

Sequence	Name of State	Date of App	Nr of States	Two Thirds
1	VIRGINIA	May 5, 1789	13	9
2	NEW YORK	May 6, 1789	13	9
3	ALABAMA	January 21, 1832	24	17
4	GEORGIA	February 4, 1832	24	17
5	SOUTH CAROLINA	December 13, 1832	24	17
6	NEW JERSEY	February 1, 1861	34	23
7	KENTUCKY	February 5, 1861	34	23
8	INDIANA	March 15, 1861	34	23
9	TEXAS	June 5, 1899	45	31
10	MINNESOTA	February 13, 1901	45	31
11	PENNSYLVANIA	February 13, 1901	45	31
12	IDAHO	February 21, 1901	45	31
13	MONTANA	February 21, 1901	45	31
14	OREGON	February 23, 1901	45	31
15	TENNESSEE	March 27, 1901	45	31
16	COLORADO	April 1, 1901	45	31
17	ARKANSAS	April 25, 1901	45	31
18	MICHIGAN	May 8, 1901	45	31
19	NEVADA	December 4, 1901	45	31
20	NEBRASKA	1902	45	31
21	WISCONSIN	November 16, 1903	45	31
22	IOWA	March 24, 1904	45	31
23	MISSOURI	March 18, 1905	45	31
24	SOUTH DAKOTA	February 4, 1907	45	31
25	DELAWARE	February 11, 1907	45	31
26	KANSAS	February 15, 1907	45	31
27	NORTH CAROLINA	March 11, 1907	45	31
28	ILLINOIS	May 10, 1907	45	31
29	OKLAHOMA	January 20, 1908	46	31
30	UTAH	March 11, 1908	46	31
31	WASHINGTON	March 13, 1908	46	31
32	LOUISIANA	May 8, 1908	46	31
33	MAINE	1911	46	31
34	OHIO	March 16, 1911	46	31
35	CALIFORNIA	June 13, 1912	48	33
36	VERMONT	January 10, 1913	48	33
37	MASSACHUSETTS	March 13, 1931	48	33
38	WYOMING	March 8, 1939	48	33
39	MARYLAND	March 25, 1939	48	33
40	RHODE ISLAND	March 26, 1940	48	33
41	NEW HAMPSHIRE	April 20, 1943	48	33
42	FLORIDA	May 16, 1949	48	33
43	CONNECTICUT	June 1, 1949	48	33
44	NEW MEXICO	February 11, 1952	48	33
45	ARIZONA	February 18, 1965	50	34
46	NORTH DAKOTA	April 28, 1967	50	34
47	WEST VIRGINIA	January 26, 1971	50	34
48	MISSISSIPPI	July 7, 1965	50	34
49	ALASKA	February 3, 1982	50	34
NONE	HAWAII			

H. OF R.]

Answer to the President.

[MAY 5, 1789.]

States and other Powers who are not in treaty with her, and therefore did not call upon us for retaliation; if we are treated in the same manner as those nations we have no right to complain. He was not opposed to particular regulations to obtain the object which the friends of the measure had in view; but he did not like this mode of doing it, because he feared it would injure the interest of the United States.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. MADISON gave notice, that he intended to bring on the subject of amendments to the constitution, on the 4th Monday of this month.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Mr. BENSON, from the committee appointed to consider of, and report what style or titles it will be proper to annex to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution, and to confer with a committee of the Senate appointed for the same purpose, reported as followeth:

"That it is not proper to annex any style or title to the respective styles or titles of office expressed in the Constitution."

And the said report being twice read at the Clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. MADISON, from the committee appointed to prepare an address on the part of this House to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress, reported as followeth:

The Address of the House of Representatives to George Washington, President of the United States.

SIR: The Representatives of the People of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the First Magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you mean to commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American peo-

ple through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we trust, be decided, under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe that, among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of our citizens.

Said address was committed to a Committee of the whole; and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee, Mr. PAGE in the chair. The committee proposing no amendment thereto, rose and reported the address, and the House agreed to it, and resolved that the Speaker, attended by the members of this House, do present the said address to the President.

Ordered, That Messrs. SINNICKSON, COLES, and SMITH, (of South Carolina,) be a committee to wait on the President, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the same.

Mr. CLYMER, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, which passed its first reading.

Mr. BLAND presented to the House the following application from the Legislature of Virginia, to wit:

VIRGINIA, to wit:

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOV. 14, 1788.

Resolved, That an application be made in the name and on behalf of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to the Congress of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

"The good People of this Commonwealth, in Convention assembled, having ratified the Constitution submitted to their consideration, this Legislature has, in conformity to that act, and the resolutions of the United States in Congress assembled, to them transmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were necessary for carrying it into effect. Having thus shown themselves obedient to the voice of their constituents, all America will find that, so far as

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May 5, 1789

MAY 5, 1789.]

Application of Virginia.

[H. OF R.]

it depended on them, that plan of Government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the sense of the People of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no farther. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of Government, the general voice of the Convention of this State pointed to objects no less interesting to the People we represent; and equally entitled to our attention. At the same time that, from motives of affection to our sister States, the Convention yielded their assent to the ratification, they gave the most unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the present form.

"In acceding to the Government under this impression, painful must have been the prospect, had they not derived consolation from a full expectation of its imperfections being speedily amended. In this resource, therefore, they placed their confidence, a confidence that will continue to support them, whilst they have reason to believe that they have not calculated upon it in vain.

"In making known to you the objections of the People of this Commonwealth to the new plan of Government, we deem it unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they consider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of freemen. For their sense on this subject, we beg leave to refer you to the proceedings of their late Convention, and the sense of the House of Delegates, as expressed in their resolutions of the thirtieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"We think proper, however, to declare, that, in our opinion, as those objections were not founded in speculative theory, but deduced from principles which have been established by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages, so they will never be removed, until the cause itself shall cease to exist. The sooner, therefore, the public apprehensions are quieted, and the Government is possessed of the confidence of the People, the more salutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

"The cause of amendments we consider as a common cause; and, since concessions have been made from political motives, which, we conceive, may endanger the Republic, we trust that a commendable zeal will be shown for obtaining those provisions, which experience has taught us are necessary to secure from danger the unalienable rights of human nature.

"The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will ill admit of delay. The slow forms of Congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.

"We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this constitution that have been suggested by the State Conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to pro-

mote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

"JOHN JONES, *Speaker Senate.*

"THOMAS MATHEWS, *Speaker Ho. Del.*"

After the reading of this application, Mr. BLAND moved to refer it to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOUDINOT.—According to the terms of the Constitution, the business cannot be taken up until a certain number of States have concurred in similar applications; certainly the House is disposed to pay a proper attention to the application of so respectable a State as Virginia, but if it is a business which we cannot interfere with in a constitutional manner, we had better let it remain on the files of the House until the proper number of applications come forward.

Mr. BLAND thought there could be no impropriety in referring any subject to a committee, but surely this deserved the serious and solemn consideration of Congress. He hoped no gentleman would oppose the compliment of referring it to a Committee of the whole; beside, it would be a guide to the deliberations of the committee on the subject of amendments, which would shortly come before the House.

Mr. MADISON said, he had no doubt but the House was inclined to treat the present application with respect, but he doubted the propriety of committing it, because it would seem to imply that the House had a right to deliberate upon the subject. This he believed was not the case until two-thirds of the State Legislatures concurred in such application, and then it is out of the power of Congress to decline complying, the words of the Constitution being express and positive relative to the agency Congress may have in case of applications of this nature. "The Congress, wherever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments." From hence it must appear, that Congress have no deliberative power on this occasion. The most respectful and constitutional mode of performing our duty will be, to let it be entered on the minutes, and remain upon the files of the House until similar applications come to hand from two-thirds of the States.

Mr. BOUDINOT hoped the gentleman who desired the commitment of the application would not suppose him wanting in respect to the State of Virginia. He entertained the most profound respect for her—but it was on a principle of respect to order and propriety that he opposed the commitment; enough had been said to convince gentlemen that it was improper to commit—for what purpose can it be done? what can the committee report? The application is to call a new convention. Now, in this case, there is nothing left for us to do, but to call one when two-thirds of the State Legislatures ap-

" public, we trust that a commendable zeal will be shown for obtaining those provisions, which, experience has taught us, are necessary to secure from danger the unalienable rights of human nature.

" The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will ill admit of delay. The slow forms of Congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.

" We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this Constitution that have been suggested by the State Conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind."

JOHN JONES, *Speaker Senate.*

THOMAS MATHEWS, *Speaker House Del.*"

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of your House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the twenty-first ultimo, and made a farther progress therein.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Another member, to wit, John Vining, from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

A bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States, was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

A petition of Arthur Greer, of the State of Pennsylvania, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that he has invented a machine which he conceives has reduced to a certainty the discovery of the true longitude or departure from any given meridian North of the Equator, and praying that an exclusive patent, for his discovery, may be granted him for the space of twenty-one years.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," and the same being twice read at the Clerk's table, were amended, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do acquaint the Senate therewith, and desire their concurrence to the amendment to their amendments.

