 Ernest S. L. Goodwin.  
 Charles H. Anderson, jr.  
 Clifton G. Grimes.  
 William C. Straub.  
 William J. Marshall.  
 Henry Crommelin.  
 Daniel Stubbs.  
 George L. Todd.  
 James B. Harlow.  
 Edward H. Edmundson.  
 Dundas P. Tucker.  
 Frederick K. Loomis.  
 Martin R. Peterson.  
 Edward N. Parker.  
 Ernest M. Eller.  
 Richard G. Voge.  
 Robert L. Dyer.  
 William P. McGirr.  
 Paul W. Hord.  
 Willis H. Pickton.  
 William A. Eaton.  
 Austin W. Wheelock.  
 Stanley P. Moseley.  
 Edward K. Walker.  
 Richard A. Larkin.  
 Lingurn H. Burkhead.  
 Wilbur N. Landers.  
 Fremont B. Wright.  
 John H. Sides.  
 Delbert A. Ross.  
 Carlton H. Moore.  
 Harold V. B. Madsen.  
 Victor D. Long.  
 James M. Robinson.  
 Alexander Sledge.  
 Schuyler N. Pyne.  
 Philip S. Creasor.  
 Redfield Mason.  
 Thomas B. McMurtrey.  
 John W. Murphy, jr.  
 Robert L. Adams.  
 David Goldenson.  
 Lewis Wallace.  
 Thomas M. Brown.  
 William Sihler.  
 Leslie F. Hoag.  
 Claire C. Seabury.  
 William H. Beers, jr.  
 John H. Long.  
 Willis A. Lent.  
 Horace G. Trainer.  
 George L. Purmort.  
 Sherry T. McAdams, jr.  
 Edmund B. Taylor.  
 Paul A. Hartzell.  
 John L. Melgaard.  
 Robert E. Cronin.  
 Elmer C. Buerkle.

Charles D. McDaniel.  
 Waldo Tullsen.  
 Francis J. Thomas.  
 David R. Hull.  
 Thomas C. Thomas.  
 Morgan A. Powell.  
 Eugene E. Paro.  
 John A. Charlson, jr.  
 Richard E. Elliott.  
 James A. McNally.  
 John R. van Nagell.  
 William C. Latrobe.  
 Fred C. Billing.  
 Bruce D. Kelley.  
 Morton C. Mumma, jr.  
 David A. Hurt.  
 Jeane R. Clark.  
 Byron C. Wanglin, jr.  
 Chester C. Smith.  
 David M. Tyree.  
 Homer O. Dahlke.  
 Dwight M. Allgood.  
 William B. Colborn.  
 De Vere L. Day.  
 Jackson S. Champlin.  
 Terrence R. Cowie.  
 James M. Miller.  
 Alexander Jackson, jr.  
 Philip D. Compton.  
 Lee T. Weston.  
 George W. Bains.  
 James S. Smith, jr.  
 Eugene D. Sullivan.  
 Frederick B. Warder.  
 Stanton H. Harcourt.  
 William G. H. Lind.  
 John H. Spiller.  
 Joe W. Stryker.  
 Cecil B. Gill.  
 William B. Howard, jr.  
 Stephen A. Hammond, jr.  
 George L. Phillips.  
 Persifor F. Gibson, jr.  
 Malcolm G. Dunlop.  
 John W. Brennan.  
 Franklin W. Slaven.  
 Franklin D. Karns, jr.  
 Charles F. Miller.  
 Stirling P. Smith.  
 Horace W. Blakeslee.  
 Anthony L. Rorschach.  
 George C. Wright.  
 Harry N. Lyon.  
 Aubrey G. Lanston.  
 Robert H. Gibbs.  
 Ernest St. C. von Kleeck, jr.  
 Wallace S. Newton.  
 Richard E. Nellis.  
 Clarence C. Ray.  
 Clarence E. Haugen.  
 Charles H. O'Neil.  
 Rodmon D. Smith.  
 Wilfred B. Goulett.  
 Harman B. Bell, jr.  
 Kenneth V. Dawson.  
 Lermond H. Miller.  
 William H. Putnam.  
 Harold C. Pound.

Willard K. Goodney.  
 Frank S. Timberlake.  
 Joseph W. Ludewig.  
 Merle Van Metre.  
 James P. Knowles.  
 Knowlton Williams.  
 Douglas E. Smith.  
 William C. Schultz.  
 Herbert McNulta, jr.  
 Herbert P. Rice.  
 Cameron Briggs.  
 William L. Messmer.  
 Henry T. Brian.  
 Fred C. Barnhart.  
 Harry A. Simms.  
 John D. Reppy.  
 Charles V. Broadley.  
 Thelman Lester.  
 William J. O'Brien.  
 Jesse C. Sowell.  
 Edward L. Schleif.  
 John F. French.  
 Monroe Y. McGown, jr.  
 Everett P. Newton, jr.  
 Harry F. Miller.  
 Thomas Burrowes, jr.  
 Claude A. Dillavou.  
 Lewis S. Parks.  
 Donald C. Beard.  
 Roland W. Charles.  
 Clinton H. Sigel.  
 Alwin D. Kramer.  
 Roger B. Nickerson.  
 Edmund Tweedy.  
 Frank A. Munroe, jr.  
 John S. Blue.  
 Richard H. Gingras.  
 Thomas G. Reamy.  
 George E. Fee.  
 Donald D. Parke.  
 Theodore W. Johnson, jr.  
 Francis R. Stolz.  
 Charles A. Bond.  
 Ralph P. Kinzey.  
 John H. Broadbent.  
 Clement R. Criddle.  
 Richard W. Reither.  
 Frederick F. Sima.  
 Arthur H. Graubart.  
 Charles E. Tolman, jr.  
 Glenn M. Cox.  
 Frederick N. Kivette.  
 Ira E. Hobbs.  
 Hubert T. Waters.  
 William O. Gallery.  
 Harold O. Larson.  
 Lew W. Roberts.  
 John O. Lambrecht.  
 Donald C. Varian.  
 Carleton C. Hoffner.  
 Harry H. Henderson.  
 Charles S. Weeks.  
 George C. Hirst, jr.  
 William L. Wright.  
 Rex S. Caldwell.  
 William L. Turney.  
 Russell S. Smith.  
 Albert E. Jarrell.  
 Robert N. Allen.  
 John B. Robertson, jr.  
 James D. Taylor, 3d.  
 Thomas H. Tonseth.  
 Creighton K. Lankford.  
 James B. Cash.  
 Everett E. Mann.  
 John J. Laffan.  
 Roland B. Vanasse.  
 William R. Headen.  
 Eugene S. Lee.  
 Paul C. Crosley.  
 James M. Hicks.  
 Robert S. Clark.  
 George J. Dufek.  
 John G. Blanchie, jr.  
 Edward L. Beck.  
 John M. Scott.