Mr. Lawrance, one of the Representatives from New York, presented to the House an application, in the name and behalf of the Legislature of that State, addressed to the Congress of the United States; which was read: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said application be entered on the Journal, and carefully preserved by the Clerk of this House, among the files in his office.

The said application is as followeth:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,

In Assembly, February 5, 1789.

Resolved, If the honorable the Senate concur therein, that an application be made to the Congress of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the Legislature of this State, in the words following, to wit:

The People of the State of New York having ratified the Constitution agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, as explained by the said ratification, in the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of the said Constitution by a General Convention; and in confidence that certain powers in and by the said Constitution granted, would not be exercised, until a Convention should have been called and convened for proposing amendments to the said Constitution: In compliance, therefore, with the unanimous sense of the Convention of this State, who all united in opinion that such a revision was necessary to re-

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May 6, 1789

The Senate have also passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 627. An act for the relief of the widow of Joseph Knight.

No. 639. An act further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.

No. 653. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion in the Ohio Company's and John Cleves Symmes' purchase.

No. 661. An act for the relief of Abraham Adams.

No. 682. An act for the relief of Sarah Carr, widow of Richard Carr, deceased.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 741) to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples, on the 14th of October, 1832; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 742) for the relief of Philip Bessom; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William Bryant, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Evans and James Jones, and that it be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry directed on the 17th of December last, as to what law or other regulation may be necessary for diminishing the annual expense of holding the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the contingent charges of the judiciary establishment, and the expenses of suits and prosecutions chargeable to the United States.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the case of Lieutenant A. H. Morton; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Clay presented to the House the following recommendation of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

Recommendations of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the President of the United States, to the State of South Carolina, and to the different States.

This General Assembly of the State of Alabama have received and considered, with absorbing interest, the late secession of South Carolina, with the address to the co-States accompanying the same, together with the proclamation of the President of the United States consequent thereon. The attitude assumed by the State of South Carolina and the Government of the United States, through its Chief Magistrate, evinceth a crisis which threatens

Mr. Wayne presented to the House the following resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That they do concur with the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in deprecating the exercise of the powers which have been assumed by Congress of appropriating money out of the Treasury of the United States, and in subscribing for stock under State corporations.

Resolved, further, That this General Assembly does expressly declare, that the Government of the United States does not possess the powers, under the constitution, to carry on a system of internal improvement within the several States, or to appropriate money to be expended upon such improvements.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the respective States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Agreed to. 21st December, 1832.

Attest: ROBERT W. CARNES, Clerk.

IN SENATE.

Concurred in, 22d December, 1832.

Attest: IVERSON L. HARRIS, Secretary.

Approved, December 24, 1832.

ASBURY HULL, Speaker.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor.

Mr. Wilde presented the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, viz.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For as much as throughout the United States there exists many controversies growing out of the conflicting interests which have arisen among the people since the adoption of the federal constitution, out of the cases in which Congress claims the right to act under constructive or implied powers, out of the disposition shown by Congress too frequently to act under assumed powers, and out of the rights of jurisdiction either claimed or exercised by the Supreme Court, all of which tend directly to diminish the affections of the people for their own Government, to produce discontent, to repress patriotism, to excite jealousies, to engender discord, and finally, to bring about the event of all others most deeply to be deplored, and most anxiously to be guarded against, viz. a dissolution of our happy Union, and a severance of these States into hostile communities, each regarding and acting towards each other with the bitterest enmity.

And the experience of the past having clearly proved that the constitution of the United States needs amendment in the following particulars:

- I. That the powers delegated to the General Government, and the rights reserved to the States or to the people, may be more distinctly defined.
- II. That the power of coercion by the General Government over the States, and the right of a State to resist an unconstitutional act of Congress, may be determined.
- III. That the principle involved in a tariff for the direct protection of domestic industry may be settled.
- IV. That a system of federal taxation may be established, which shall be equal in its operation upon the whole people, and in all sections of the country.
- V. That the jurisdiction and process of the Supreme Court may be clearly and unambiguously settled.
- VI. That a tribunal of last resort may be organized to settle disputes between the General Government and the States.
- VII. That the power of chartering a bank, and of granting incorporations, may be expressly given to, or withheld from Congress.

VIII. That the practice of appropriating money for works of internal improvement may be sanctioned by an express delegation of power, or restrained by express inhibition.

IX. That it may be prescribed what disposition shall be made of the surplus revenue, when such revenue is found to be on hand.

X. That the right to, and the mode of disposition of the public lands of the United States, may be settled.

XI. That the election of President and Vice President may be secured, in all cases, to the people.

XII. That their tenure of office may be limited to one term.

XIII. That the rights of the Indians may be definitely settled.

Resolved, further, That his excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of this document to the other States of the Union, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Agreed to, 12th December, 1832.

Attest: ROBERT W. CARNES, Clerk.

ASBURY HULL, Speaker.

IN SENATE.

Concurred in, 20th December, 1832.

Attest: IVERSON L. HARRIS, Secretary.

Approved, 22d December, 1832.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor.

Ordered. That these resolutions do lie on the table.

Mr. John Reed presented a remonstrance of Andrew Robeson, of the State of Massachusetts, manufacturer of calico at Falls river, in said State, against a reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.

Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Noyes Barber, and Mr. Young, respectively, presented memorials of citizens of various parts of the State of Connecticut against a reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.

Mr. Young also presented a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of the county of Windham, in the State of Connecticut, held on the 18th of January, 1833, remonstrating against a reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.

Mr. Horace Everett presented a memorial of citizens of the county of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, against a reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial of citizens of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the duties on imports may be reduced as low as will consist with an economical support of the Government.

Mr. Rencher presented a memorial of citizens of the county of Rowan, in the State of North Carolina, praying that the duties on imports may be reduced as only to raise such sums as may be needful for the support of Government.

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February 4, 1832

On motion of Mr. Wing,

Ordered, That the petition of John Lawes, presented January 23, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition of Harry Smith, of the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for twelve days' services of a horse in the revolutionary war, also for three months' services of himself as a non-commissioned officer in the said war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Smith presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the duties on imports may be reduced; which petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill (No. 641) to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

Mr. Coulter presented a memorial of inhabitants of the District of Columbia, praying Congress to make provision for the gradual abolition of slavery within the said District, and, in the mean time, to prohibit the traffic in slaves in said District; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. John Blair presented a similar memorial from citizens of the State of Tennessee; which was also referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Elisha Whittlosey presented a petition of James Alcorn, of the District of Columbia, praying for a grant of land in consideration of long and faithful services in the navy of the United States.

Mr. Fitzgerald presented a petition of Green Pryor, of the State of Tennessee, praying that his title to a tract of land therein described may be confirmed.

Mr. Wing presented a petition of Louis Rouse, of the Territory of Michigan, praying that his title to a tract of land therein described may be confirmed.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Wing presented a petition of Martin Nadaux, of the Territory of Michigan, praying that he may be permitted to locate lands of the United States in lieu of a tract which was confirmed to him, and which has since been sold by the United States.

Mr. Duncan presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands may be granted to certain inhabitants of that State.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. McDuffie presented the following preamble and resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, viz.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN SENATE, 13th December, 1832.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message, No. 3, which relates to the call of a Convention of the States, respectfully report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas serious causes of discontent do exist among the States of the Union, from the exercise, by Congress, of powers not conferred or contemplated by the sovereign parties to the compact: Therefore,

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December 13, 1832

States make the *amende honorable*, as Rhode Island has done; then let us tender some fair and honorable mode of adjustment of the whole controversy; and, if all overtures shall be rejected, then new questions will arise and new responsibilities intervene. I do not, however, fear such a result, and will not discuss so remote a contingency. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

If, nevertheless, sir, after all peaceful means shall be exhausted, we find that a final and inextinguishable separation must take place, I cannot, in any view of the case which I have been able to take, see what good can result from a resort to arms. War, as between the different sections or the different States, would be, *ipso facto*, dissolution. States at war are, necessarily, foreign to each other. While I would cling to the Union so long as there is a fragment of it left worth preserving, yet, if we must part, in the name of humanity let us do so like Christian and reasonable men. Let us say to those who will not remain with us, as Abraham said to Lot:

"Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren.

"Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt dwell with me, I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."

Sir, the theme is too mournful a one, and I will not dwell upon it.

May He who controls the destiny of nations rule all things for the best.