Carl H. B. Morrison.  
 William H. Truesdell.  
 Vernon D. Wickizer.  
 Lee F. Sugnet.  
 Haralson F. Smith.  
 Kenneth C. Hurd.  
 Warren W. Johnson.  
 John H. Griffin.  
 James H. Carrington.  
 Malcolm D. Sylvester.  
 Howard T. Orville.  
 Oliver F. Naquin.  
 John W. Steele.  
 James W. Haviland, 3d.  
 John M. Miller.  
 William L. Benson.  
 Waldeman N. Christensen.  
 Hunter Wood, jr.  
 Clyde F. Malone.  
 Joseph H. Wellings.  
 Barton E. Bacon, jr.  
 Watson T. Singer.  
 John S. Day.  
 Donald A. Bush.  
 John B. Cleland, jr.  
 Harry Wagner.  
 John B. Poore.  
 George A. Leahey, jr.  
 Raymond R. Lyons.  
 William A. New.  
 William W. Graham, jr.  
 John F. Goodwin.  
 Cornelius M. Sullivan.  
 Brenton H. Field.  
 Fremont B. Eggers.  
 John S. Chitwood.  
 Fred R. Stickney.  
 Reuben T. Thornton, jr.  
 Edward G. Muth.  
 Julian B. Jordan.  
 James O. Banks, jr.  
 George F. O'Keefe.  
 Herman E. Schieke.  
 John G. Moore.  
 Shane H. King.  
 Robert I. Coleman.  
 Aubrey B. Leggett.  
 Alexander C. Thorington.  
 George B. Fowler.  
 John J. Hourihan.  
 Joseph Leicht.  
 Thomas M. McGraw.  
 William G. Beecher, jr.  
 Charles S. Silsbee.  
 Tillett S. Daniel.  
 Charles M. Ryan.  
 Austin C. Behan.  
 Harold F. Dearth.  
 James B. O'Hara.  
 David G. Greenlee, jr.  
 Hamilton L. Stone.  
 Charles F. Chillingworth, jr.  
 Joseph H. Nevins, jr.  
 George J. King.  
 Richard Davis, jr.  
 William H. Standley, jr.  
 Frank P. Tibbitts.  
 John G. Brown.  
 Adolph Hede.  
 Harold H. Pickens.  
 Walter S. Mayer, jr.  
 Linwood S. Howeth.  
 Warren P. Mowatt.  
 Carter A. Printup.  
 James R. Hanna.  
 Cecil L. Blackwell.  
 Theodore Wolcott.  
 Carroll D. Reynolds.  
 Harry L. Ferguson, jr.  
 Bennett W. Wright.  
 Robert N. Gardner.  
 Joseph M. Scruggs.  
 Samuel D. Simpson.  
 George F. Kershner.  
 Frank D. Owers.  
 Ashby J. Badger.

Walter B. Davidson.  
 Joseph M. Carson.  
 Reginald C. Johnson.  
 Herbert E. Schonland.  
 Francis B. McCall.  
 William S. Howard, jr.  
 Byron B. Loomis.  
 John B. Brown.  
 William S. Veeder.  
 Thomas C. Parker.  
 Joseph E. Wilson.  
 George Gellhorn, jr.  
 Harvey N. Marshall.  
 Frederick P. Williams.  
 William B. Krieg.  
 Andrew E. Harris.  
 William W. Agnew, jr.  
 Max H. Bailey.  
 John E. Florance.  
 John G. Hughes, jr.  
 Charles S. McKinney.  
 Clarence E. Gregerson.  
 Lynn C. Petross.  
 Martin J. Drury.  
 Arthur R. Quinn.  
 Virgil F. Gordinier.  
 John G. Johns.  
 Edward D. Crowley.  
 Clifford L. McAuliffe.  
 Thomas J. Kimes.  
 John R. Lawrence.  
 Graham C. Gill.  
 Roy R. Ransom.  
 Marvin J. West.  
 George P. Biggs.  
 Percy H. Lyon.  
 Norman W. Sears.  
 Jack P. de Shazo.  
 James V. Query, jr.  
 Paul M. Clyde.  
 Clyde M. Jensen.  
 Thomas J. McGeoy.  
 Albert S. Moore.  
 Edward A. McFall.  
 Phillip H. Fitzgerald.  
 Harry B. Heneberger.  
 Warren F. Porter.  
 Robert J. K. Mensing.  
 Thompson F. Fowler.  
 Robert N. McFarlane.  
 Edwin R. Swinburne.

*To be medical directors*

Charles N. Fiske. Richmond C. Holcomb.  
 John J. Snyder.

*To be medical inspectors*

Frank E. Sellers. Edward C. White.  
 Edward H. H. Old. Edward U. Reed.  
 Paul R. Stalnaker. Edgar L. Woods.  
 Thurlow W. Reed.

*To be surgeons*

William R. Levis. Lynn N. Hart.  
 Howard E. Gardner. Robert H. Collins.  
 Frederick L. McDaniel. James A. Fields.  
 John H. Chambers. James F. Hooker.  
 Joel J. White. Deane H. Vance.  
 Lyle J. Roberts. Brython P. Davis.  
 Frederick R. Hook. James E. Potter.  
 Percy W. Dreifus. Joseph H. Durrett.  
 Ladislaus L. Adamkiewicz. Morton D. Willcutts.  
 William H. H. Turville. Phillip S. Sullivan.  
 Gilbert H. Mankin. Paul T. Crosby.  
 Benjamin F. Norwood. Julius F. Neuberger.  
 Robert P. Henderson. Clarence J. Brown.  
 Eben E. Smith. William W. Behlow.  
 James W. Ellis. Arthur H. Dearing.  
 John M. McCants. Robert B. Miller.  
 George P. Carr. Paul M. Albright.  
 Lewis W. Johnson. James E. Houghton.  
 Harold S. Sumnerlin. Roger M. Choisser.  
 John M. Huff. Walter A. Fort.  
 Walter M. Anderson. Felix P. Keaney.  
 Robert T. Canon. Frank W. Ryan.  
 Sterling S. Cook. Paul V. Greedy.  
 Bertram Groesbeck, jr. Leslie B. Marshall.  
 Travis S. Moring. Robert P. Parsons.

Karl H. Nonweiler.  
 Ranald M. MacKinnon.  
 John F. Delaney, jr.  
 William K. Thompson.  
 Alexander MacIntyre.  
 Edwin V. Brant.  
 Gelzer L. Sims.  
 David G. Roberts.  
 Hugh P. Thomson.  
 Arthur B. Thompson.  
 Arthur D. J. Farrell.  
 Paul B. Tuzo, jr.  
 James M. Smith.  
 Thomas J. Hickey.  
 William E. Hank.  
 George R. Phelan.  
 Cecil L. Smith.  
 Ralph A. Sentman.  
 Ernest J. Davis.  
 Charles W. Truxall.  
 Richard A. Guthrie.  
 Benjamin May, 2d.  
 Walter C. Ford.  
 Bennett S. Copping.  
 David C. Dreier.  
 John H. Lewis.  
 Paul M. Lion, jr.  
 Julian J. McShane.  
 Frank L. Durnell.  
 William H. Shahan.  
 Donald A. Peterson.  
 William K. Rhodes.  
 William Culbert.  
 Rene S. Wogan.  
 Winthrop E. Terry.  
 John C. Hammock.  
 Gordon B. Rainer.  
 Henry H. Love.  
 Warren B. Sampson.  
 Robert G. Norman.  
 William Kirten, jr.  
 Lewis M. Markham, jr.  
 George F. Mahoney.  
 Isaac S. K. Reeves, jr.  
 Alfred J. Benz.  
 Clanton E. Austin.  
 Frank W. Fenno, jr.  
 Richard K. Gaines.  
 Robert C. Palmer.  
 Julian K. Morrison, jr.

John G. Powell.  
Harry B. LaFavre.  
Raymond B. Storch.  
Otto W. Grisier.  
Martin L. Marquette.  
Joseph E. Malcomson.  
Hutchens C. Bishop, jr.  
Wilfred M. Peberdy.  
Claude E. Brown.  
Lewis G. Jordan.  
Jack S. Terry.

Albert N. Champion.  
John L. Frazer, jr.  
Harold E. Ragle.  
Horace R. Boone.  
Stephen R. Mills.  
James A. Brown.  
Rollo W. Hutchinson.  
George A. Eckert.  
Ransom H. Holcomb.  
Hardy V. Hughens.

*To be assistant surgeons*

Fred D. Heegler.  
Frederick A. Hemsath.  
James R. Fulton.  
Herman D. Scarney.  
Harry L. Goff.  
Ralph H. Hofter.  
Clifford A. Swanson.  
Harry V. Thomas.  
John Q. Adams.  
John N. C. Gordon.  
James C. Drybread.  
Frank M. Townsend, jr.  
Frederick S. Foote.  
Bernard S. Pupek.  
Harold W. Naeckel.  
John D. Keye.  
Henry W. Patton.  
Baxter A. Livengood.  
Elmer G. Wakefield.  
Marion T. Rosser.  
Newman K. Bear.  
Gunnar Jelstrup.  
Walter S. Mountain.  
Ocie B. Morrison, jr.  
John P. Brady.  
Edward E. Jones.  
Robert F. Hagne.  
Raymond C. Lindholm.  
Clamor H. Gavin.