Mr. EDGERTON then addressed the House for an hour on the state of the Union. [His speech will be published in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAMILTON obtained the floor, but yielded to

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, who moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and thereupon (at ten o'clock, p. m.) the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GORLEY. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

MEMORIAL, ETC.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented the memorial of Pattibone & Boteler, praying to be allowed the usual prices for binding the extra Senate documents of the Thirty-Fifth Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GREEN presented the proceedings of a meeting of surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, held at Weston, Missouri, on the 8th of January, 1861, accompanied by a petition of residents of Platte county, Missouri, praying that pensions may be granted to the survivors of that war, and to the widows of those who have died; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRIMES asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 554) for the construction of seven screw sloops-of-war of the second class; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. TEN EYCK. I present the joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey "in relation to the union of the States." They are under the seal of the State, and I ask that they be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows: *Joint Resolutions on the state of the Union, passed by the Legislature of New Jersey.*

Whereas the people of New Jersey, conforming to the opinion of "the Father of his Country," consider the unity of the Government, which constitutes the people of the United States one people, a main pillar in the edifice of their independence, the support of their tranquillity at home and peace abroad, of their prosperity, and of that liberty which they so highly prize; and properly estimating the immense value of their national Union to their individual happiness, they cherish a cordial, habitual, and inviolable attachment to it as the palladium of their political safety and prosperity: Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it is the duty of every good citizen, in all suitable and proper ways, to stand by and sustain the Union of the States as transmitted to us by our fathers.*

2. *And be it resolved, That the Government of the United States is a National Government, and the Union it was*

designed to perfect is not a mere compact or league; and that the Constitution was adopted in a spirit of mutual compromise and concession by the people of the United States, and can only be preserved by the constant recognition of that spirit.

3. *And be it resolved, That however undoubted may be the right of the General Government to maintain its authority and enforce its laws over all parts of the country, it is equally certain that forbearance and compromise are indispensable at this crisis to the perpetuity of the Union; and that it is the dictate of reason, wisdom, and patriotism, peacefully to adjust whatever differences exist between the different sections of our country.*

4. *And be it resolved, That the resolutions and propositions submitted to the Senate of the United States by Hon. JOHN J. CARRINGTON, of Kentucky, for the compromise of the questions in dispute between the people of the northern and of the southern States, or any other constitutional method of settling the slave question permanently, will be acceptable to the people of the State of New Jersey, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey be requested, and earnestly urged, to support these resolutions and propositions.*

5. *And be it resolved, That as the Union of these States is in imminent danger unless the remedies before suggested be speedily adopted, then, as a last resort, the State of New Jersey hereby makes application, according to the terms of the Constitution, of the Congress of the United States, to call a convention (of the States) to propose amendments to said Constitution.*

6. *And be it resolved, That such of the States as have in force laws which interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of the other States either in regard to their persons or property, or which militate against the just exercise of that part of the Constitution that provides that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," are earnestly urged and requested, for the sake of peace and the Union, to repeal all such laws.*

7. *And be it resolved, That his Excellency, Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rowland M. Price, Thomas D. Sikes, and William C. Alexander, be appointed commissioners to confer with Congress, and our sister States, and urge upon them the importance of carrying into effect the principles and objects of the foregoing resolutions.*

8. *And be it resolved, That the commissioners above named, in addition to their other powers, be authorized to meet with those now or hereafter to be appointed by our sister State of Virginia, and such commissioners of other States as have been or may hereafter be appointed, to meet at Washington on the 4th day of February next.*

9. *And be it resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey, and to the Governors of the several States.*

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Mr. President—

Mr. PEARCE. I ask the Senator from New Jersey to give way for one moment to enable me to submit a motion making an appropriation bill the order of the day for to-day, at two o'clock.

Mr. TEN EYCK. If I do not lose the floor by that, I will consent.

Several Senators. Certainly not.

Mr. PEARCE. I move, now, that the Indian appropriation bill be taken up and made the special order of the day, for this day at two o'clock.

Mr. GREEN. I move to amend that by saying, "one o'clock to-morrow." We ought to have one day for private bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the condition of the question. The Senator from Maryland moves that the Indian appropriation bill be taken up and made the special order for two o'clock to-day. The Senator from Missouri moves to amend by making it the special order for one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. BRAGG. I thought that, in accordance with the motion I made last week, Friday of each week had been set aside for the consideration of private bills. I may be under a mistake about it. Perhaps it applied only to last Friday; but I thought it applied to every Friday, in accordance with the usage of the Senate heretofore.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed by the Secretary, that that resolution applied only to last Friday.

Mr. BRAGG. I hope it will be made to apply to this and all other Fridays, during the session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That must be the subject of a motion.

Mr. BRAGG. We have had but part of one day during the session devoted to private bills, and that was only a portion of last Friday. Unless some time is devoted to private bills, a great many of the claimants now before Congress will have no possible chance to get their claims allowed; and many of them are undoubtedly just, and ought to pass. In this stage, I do not know that any motion is proper; I merely bring the matter to the attention of the Senate. I think we ought to devote to-day, after the speech of my

friend from California, to the consideration of private bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri. Mr. ANTHONY. I would suggest Monday instead of to-morrow.

The question being put on the amendment of Mr. GREEN, there were—ayes twelve.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not think the question is understood on this side of the Senate. I understand the chairman of the Committee on Finance asks that the Indian appropriation bill be made the order of the day for to-day at two o'clock. The Senator from Missouri moves to amend, and postpone the appropriation bill until to-morrow, at one o'clock. We are now voting on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri to postpone the bill until to-morrow, at one o'clock, instead of taking it to-day, at two o'clock, as I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, will the Senate take up the Indian appropriation bill, and make it the special order for to-morrow, at one o'clock, that being the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri to the motion of the Senator from Maryland. On this question, the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will divide the Senate again.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 12; yeas 19; no quorum voting.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas, 7; nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. BRAGG, CINGHAM, GREEN, LATHAM, FITZGERALD, FOLTZ, and POWELL—7.

NAYS—Messrs. ANTHONY, BAYARD, BIELER, BINGHAM, BRIGHT, CHANDLER, CLARK, COLBURN, CRITTENDEN, DIXON, DODD, DUNN, FESSENDEN, FOOT, FOSTER, GRIMES, GWIN, HALE, HARTAN, HENPHILL, HUNTER, LEWIS, MORRIS, PERCIVAL, RICE, SANBURY, SEWARD, SIMMONS, SUMNER, TEN EYCK, TRUMBULL, WADE, WILKINSON, and WILSON—34.

So the amendment was rejected; and the question recurring on the motion of Mr. PEARCE, it was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey is entitled to the floor, having yielded it, by unanimous consent, for the proceedings that have just terminated.

Mr. TEN EYCK. I should not persist in claiming the floor, if it were not that I have had the honor of presenting the resolutions of a State upon the all-absorbing matters filling the public mind; and I therefore think it proper to make a motion that the resolutions be printed; and upon that motion I beg leave to submit a few remarks.

Mr. President, these resolutions from New Jersey attract my prompt attention, command my high respect, and claim my full consideration; but, sir, they are not to stop my voice, control my action, or manacle my limbs.

Did I occupy a seat here simply as an agent appointed to perform specific duties, or as an ambassador from a distinct sovereign State, (as is claimed by some to be our true position here,) I should be bound to act in strict accordance with these instructions; for such I do regard them, in effect; but a Senator, in Congress from a State, is a Senator of the United States. The Constitution makes him so, expressly, and though called upon to advance the interests of the State from which he comes, he is bound to guard the general welfare of all the States; the general welfare of the Union, in all its several parts; in its frozen North; its ardent South; on the Atlantic coast; on the Pacific slope; and in the throbbing heart and center of it all.

I regard the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and do not hesitate to say that when, in my opinion, the action of my State comes in conflict with its provisions, although I dearly love her, glory in her fame, and reverence her voice, I still shall yield obedience to that superior law. I hold the Constitution of the Union to be a fundamental frame of government for all the people, of all the States, binding upon each—and each one, individually; supreme within the scope of its authority, and not

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was not agreed to; there being, on a division—ayes 15, noes 21.

Mr. WIGFALL. Mr. President—
Mr. SIMMONS. I would like the Senator from Texas to permit me to fix some day for the consideration of the tariff bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas give way to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CLINGMAN. With the permission of my friend from Texas, (as it is now four o'clock,) I move that the Senate adjourn, and this question will come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I understand the Senator from Texas to yield to that motion.

Mr. WIGFALL. I have no preference about it. I desire to answer the speech that has been made by the Senator from Tennessee. I should as soon do it now as to-morrow. It is a matter of no sort of consequence to me when I speak.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I withdraw the motion.
Mr. SIMMONS. As the Senator from Texas does not seem to be quite ready, I should like to have leave, while he is looking up his papers, to have an assignment made of this bill. I should like to make my motion if he is not quite ready.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas give way to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I am sure the Senator from Texas did not hear the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WIGFALL. No, I did not; but I do not yield the floor.