David W. Lyon, jr.  
Hugo O. G. Wagner.  
Ebon B. McGregor.  
Rufus A. Schneiders.  
Harold M. F. Behneman.  
Carroll O'Rourke.  
Adolphus A. Berger.  
Charles G. McCormack.  
Melvin D. Abbott.  
John R. Phillips.  
Samuel J. Roberts.  
Hurschell D. Kindell.  
Ray W. Oldenburg.  
Willard B. Pierce.  
Anthony E. Reymont.  
Bruce V. Leamer.  
Hanford Phillips.  
Bartholomew W. Hogan.  
Benjamin R. Ross.  
LeRoy F. Farrell.  
Ralph R. Plouge.  
Louis A. Hitzeman.  
Sobisca S. Hall.  
David L. Beers.  
Clark T. Alexander.  
David O. Zearbaugh.  
Harold O. Cozby.  
James H. McGranahan.

*To be dental surgeons*

Louis F. Snyder.  
John E. Herlihy.  
Charles C. Bockey.  
Clark E. Morrow.  
Lou C. Montgomery.  
Joseph A. Tartre.  
James I. Root.  
Harold A. Daniels.  
Paul W. Yeisley.  
Lawrence E. McGourty.  
Hubert J. Lehman.  
Howard R. McCleery.

James C. Lough.  
Sidney M. Akerstrom.  
Errol W. Willett.  
DeWitt C. Emerson.  
Robert S. Maxwell.  
Robert S. Davis.  
Charles C. Tinsley.  
Hubert F. Delmore.  
Harold A. Badger.  
Spry O. Claytor.  
David L. Cohen.

*Citizens to be assistant dental surgeons*

Daniel W. Ryan.  
William R. Burns.

*To be pay directors*

Pay Director Thomas H. Hicks, with rank of rear admiral.  
Pay Inspector Ray Spear, with rank of captain.  
Pay Inspector Cuthbert J. Cleborne, with rank of captain.

*To be pay inspectors with rank of commander*

Paymaster William G. Neill.  
Paymaster Benjamin H. Brooke.  
Paymaster Harry E. Collins.

*To be paymasters with rank of lieutenant commander*

Ralph W. Swearingen.  
William V. Fox.  
Charles L. Austin.

*To be passed assistant paymasters with rank of lieutenant*

Letcher Pittman.  
Archie B. McKay.  
Charles T. Flannery.  
Josephus M. Lieber.  
Carl L. Biery.  
Harry H. Hines.  
Frank Humbeutel.  
Harrison W. McGrath.  
Robert H. Whitaker.  
Calvin W. Schaeffer.  
Harry C. Mechtoldt.  
Charles W. Fox.

Everett W. Brown.  
William H. Phillips.  
John L. H. Clarholm.  
George H. Crofut.  
Matthew T. Betton.  
John Ball.  
Carl W. Seitz.  
Percy Briggs.  
Lamar Lee.  
Andrew C. Shiver.  
Theodore W. S. Runyon.  
Joseph G. Hagstrom.

Cyrus B. Kitchen.  
Edward W. Hawkes.  
Earl F. Coddling.  
Charles D. Kirk.  
Charles S. Bailey.  
Clark H. Miley.

Guy J. Cheatham.  
Harold T. Smith.  
John H. Davis.  
Charles J. Lanier.  
David W. Robinson.

*To be assistant paymasters with rank of ensign*

Reed T. Roberts.  
James P. Dowden.  
Paul J. Kiel.  
Philip White.  
Preston G. Locke.  
Robert L. Grove.  
Don L. Merry.

*To be chaplains with rank of captain*

Robert D. Workman.  
Edward A. Duff.

*To be chaplains with rank of commander*

William A. Maguire.  
William N. Thomas.  
Ernest L. Ackiss.  
Maurice M. Witherspoon.  
Thomas L. Kirkpatrick.

*To be naval constructors with rank of lieutenant commander*

Edward Ellsberg.  
Robert W. Ferrell.  
Donald Royce.  
Gordon W. Nelson.  
Fred M. Earle.  
Edward L. Cochrane.  
George C. Manning.  
Adrian R. Marron.  
Joseph L. McGuigan.  
John I. Hale.  
Robert N. S. Baker.  
William Nelson.

*To be assistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant (junior grade)*

Leonard Kaplan.  
Francis H. Whitaker.  
Harry W. Pierce.  
Nicholas A. Draim.  
Leslie A. Kniskern.  
Leland D. Whitgrove.  
Bernard E. Manseau.  
John A. Sweeton.  
Carlyle L. Helber.  
Dale Quarton.  
Henry A. Ingram.  
Edward C. Craig.  
Alden R. Sanborn.  
Milo R. Williams.  
Irving L. Lind.

*To be assistant civil engineers with rank of lieutenant (junior grade)*

Henry P. Needham.  
Beauford W. Fink.

*To be chief boatswains with and after ensign*

John W. Thrunk.  
Benjamin B. Johnson.  
George M. Coryell.  
George L. Kennedy.  
Lewis W. Adkins.  
William G. Baker.  
John A. Muelchi.  
George J. Duck.  
Frank Harder.  
John J. Smith.  
Claude Tucker.  
Conard Motz.  
William J. Smith.  
Walter C. Fitzpatrick.  
Albert E. Baker.  
Frederick W. Filbry.  
Forest A. Cole.  
Hubert George.  
Walter J. Daly.  
Robert C. West.  
Farrell N. C. Overall.  
Herman C. Fredericks.  
John T. Sunderman.

*To be chief gunners, to rank with and after ensign*

Carl J. Nerdahl.  
Alvin W. McCoy.  
Frederick G. Weilenmann.  
Fred Jordan.  
George A. Cruze.  
Robert W. Morrison.  
Harrison H. Blevins.  
George A. Collette.  
Edwin C. Jepson.

*To be chief machinists, to rank with and after ensign*

Axel E. Tangren.  
Eduard G. Jahnke.  
Robert Farris.  
Zemp W. Cornwell.  
Raymond O. Deitzer.  
Mark A. Savelle.  
Frank D. Butler.  
Joseph J. Ouwelant.  
Paul L. Henneberg.  
Henry W. Price.  
George L. McMullen.  
John A. Lowe.  
Burr W. Sommer.  
Douglas H. West.

*To be chief carpenters, to rank with and after ensign*

Samuel Butrick.  
Lars J. Larson.  
Milton DeMilt.  
Paul J. Lynch.  
Gustave A. Gillgren.  
Harry C. Klopp.  
David Somers.  
William J. Kennedy.  
William H. Berry.

*To be chief pharmacists, to rank with and after ensign*

Carson A. Nelson.  
Herbert S. Lansdowne.

*To be chief pay clerks, to rank with and after ensign*

Cabell R. Berry.  
John J. MacDonald.  
James F. Yoes.  
Edward W. Hume.  
Arthur H. Fletcher.  
Thomas S. Lowry.

John P. Wilson.  
Alma E. Salm.  
Raymond C. Ball.  
Arthur S. Wrenn.  
John J. McGrath.  
Dale A. Palmer.  
George W. Dean.

Carlile Reid.  
Harry L. Creswick.  
Archie J. McDaniel.  
Chauncey J. Buckley.  
James A. Harris.  
Crawford T. Folsom.  
Norris D. Whitehill.

*To be a lieutenant commander*

Joseph H. Hoffman.

*To be lieutenants*

John W. Dillinder. Harold F. Hale.  
Lannis A. Parker. Harold J. Kircher.

*To be lieutenants (junior grade)*

Kenneth R. Hall.  
Cecil Faime.  
Hiram P. Shaw.

*To be a surgeon*

Park M. Barrett, with rank of lieutenant commander.

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

Charles A. Cline, Clinton.  
Robert T. Husband, Litchfield.

MISSOURI

Aaron D. Peterson, Browning.  
Alva B. Cloud, Fayette.  
Joseph Volle, Harrisonville.  
Chester D. Green, Hume.  
James A. Coder, Lewistown.