Mr. TRUMBULL. He only wants to assign a bill for to-morrow.

Mr. GWIN. The Senator from Texas does not lose the floor by it.

Mr. WIGFALL. I will yield for him to make the motion, if I do not lose the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move that the bill which was assigned for to-day at one o'clock, be assigned for to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. PUGH. I object. That bill remains the special order after this.

Mr. GWIN. It goes over of course.

Mr. SIMMONS. I make the motion. I do not suppose a single objection prevents it from being put.

Mr. PUGH. If the Senator from Texas yields the floor, I shall move to adjourn; if not, let him proceed.

Mr. SIMMONS. He yielded the floor to me, not to you. [Laughter.] I move to assign the bill for the collection of revenues, and make it the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being another matter before the Senate—

Mr. PUGH. How does he get it in?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It cannot get in, there being another matter before Senate, and objection being made.

Mr. CAMERON. Allow me an instant. I think the Senator from Texas will give way for a minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas give way to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. WIGFALL. I will give way to anybody if gentlemen will just get through with what they want, and then let me alone.

Mr. CAMERON. I see that it is late. ["Oh, no."] Let me get through. It is strange that a man cannot say a word, without his friends all advising him to a particular course. I desire to move, in order that we shall get along smoothly and easily, that we now go into executive session, and finish up some business all-important to be done there, and allow the Senator from Texas to go on to-morrow, in the morning hour, and then take up these important bills. I move that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. WIGFALL. It is understood that I have the floor for to-morrow, if this motion prevails?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Of course you have the floor.

The question being put on Mr. CAMERON'S motion, there were, on a division—ayes 22, noes 20.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate

proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1861.

The House met at twelve o'clock, m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON.
The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from the Governor of Kentucky certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of that Commonwealth, containing an application to Congress for the call of a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a request that I should immediately place the same before that body. It affords me great satisfaction to perform this duty; and I feel quite confident that Congress will bestow upon these resolutions the careful consideration to which they are eminently entitled, on account of the distinguished and patriotic source from which they proceed, as well as the great importance of the subject which they involve.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1861.

The message and accompanying resolutions were referred to the select committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing an estimate from the chief of ordnance for two important items omitted from the last annual estimates of the Department; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN NEW MEXICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the surveyor general of New Mexico in relation to the numbering of certain private land claims in that Territory; also, a communication from the same source, transmitting documents in the New Mexican private land claim of the heirs of Louis Maria C. de Baca.

The communications were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. NIXON. I ask the consent of the House to present a memorial, signed by one thousand five hundred citizens of Camden, city and county, without distinction of party, asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, or any other constitutional adjustment of the present troubles of the country. I am satisfied that a large majority of the people of the first congressional district of New Jersey are in favor of some reasonable adjustment by Congress of the difficulties which divide and distract the country.

The memorial was laid upon the table.

MEMORIALS FROM UTAH.

Mr. HOOPER, by unanimous consent, presented the memorial of the Governor and Legislature of Utah Territory praying for the construction of a railroad from some point on the Missouri river to Sacramento, California, via either the Box Elder or Lodge Pole creek pass, in the Black hills, Bridges pass, in the Rocky Mountains, Tempanogos or Provo river, and the most practicable pass in the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

The memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory praying for a further appropriation of \$3,000 to the Utah library.

The memorials were severally referred to the Committee on Territories.

RICHARD CHENERY.

Mr. BURCH. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to discharge the Committee of the Whole House from the further consideration of House bill No. 171, for the relief of Richard Chenery.

The bill was read. It appropriates, for the purpose of paying the claim of Richard Chenery, of California, for furnishing and delivering, according to contract, to George P. Armstrong, temporary Indian agent for the tribes of Indians

on Russian river and at Clear lake, (as per Armstrong's receipts, dated March 23, and May 23, 1852,) one hundred thousand pounds of beef, at eight cents per pound, as set forth in the certificate of R. McKee, United States Indian agent and disbursing agent for California. The amount is to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to Richard Chenery, or to his legally authorized agent or assignee, upon receiving a full acquittance therefor, signed by Chenery, his agent or assignee.

Mr. SHERMAN. I must call for the regular order of business.

Mr. BURCH. There can be no objection to this bill; and I hope it will be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN. There is no reason why this bill should be taken up to the exclusion of everything else. I think the important public business of the country should be acted on first.

UTAH RESOLUTIONS—AGAIN.

Mr. GROW. I move to reconsider the reference of the resolutions of the Utah Legislature in favor of a Pacific railroad. The Committee on Territories has nothing to do with them. They should go to the committee on the Pacific railroad.

Mr. PHELPS. I think they had better go to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GROW. Well, let them be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

They were so referred.

RESOLUTIONS OF MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. WINDOM, by unanimous consent, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota in regard to a Pacific railroad; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for the regular order of business.

Mr. WELLS. If the gentleman from Ohio will listen to me for a moment, I think he will yield to me. I desire to offer a joint resolution for the consideration of the House, in regard to the condition of the people of Kansas. A great public calamity now hangs over the people of that new State, and I think it is a matter which calls for consideration by Congress. I ask that the resolution which I propose may be considered by the House.

Mr. PHELPS. I object. Let us proceed with the regular order of business.

LOAN BILL.

The SPEAKER. The regular order of business is the consideration of the Senate amendments to the act (H. R. 972) authorizing a loan.

First amendment of the Senate:

After the word "such" insert the word "loan;" so that it will read, "that sealed proposals for such loan," &c.

Mr. PHELPS. I suppose there is no objection to that amendment. Let the question be taken upon it. I desire to say something on the second amendment.

The question was taken; and the first amendment was concurred in.

Second amendment of the Senate:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section: Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act of June 23, 1860, entitled "An act authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of notes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. PHELPS. I hope the House will concur in this amendment of the Senate. When this bill was under consideration in the House last week, I contended that it was the true policy of the Government to exhaust the residue of the loan authorized by the act of 22d June last, before we authorized a new loan to be made. I desired to have the third section of that law so modified that the Secretary of the Treasury might accept the best proposals that should be made by capitalists of the country for so much money as might be needed to defray the current expenses of the Government. The House did not, however, agree in the views which I entertained; and instead of exhausting the old loan, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain nearly fourteen million dollars, the House orders a new loan of \$25,000,000 to be negotiated. The condition of the Treasury, and the condition of the public credit of the country, should admonish us that we should proceed with caution in authorizing a

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guage. I do not bandy epithets. If I choose to notice his language, I notice it; if not, there is an end of it; but I have no epithets to bandy. I do not call upon him to recognize me as having acted the part of a gentleman. He must determine that question for himself. I can appeal with truth to the record of fourteen years in this body to show that I have never made a personal assault upon a Senator except in retort upon provocation. There may have been remarks on the party or the condition of the country, but never personal; and I appeal now to the record to prove that both of the speeches made against me to-day were personal, intended to be personally irritating. The Senator from Massachusetts will not deny that he attempted to make it personal on me. The Senator from Maine followed in the same direction. I protest, therefore, that any one can shield himself from responsibility by intimating that I have made an assault. I made none; but I repelled an attack upon me, and there the matter must end. I do not choose to answer the Senator's question as to what rules of honor or code I live by. That question, of course, will be answered whenever any one has a right to know; but no man has a right to my opinions on that subject.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I recognize my share of the reproach which is thrown upon the Senate on this side of the Chamber for not answering the speech of the Senator from Illinois. I feel that a portion of that censure belongs to me; and I shall endeavor to acquit myself of it as well as I may; but I must appeal to the country to do me this justice, that a man must wait a long while to make an answer to the Senator from Illinois, [laughter:] and, after waiting that long, and getting the floor, I had then to give it up; so that I shall necessarily be short. I mean to occupy but very little time.

I always prefer, when I can make an answer to a speech, if an answer has been written before, perfectly applicable to the case, to do it by way of quotation, instead of giving my own crude suggestions. As I intended to say something in reply to the Senator from Illinois, it occurred to me that there was, in an old book I used to read, an answer to his speech. It is very short, and I will read it. It is written in the fifteenth chapter of second Samuel, fourth verse, [laughter:]

"Absalom said, moreover, Oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!"

[Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

Mr. BAKER. If the Senator will allow me, I want to have the galleries cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no; I will not give way for that.