WITHDRAWAL

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 22, 1925*

Charles Gates Dawes to be brigadier general, reserve, with rank from March 18, 1926, which was submitted to the Senate December 21, 1925. This withdrawal is made at the personal request of General Dawes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 22, 1925

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, as we are now in the foreglow of earth's gladdest day, we praise Thee with the deepest gratitude. Thou wilt soon speak Thy greatest note of love. In this music out of the eternities we bless Thee that there is no strain of hate. We thank Thee that in this way Thou art satisfying the hungry cry of earth. Oh, let the angels' song break forth and flood the unborn years with peace and good will. Give unto all of us the spirit that fulfills the obligation of this mission. Spirit of God, come upon our whole land and awaken and stir the wearied hearts of all men with Christmas cheer. May they be inclined to follow the music of the Master's message. Do Thou turn our doubts into faith, our loss into gain, and our grief into joy. May the hungry have bread, the poor have shelter, and our people everywhere have great comfort. Fill all homes with the sweetest joy. Remember the children, and may they bring to their parents increasing satisfaction while the days go by. And, oh, the loved ones, separated and far away, do Thou gather them beneath the shadow of Thy wing. When our course runs out at the ebb of the world that we love, may we have a welcome to the Father's arms and the Father's home, through Him who became the manger babe, but now is gloried forever and forever as the world's Savior. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title:

S. 1423. An act to relinquish the title of the United States to the land in the donation claim of the heirs of J. B. Baudreau, situate in the County of Jackson, State of Mississippi, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

S. J. Res. 28. Senate joint resolution to declare Saturday, December 26, 1925, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia; and

S. J. Res. 20. Senate joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

JOHN W. LANGLEY

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report from the committee appointed on December 9 to consider the Langley case.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio presents a privileged report from the committee of which the gentleman is chairman, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The special committee appointed in accordance with the resolution of the House on December 9 to consider the election returns and qualifications of JOHN W. LANGLEY, Member of Congress elect from the tenth Kentucky district, would respectfully report.

While a Member of the Sixty-eighth Congress, on May 13, 1924, Mr. LANGLEY was convicted of conspiracy in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky under section 37 of the Penal Code, and was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the Atlanta penitentiary. From this conviction a writ of error was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. That court, on November 13, 1925, affirmed the conviction in the district court. A motion for rehearing was filed and decided against the accused on December 4 last. On December 8 a stay of execution of the sentence was ordered by the circuit court, to continue until five days after the first motion day in the United States Supreme Court for the year 1926, January 4, with the further provision that if prior to that date a petition for certiorari should be presented in that court, the execution of the sentence should be deferred until a decision should be rendered upon the petition.

At the November election for 1924, Mr. LANGLEY was reelected as a Representative from the tenth Kentucky district. Without an expression of the individual opinions of the members of the committee, it must be said that with practical uniformity the precedents in such cases are to the effect that the House will not expel a Member for reprehensible action prior to his election as a Member, not even for conviction for an offense. On May 23, 1884, Speaker Carlisle decided that the House had no right to punish a Member for any offense alleged to have been committed previous to the time when he was elected a Member, and added, "That has been so frequently decided in the House that it is no longer a matter of dispute."

A more serious question arises, however, in the case of Mr. LANGLEY, in that the House could not permit in its membership a person serving a sentence for crime. It is, however, again in accordance with precedent that final action shall not be taken until a criminal charge has been disposed of in the court of last resort.

The committee are informed that a petition for certiorari on behalf of Mr. LANGLEY has already been filed in the Supreme Court, seeking a reversal of the conviction. There is every prospect of an early disposition of this petition, and the committee recommend that no action be taken at present. It is well known that Mr. LANGLEY is not participating in the proceedings of the House, and it is understood that his resignation will be immediately presented in case of the refusal of the petition for certiorari.

The committee do not ask at this time to be discharged from the duties imposed upon them. If there should be unusual delay in action on the petition for certiorari, or other circumstances arise which would seem to require action, the committee desire leave to make a further report to the House.

THEODORE E. BURTON.  
OTIS WINGO.  
EARL C. MICHENER.  
FRED S. PURNELL.  
R. WALTON MOORE.

The SPEAKER. The report will lie on the table and is ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 and ask for its present consideration, in place of House Joint Resolution No. 61, which is on the calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 20, which the Clerk will report.