Mr. President, I presume there was great wit in the quotation of the Senator from New Hampshire. It only shows, as I intimated before, an attempt on that side to avoid argument by seeking to make personal points on an individual. You could not desire any better proof that there is a fixed purpose to avoid the issue, and avoid argument by making personal points on the individual. Hence, I say to that combination, come on; attack after attack; get your quotations in advance, make a prearrangement, and bring them in here, and I am ready to meet you in this discussion. The Senator has furnished the evidence of the truth of what I said of this combination. The Senator from Massachusetts led off in that miserable personal attack; the Senator from Maine follows; and then the Senator from New Hampshire comes in with his written speech to fit the occasion. Now, sir, I expect to give these gentlemen some trouble during this Congress. I know their scheme. I do not mean that they shall break up this Union. I do not mean that they shall plunge this country into war. [Applause in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT called to order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As the galleries cannot keep quiet, I will say no more.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WILSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CLINGMAN. Will a motion to adjourn be in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would.

Mr. CLINGMAN. Then, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. COLLAMER. Let us have an executive session, to refer nominations.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I withdraw the motion on the suggestion of the Senator on my right, prescinding that the session will be a short one.

The motion of Mr. WILSON was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1861.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GURLEY.
The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

ABSTRACTED INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

Mr. RICE. I rise to a privileged question. I have no remarks to make. I simply wish the Secretary to read the first paragraph of a report made by a committee of the House of Representatives. It will explain itself.

The Secretary read, as follows:

"Mr. I. N. MORRIS, from the select committee, made the following supplemental report:

"The select committee, appointed by the House to ascertain the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, submit a supplemental report, embracing the testimony of Hon. Henry M. Rice, of the Senate; Thomas W. Pierce, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Hon. Thomas E. Akers.

"In the first report submitted by your committee, Mr. Rice was referred to as not appearing before them in a manner which somewhat reflected upon him. Not the slightest suspicion, however, was entertained that he was in any way implicated in the fraudulent abstraction of the bonds. Your committee are also gratified in being able to state further, that, at a subsequent interview between them and Mr. Rice, the impression that he intended to treat them and the House with discourtesy, by proposing to submit his testimony in the form of answers to written interrogatories, was wholly removed, and his position left honorable and free from just criticism. Any seeming reflection that may appear to have been cast upon him, was entirely the result of misapprehension. When the facts came to be known, your committee were satisfied that Mr. Rice labored with energy and zeal to aid the Government, and is entitled to the thanks of the House and the country for it."

Mr. RICE. That is all, sir.

PORTS IN THE SECEEDING STATES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no resolutions, the first business in order will be the resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] which comes up as the unfinished business of yesterday; and the question before the Senate is on adopting the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. CLARK.]

Mr. WILSON. I move that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator will allow the vote to be taken upon it; because, if it is laid on the table, it will come up again to-morrow as the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is laid upon the table by a vote of the Senate, it can only come up again by a vote. It will then require a vote of the Senate to take it from the table.

Mr. WILSON. I do not desire to prevent any one from speaking upon the resolution. I simply move to lay it upon the table as a test question to ascertain the judgment of the Senate. If anybody wishes to speak upon it, I will not press the motion.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have heard it intimated that one or two Senators do wish to speak upon it yet. I think it had better be passed by for the present, and let us take up the next resolution.

Mr. WILSON. I do not wish to do anything that shall be considered by any Senator as suppressing debate upon it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire a vote on the adoption of the resolution; but I do not wish to cut off any one from speaking. I had an intimation that one or two Senators would like to speak upon it.

Mr. WILSON. If any one wishes to speak, I will withdraw the motion. If not, I want to make a test question on laying it on the table.

Mr. POWELL. I will ask the Senator to allow it to pass over until Monday. I think there are some Senators who desire to address the Senate upon it.

Mr. WILSON. Certainly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to postpone the resolution until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

TERMINATION OF THE SESSION.

Mr. HUNTER. I do not know that it is strictly in order, but, with the consent of the Senate, I desire to ask some of those gentlemen on the other side whether they can indicate when they shall probably be able to adjourn? It would be very convenient for us to know when we may probably get away. Perhaps the Senator from Maine could indicate when we may probably adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN. I have no knowledge on the subject. I did hear incidentally that a member of the Cabinet, who would be likely to know, said they should probably have no further business for us in the course of a very few days; that they intended to do up some business that was necessary to be done, and then dismiss the Senate. It was not said to me, and therefore I cannot answer for the truth of it, if the question is put to me directly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Several messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, his Secretary.

Mr. MASON. I hope the Senate will take up the resolution I had the honor to submit yesterday in reference to the troops in the city of Washington.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution offered by the Senator the preceding day is first in order, unless the Senator makes a motion to take up the other.

Mr. MASON. Well, let us take up that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next business in order is the resolution offered by the Senator from Virginia, which will be read.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Would a motion to go into executive session be in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would.

Mr. FESSENDEN. I make that motion.

Mr. MASON. I ask for the yeas and nays upon that motion. I think we ought to have the information called for in these resolutions, although it is in the power of gentlemen on the other side to prevent their being taken up.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doxittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, Merrill, Simmons, Sumner, Tes Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chingman, Douglas, Hunter, Mason, Mitchell, Nesmith, Nicholson, Powell, and Thompson—10.

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GURLEY.
The Journal of Saturday last was read and approved.

Several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. G. NICOLAY, his Secretary.

NEW SENATOR.

Mr. COWAN. I beg leave to present the credentials of my colleague, Hon. DAVID WILMOR, Senator elect from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron. I ask that they be read.

The credentials were read; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to Mr. WILMOR, he took his seat in the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letter from the Governor of Indiana:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, March 15, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the request of the General Assembly, I transmit herewith a copy of the joint resolution of that body, adopted on the 11th instant, requesting Congress to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor.

His Excellency Hon. H. HAMLIN,
Vice President of the United States.

8 - INDIANA
March 15, 1861

The joint resolution is as follows:
 A joint resolution requesting Congress to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States.
Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That, when the Constitution of the United States is properly interpreted and duly enforced, as amply sufficient to secure the just rights of the people of all the States of the Union, still as dissatisfaction and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the proper interpretation of that instrument, the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to call a convention of the several States, in accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution thereof, to take into consideration the propriety of amending the same, so that its meaning may be definitely understood in all sections of the Union.
 The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. CLARK. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, if there is no other public business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are two resolutions of the morning hour on the table; but still the Senator's motion is in order.

Mr. CLARK. I wish that my motion be put.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I trust that Senators will allow the resolution of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to be brought up; and if no other Senator desires to address the Senate, I should like to offer a few observations.

Mr. CLARK. I will certainly withdraw my motion, if the Senator from Kentucky desires it.

FORTS IN THE SECEDED STATES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution indicated by himself?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS on the 13th instant:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States; and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same; and if so, whether the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defense and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places, and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender, for any other purpose, and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and, if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. CLARK, to strike out all after the words "United States," where they first occur, in the following words:

"And by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same; and, if so, whether the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defense and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places, and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender, for any other purpose, and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and, if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to trespass long upon the patience of the Senate; but it seems to me, in the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, that this body should not adjourn without expressing some opinion upon the condition of affairs, and without giving some advice which may tend to allay the public apprehension.

In the official relation which I have occupied to

the Senate, I have been of necessity a silent spectator of the scenes passing before us. Since the Congress met, the Confederacy has been dismembered; and, sir, I have sat, as it seemed to me, looking at a drama that was rapidly enacting itself, while many who might have contributed to direct its course were either indifferent or paralyzed.

At a very early period of the session, a number of gentlemen (of whom I was the humblest) made strenuous efforts to have some measure brought to the attention of the Senate, and passed by it, to furnish the basis of a thorough and satisfactory adjustment. Unhappily, all those efforts failed. I foresaw, or thought I foresaw, at an early period of the session, that they would all be futile; and accordingly, more than two months ago, in a brief letter that I had occasion to write to the Governor of Kentucky, I stated that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory plan of adjustment would be proposed by Congress to the States. Unhappily, that, sir, and other predictions in that letter, have been verified by the result; and no man can regret it more sincerely than I do. And now, the other branch of Congress having adjourned, I should regret to see this body depart—the representatives of the States—without the expression of some opinion, or giving some advice which might tend to allay the excitement and apprehensions of the public mind.

Then, sir, as it seemed to me, and as I said, the immediate question was one of peace or war. It remains the immediate question. As it was then, so it is to-day. Whatever may be the possibilities of an ultimate adjustment that may reunite all the States, unquestionably the immediate question now is one of peace or war. The issue will depend upon the policy of the present Administration. What is that policy? About this opinions seem to be divided. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] construes the inaugural of the President to mean peace and conciliation. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FESSENDEN] also says it means peace and conciliation. The President himself certainly uses general terms of conciliation, and expresses a desire for harmony and peace; but it becomes us, sir, to inquire what kind of peace is meant, and upon what terms that peace is to be obtained. We should not delude ourselves, nor should the country be deluded, by general declarations in favor of conciliation and peace, unless that course of policy is to be pursued which will secure these results.

I regret, sir, that I have not been able to construe the inaugural address of the President as it has been construed by other Senators. I freely admit, and I am gratified to be able to say so, that the general expressions employed by that eminent gentleman were expressive of a desire for conciliation, for harmony, and the prevention of bloodshed; but I fear that the policy which he deems it his duty to pursue must inevitably result in a collision of arms and in the effusion of blood, unless it is essentially modified. I will occupy but a moment in reading that portion of the inaugural which seems to be the key of the President's policy on this important point. After declaring that no State or States have a right to separate themselves from the Union, and that all resolves and ordinances to that effect are void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the United States are either insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances—that is to say, I suppose, according to the number engaged and the magnitude of the movement—he proceeds to say:

"I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters—the American people—shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

"In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from

holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices."

And again: towards the close of the address, he says:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assault you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors."

The leading idea, very clearly put forth in what I have read, is, that the President does not recognize, in any sense, the existence of another confederacy of States upon this continent, but that he regards all the proceedings in the lower southern States as insurrectionary and revolutionary; and as the illegal acts of certain "dissatisfied portions of his fellow-countrymen," merely; and that it is his purpose, to the extent of the power confided to him as the Executive of the United States, to execute the laws in all the States, including those which have assumed to withdraw. Beyond the power necessary to collect the duties and imposts, and to maintain, hold, and occupy the forts and other places within those States, and to execute the laws within their borders, "there will," he says, "be no invasion, no using of force among or against the people anywhere." The inference is irresistible, that, to whatever extent force or invasion may be necessary to collect imposts and duties, to hold and maintain the forts and other places within those States, and to execute the laws, force and invasion will be employed, he deeming it to be a simple, plain, constitutional duty to do so. It is true, sir, that the President has qualified these clear and emphatic declarations by the following language:

"The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

I take that qualification to mean that he will not undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places within the withdrawing States, whenever circumstances shall show his inability to do so. Otherwise, and if it means that he will not undertake to exercise these functions if he believes that the effect would be further to irritate the public mind and to make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful, then the course of the President, undoubtedly, would be to pursue that policy which would prevent all irritation, and the slightest possibility of collision or bloodshed. I construe what I first read to be the leading idea of the inaugural, namely, that it is his duty and his purpose to hold the forts, to collect duties and imposts, and to execute the laws; and that this policy is to be modified only by the necessities of the case.

Otherwise, the policy of the President would be simple and immediate. It would be to withdraw the troops, and cease to make Federal authority conflict with that of the confederate States. The view I have taken of his policy is strengthened by the reasons given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, if indeed it is to be evacuated. They are not political, but military reasons. Not because, in the opinion of the Administration, the holding of that fort will irritate the public mind and render conciliation and harmony more difficult; but because, with the military and naval forces now at the command of the Executive, the power does not exist to penetrate to the fort. Senators upon the other side of the Chamber know that is the reason. It is a military, not a political reason. Unless the purpose of the President is to employ force to the extent necessary to hold these forts and to execute these laws, and if he really intends a peace policy, he will instantly withdraw the troops from that fort for political, not for military reasons. But the military necessity is the only ground on which the abandonment of Sumter is to be excused by the Senators who sit opposite to me; that is the only ground on which it is excused by the public press of the dominant party.

Then, sir, I think I am justified in construing the inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the confederate States; that he will execute the laws in all those States, and collect duties and imposts to the ex-

was. But recollect that the approval of those who can be bought by special legislation may not compensate you for the loss of others who have followed your standard from a devotion to principle and who they thought you shared with them and who will not follow you when convinced that those principles no longer animate you, if they ever did. [Renewed applause on the Democratic side.]

To not count too securely upon the result in 1900. Recollect there will be gathered against you then men not drawn together under "orders," but coming as volunteers; men battling for homes and principles and liberty; men waging the fight that was waged in the country more than once in the century past; men standing upon principles proclaimed, defended, and illustrated by the bravest and best Americans that ever trod American soil. They will be there as volunteers; they will come from the farms and the woods, from the hills and from the valleys; and it will be a mighty host. Against them you may throw successfully your cohorts purchased by payment actually made and promises of things to be done, and then again you may not.

I have great reliance in American manhood when once aroused. Do not think that this defiance of their rights, this throwing to the winds of your own promises and your own professions, this resolution for classes against the masses, this iniquitous measure, will go unchallenged. Money again will be talked about at the people. Men will be gathered upon the street corners again. Again they will be making the gestures that the gentleman from Iowa made so artistically. Again the plain people will be found in conversation, in discussion; and these little groups, let me warn you, will assemble East and West and North and South, and great meetings will grow from them; and they will not assemble to praise or thank you. You may find that all the British friends you have gathered in your endeavor to ingratiate yourself with the old "mother" who tried to strangle us in our infancy [laughter on the Democratic side], to assassinate us in the days of our youth, and who now, through you, is using us may fall short of your needs.

All the help you can get from corporations, with all the power of the money which you give them out of the people's purse, expecting that a goodly portion of it will be used for your benefit—all this superadded may not be enough. We will appeal to American manhood, to American patriotism. We will have again opened in this land a spirit of inquiry and earnest discussion. Do not flatter yourselves that when the great conflict of 1900 is on we shall not be heard from; and let me warn you that when the battle is fought and the victory won it may not be necessary to go to the White House or to the "vine-clad cottage" at Canton, Ohio, with congratulations, but across the mighty Mississippi and over the prairies of the great West to a modest little home in Lincoln, Neb. [Great applause on the Democratic side.]

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House bill No. 1 "to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes," and had come to no resolution thereon.

PRINTING DOCUMENTS FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to have printed and bound all documents for use of said committee that it may deem necessary in connection with subjects in relation to appropriations being considered, or to be considered, by the said committee during the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The resolution was agreed to.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present for reference to the appropriate committee, when organized, a certain concurrent resolution of the State of Texas, requesting the calling of a constitutional convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States when a sufficient number of States shall concur therein. Inasmuch as this is a matter of some importance, I wish to ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. And not for reference to a committee?

Mr. LANHAM. And to be referred to the appropriate committee when appointed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas requests that the resolution be printed in the RECORD for the information of the House. Is there any objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The resolution is as follows:

Concurrent resolution, S. C. R. No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America provided that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments to said Constitution; and Whereas, the senate of the State of Texas, the house of representatives of the State of Texas concurring, do hereby petition and request the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to said Constitution as soon as the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States of the United States of America shall concur in this resolution by applying to Congress to call said convention.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State do, and is hereby, directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Congressmen from Texas, and to the governor of each State at once, and to the legislatures of the several States as they convene, with a request of them to concur with us in this resolution.

D. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Approved June 5, 1899.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, including resolutions unanimously adopted by that chamber on June 1, 1899, requesting legislation authorizing the appointment of commercial attachés to the principal embassies and legations of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 11, 1899.

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP NICARAGUA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, as a case not acted upon by the Fifty-fifth Congress, a report from the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers, relating to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the Government of the United States by the owners and late master of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 11, 1899.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, including the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, with accompanying documents.

The attention of Congress is called to the request of the Secretary of State that 2,500 copies of the report be printed for the use of the Bureau.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 11, 1899.

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP ALBERT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, as a case not acted upon by the Fifty-fifth Congress, a report from the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers, relating to the claim of Capt. B. Telefsen, of the Norwegian steamer *Albert*, against the Government of the United States for \$300,000, being the expenses incurred by him in consequence of a violation of article 13 of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827 between the United States and Sweden and Norway.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 11, 1899.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine, indefinitely, on account of important business.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE ERMENTROUT.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have been delegated by the Congressional delegation from my State to announce the death of Hon. DANIEL ERMENTROUT, a Representative from the Ninth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, which took place on the 17th of September. He was a member of the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

I move the adoption of the resolutions I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolutions will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. DANIEL ERMENTROUT, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to unanimously; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

or to drop the amendment. It keeps the committees all the time burdened with the duty of watching and scrutinizing these long and cumbersome bills and looking to see if these provisions are in, and after they are put in to watch and see that they are not dropped out.

As the Senator from Missouri said on Saturday, he introduced several years ago a carefully drawn general bridge bill, and it was passed through the Senate twice. The House has refused to pass it. When there is constant danger of improper legislation being passed on this subject, and when there is a constant burden on the committee, if they desire to prevent discrimination, to scrutinize these bills, why the House refused to pass that bill is more than I can comprehend.

But until the House will see fit to pass a bill which the Senate has passed, providing general legislation and making it the duty of these companies to go to the Secretary of War and get their permission under a general law, just as we now go before the Postmaster-General and get a post route under the general law, the burden will devolve on those who think there should be no discrimination to watch every one of these bills. We had this same trouble for years and years with the post routes, and at last, to get rid of the trouble, Congress passed general legislation, and it ought to be done in this case.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate, and section 6 will be stricken out.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is the one the Senate inserted?

Mr. VEST. It is the amendment of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be disagreed to.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the New York Furniture Warehousemen's Association, praying for the construction of a new post-office building in the city of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of New York, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City, of Joseph A. Greene and sundry other citizens of Brooklyn, and of Charles A. Larson, N. J. Nelson, and C. F. Flodgirt, of Brooklyn, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the New York Furniture Warehousemen's Association, and a petition of the Manufacturers' Association, of New York, praying that an appropriation be made to continue the pneumatic-tube service in the city of New York; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Rev. C. E. Roming, of Brooklyn; Rev. John D. Long, of Babylon, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, firearms, and opium in the New Hebrides; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Olean, N. Y., and a petition of the congregations of sundry Presbyterian churches of Rochester, N. Y., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to maintain the parity of the money of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAPP presented the following joint resolution of the legislature of Minnesota; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the Record:

[Memorial to Congress. State of Minnesota. Thirty-second session of the legislature. S. F. No. 94.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Minnesota making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota: SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of Minnesota hereby makes application to the Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Approved February 9, 1901.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, P. E. Hanson, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy with the original resolution in my office of a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Minnesota, being senate file No. 94, duly approved February 9, 1901, filed in this office February 9, 1901, and that said copy is a true and correct transcript of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in St. Paul, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

P. E. HANSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of 72 citizens of Waukegan, Wis., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TELLER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Montrose and Fort Lupton, in the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pueblo, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an adequate and permanent supply of living water for irrigation purposes for the Pima and Papago Indians in Arizona; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Lupton, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Hebron, Nebr., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MONEY presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Las Vegas, N. Mex., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the people of the Territory of New Mexico in the free use of the waters of the Rio Grande River; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Las Vegas Board of Trade at a meeting held in the city of Las Vegas, N. Mex., on February 12, 1901:

Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill commonly known as the "Culberson-Stephens bill," S. 3794, the same having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas the purpose and effect of said measure is to restrict the people of the Territory of New Mexico in the free use of the waters of the Rio Grande River, and would result in the destruction of all horticultural and agricultural interests already established in this Territory along the valley of said river, and to hinder and prevent all future development in such valley of said interests, and as well contains an admission of a duty on the part of the United States toward the Republic of Mexico to burden one of the great industries of New Mexico with an obligation which, if it exists at all, does not rest upon irrigable lands along the Rio Grande River; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Las Vegas, on behalf of 10,000 people in this locality, whom it represents, earnestly protests against the passage of said bill, and hereby respectfully requests members of Congress of the United States who feel a friendly interest in the development and progress of New Mexico to join in a vigorous support to defeat a measure so destructive to one of our leading industries.

GEO. P. MONEY,

Secretary of Las Vegas Board of Trade.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Attleboro, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the directors of the Marine National Bank and sundry other banking firms of Bath, Me., praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks and banking capital; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5978) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appear in suits brought by States relative to school lands, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 14th instant, authorizing the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water and for other necessary works for the reclamation of the public lands within the arid and semiarid regions of the United States, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it with amendments, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. SHOFF on the 13th instant, proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it favorably, and submitted a report thereon, and moved that it be referred

the senatorial direct-election commission of the State of Oklahoma. It shall be the duty of said legislative commission to urge action by the legislatures of the several States and by the Congress of the United States to the end that a convention may be called as provided in section 1 hereof. The members of said commission shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 4. That the governor of the State of Oklahoma is hereby directed forthwith to transmit certified copies of this joint resolution and application to both Houses of the United States Congress, to the governor of each State in the Union, and to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

GEORGE W. BELLAMY,
President of the Senate.
WM. H. MURRAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 9, 1908.

C. N. HASKELL,
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Department of State:

I, Bill Cross, secretary of state of the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 9, relating to the calling of a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and providing for the appointment of a senatorial election commission of the State of Oklahoma.

Approved, January 9, 1908.

The original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed my official seal.

Done at the city of Guthrie this 29th day of January, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

BILL CROSS, Secretary of State.
By LEO MEYER, Deputy.

The people of Oklahoma directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1908. (Oklahoma primary law, 1908. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

OREGON.

STATE OF OREGON,
Office of the Secretary of State:

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint resolution No. 7 with the original of said joint resolution No. 7, with the indorsements thereon, filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 10th day of March, 1903, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 12th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, Secretary of State.

Senate joint resolution 7.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, That, under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The people of Oregon directly nominate United States Senators under protection of the law of 1904. (Oregon primary law, 1904. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 10.] IN THE SENATE, February 6, 1901.

Whereas a large number of state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions, within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore be it

Resolved (if the house of representatives concur), That the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which

amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this concurred resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. W. SMILEY,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The foregoing resolution concurred in February 6, A. D. 1901.

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Acting Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 13th day of February, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of concurrent resolution of the general assembly No. 10.

[SEAL.]

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania primary laws, 1906, chapter 10; 1907, chapter 160. Mandatory; state wide; direct, except for state offices.

Rhode Island primary laws, 1902, chapter 1078. Mandatory; local; direct or indirect.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The people of South Carolina nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (South Carolina primary laws, 1888, chap. 9; 1896, chap. 25; 1900, chap. 211; 1903, chap. 73; 1905, chap. 409. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 2, as passed by the legislature of 1907, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 18th day of March, 1908.

[SEAL.]

D. D. WIPF, Secretary of State,
By J. L., Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint resolution 2.—A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein):

Whereas the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States frequently interferes with important legislative duties, and has in many States resulted in charges of bribery and corruption; and

Whereas the sentiment of the majority of the people of this State is in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the electors of the State, that under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the electors of the several States.

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of South Dakota.

M. J. CHANEY,
Speaker of the House.

Attest: JAMES W. CONE, Chief Clerk.

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
President of the Senate.

Attest: L. H. SIMONS,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as house joint resolution No. 2.

JAMES W. CONE, Chief Clerk.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Office Secretary of State, ss:

Filed February 2, 1907, at 5 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF, Secretary of State.

The people of South Dakota directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1907. (South Dakota primary laws, 1907, chap. 139. Mandatory; state wide; direct; includes United States Senators.)

TENNESSEE.

Joint resolution No. 15.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of the state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on several occasions recently adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provided that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the

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February 13, 1901

Mr. OWEN. I am about to read it now:
 Joint memorial No. 2.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of the state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote; and Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Idaho that the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the legislature of the State of Idaho favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing President, Vice-President, and United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our Representatives in Congress.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 14th day of February, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1901.

GLENN P. MCKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 5 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 26th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 2, entitled "A memorial requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people," originated in the senate of Idaho during the sixth session.

WM. V. HELFRICH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President—
 The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. HEYBURN. I trust the Senator from Oklahoma will yield, merely that I may say that while that is certified by the Republican secretary of state, the certificate is of a resolution passed by a Democratic legislature. McKinley was the speaker of the house, but it was a Democratic legislature, and the resolution does not represent the Republican views of Idaho. That was a legislature—

Mr. OWEN. I am willing to let the Republican views of Idaho be represented by the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; but I was not going to give the Republican views on this occasion. I stand ready to give them at any time; but I did not want the impression to go out that that was the action of a Republican legislature.

Mr. OWEN. The people of Idaho directly nominate United States Senators. (Idaho primary laws, 1903, p. 360. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.)

ILLINOIS.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 5 of the forty-third general assembly, adopted by the senate February 10, 1903, and concurred in by the house April 9, 1903, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield this 10th day of March, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. ROSE,
Secretary of State.

Whereas by direct vote of the people of the State of Illinois at a general election held in said State on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902, it was voted that this general assembly take the necessary steps under Article V of the Constitution of the United States to bring about the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States the Congress of the United States shall call a convention for proposing amendments: Now, therefore, in obedience to the expressed will of the people as expressed at the said election, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring herein), That application be, and is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the

Constitution of the United States, as provided for in said Article V; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state do furnish to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each, one copy of this resolution, properly certified under the great seal of the State.

Adopted by the senate February 10, 1903.

J. H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.
 W. A. NORTHCOTT,
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 9, 1903.

JNO. A. REEVE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
 JOHN H. MILLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The people of Illinois now directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1903. (Illinois primary laws, 1903. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

Indiana passed a similar resolution, only it relates to United States Senators alone.

INDIANA.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Office of Secretary of State:*

I, Fred A. Sims, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, and being the officer who under the constitution and laws thereof is the custodian of the enrolled acts of the general assembly, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and complete copy of the house joint resolution No. 4, approved March 11, 1907, and filed in the office of the secretary of state, as the law provides.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis, this 19th day of March, 1908.

[SEAL.]

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.
 FRANK I. GRUBBS,
Deputy.

Chapter 299.—Joint resolution of the sixty-fifth general assembly of the State of Indiana, making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. (H. 4, joint resolution. Approved March 11, 1907.)

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That the legislature of the State of Indiana hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

Indiana primary laws, 1907, chapter 282. Partly mandatory, partly optional; local; direct.

IOWA.

STATE OF IOWA, *Secretary of State:*

I, W. C. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 2, making application to the United States Congress to call convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Adopted by the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa March 12, A. D. 1907, as the same appears of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, April 20, 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. C. HAYWARD,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint resolution 2.—Making application to United States Congress to call convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That the legislature of the State of Iowa hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

Approved March 12, A. D. 1907.

STATE OF IOWA, *Secretary of State:*

I, W. C. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 9 as passed by the thirty-third gen-

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 February 21, 1901

He also presented petitions of 7 citizens of Providence and Vernon, 113 citizens of Woonsocket, 46 citizens of Providence, 44 citizens of Anthony and Arctic, 54 citizens of Newport, and of 550 citizens, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Willard; of Local Union No. 335, United Mine Workers of America, of Marquisville, and of Local Union No. 916, United Mine Workers of America, of Hiteman, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Ottumwa; of International Association of Machinists Union No. 273, of Boone; of Coopers' Union No. 126, of Ottumwa; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 63, of Ottumwa, and of Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union No. 107, of Council Bluffs, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, and of Local Union No. 763, American Federation of Labor, of Oklahoma Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Glidden, Hopkinton, Jefferson, Cedar Falls, Woodbine, Grundy Center, Walnut, Lewis, Griswold, and Osage, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church, of West Union, Iowa, remonstrating against the repeal of the anticantonee law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the German Republican Society, of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 180, of Fargo, N. Dak., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Meriden, N. H., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Webster, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Joe Hooker Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels at each of the Government navy-yards having the necessary facilities to do the work; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration, and favoring an educational qualification for the right of franchise; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of 5,000 citizens of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 165, of Duluth; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 294, of Duluth, and of Typographical Union No. 136, of Duluth, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of F. W. Grossman and 6 other citizens, of Seth H. Parker and 33 other citizens, of E. W. Holbrook and 80 other citizens, and of T. F. Upham and 19 other citizens of Duluth, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUBOIS presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 271, American Federation of Labor, of Boise, Idaho, and a petition of Local Union No. 398, Carpenters and Joiners, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON. I present a petition of the legislature of Montana praying for the opening of certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

Senate joint memorial No. 2.

The honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the seventh legislative assembly of the State of Montana, respectfully represent:

1. That on October 15, 1882, by proclamation of the President of the United States, a portion of the then Crow Indian Reservation was thrown open to settlement.
2. That there was excepted and reserved in the said proclamation certain considerable and choice tracts from which any member of said tribe of Crow Indians was permitted to select a one-quarter section of land, to be then allotted by the Government to the said Indian in severalty.
3. That a considerable number of segregated and isolated tracts of said lands so excepted by proclamation of the President still remain unselected by and unallotted to any Indians.
4. That said segregated and isolated remaining unselected and unallotted tracts are surrounded by improved ranches and farms artificially irrigated and in a high state of productive cultivation, and are themselves choice agricultural lands, greatly desired by settlers, who would irrigate, cultivate, and improve same if permitted so to do, settling upon them under the provision of the United States homestead laws.

Wherefore your memorialists earnestly pray and urge your honorable bodies for the necessary action and legislation to prevent this anomalous condition of said tracts, and speedily open the same up for the settlement of our citizens.

FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.
FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 26, 1901.

Filed February 26, 1901, at 11.55 a. m.

J. K. TOOLE, Governor.

GEO. M. HAYS, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss.:

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation, and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Senate joint memorial No. 2," enacted by the seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. HAYS,

Secretary of State.

Mr. GIBSON. I also present a petition of the legislature of Montana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

Joint concurrent resolution No. 2.

Resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the national House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposed amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Montana that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the legislature of the State of Montana favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.
GEO. H. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1901.

Filed February 21, 1901, at 5 p. m.

J. K. TOOLE, Governor.

GEO. M. HAYS, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss.:

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Joint concurrent resolution No. 2," enacted by the seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 21st day of February, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great

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praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petition of William Patten, of Liberty Grove, and 19 other citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARD presented resolutions adopted by the Newman Club, of Los Angeles, Cal., and resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Barbara County, Cal., expressing sympathy at the death of the late President McKinley and denouncing the crime of anarchy; which were ordered to lie on the table, to be referred to the select committee when appointed.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

[Senate enrolled No. 102. S. J. R. No. 443, file 154. Introduced by Mr. Palmer.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That application is hereby made to the Congress, under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the senators elect.

E. V. CHILSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the members elect.

LEWIS M. MILLER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby they may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

[House enrolled No. 378. Concurrent resolution No. 14. Dennis.]

Concurrent resolution asking Congress for certain legislation.

Whereas the heroes of the war for the preservation of the Union are fast passing away; and

Whereas it is fitting that the memory of those heroes and their brave deeds should be kept prominently in the minds of the youth of this country, that they may be respected and honored as their patriotism merits; therefore

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to take appropriate action for the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby he may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril; and

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use all proper means to secure legislation by Congress appropriate to this id; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to President McKinley and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN J. CARTON,
Speaker of the House.

ROBERT B. LOOMIS,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

A. T. BLISS, Governor.

Approved June 6, 1901.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Typographical Union No. of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the unese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on immigration.

He also presented a petition of Leather Workers' Union No. of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 257, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the ry-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ohio County and Upshur County and of the General Baptist Association, all of the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislature of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

[Senate joint memorial to Congress. State of Oregon, twenty-first session of the legislature.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon: SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of Oregon hereby makes application to the Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by a direct vote of the people.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Adopted by the senate February 23, 1901.

C. W. FULTON,
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house February 23, 1901.

L. B. REEDER,
Speaker of the House.

[Indorsed.]

S. J. M. No. 11. S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk. Filed February 23, 1901. F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state.

United States of America, State of Oregon.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Salem, Oreg., March 11, 1901.

I, F. I. Dunbar, do hereby certify that I am the secretary of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State; that the foregoing transcript of senate joint memorial No. 11, of the Twenty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1901, has been by me compared with the original copy of the said senate joint memorial No. 11, now on file in this office, and that it is a true and correct transcript thereof and the whole of said original senate joint memorial No. 11.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State.

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Celilo, in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

Senate joint memorial No. 9.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent:

That the Columbia River, with the exception of the distance between The Dalles and Celilo, in the State of Oregon, is navigable for boats of average tonnage from the Pacific Ocean to Kettle Falls, in the State of Washington, a distance of more than 700 miles.

That, owing to the topography of the country through which the river flows, the producers of the vast region known as the "Columbia Basin," which comprises an area of not less than 2,300,000 acres, mostly arable land, can reach the markets of the world with their products only by means of the channel of the Columbia River, and for that reason, that the removal of all obstructions to navigation therein, and the consequent reduction of transportation rates, is a matter of urgent necessity.

That the obstructions to the navigation alluded to can be overcome by the construction of a properly equipped canal and locks between the points named.

That the Government of the United States has abandoned its plans for a boat railway between said points.

That a careful survey and plans for such a canal and locks, with detailed drawings and estimates, have been made under the direction of Capt. W. Harts, Engineer Corps, United States Army, which show that the probable cost of such improvement would not exceed \$3,800,000.

Your memorialists therefore pray that an appropriation be immediately made for the construction of said improvement.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Marion, ss:

I, S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

S. L. MOORHEAD, Chief Clerk.

Mr. SIMON. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Oregon, favoring an appropriation for holding a centennial exposition in honor of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific coast in the city of Portland during the year 1905. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on International Expositions.

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February 23, 1901

Office and stating the causes for which such withdrawals were made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EXCISE BOARD OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the operations of the excise board of the District of Columbia for the license year ending October 31, 1901; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOONER BETSEY AND LUCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Betsy and Lucy*, Joseph Crown, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SENATORS FROM IOWA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the credentials of WILLIAM B. ALLISON, chosen by the legislature of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1903; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the credentials of JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER, chosen by the legislature of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the remainder of the term beginning March 4, 1901; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to inquire whether it is not necessary for the newly elected Senator to be sworn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of opinion that it will be necessary whenever he comes in. The junior Senator from Iowa is not in the Chamber at present.

Mr. DOLLIVER was subsequently escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. ALLISON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BURTON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Centralia, Humboldt, Topeka, Sego, Dover, Detroit, Victor, Olsburg, Lehigh, Cedarvale, Bridgeport, Moundridge, Wilson, Marysville, Ransom, Coffeyville, Durham, Claffin, McCracken, Hoyt, Lucas, Conway Springs, Peabody, Michigan Valley, Odin, Pontiac, Hartford, Page, Kirwin, Tecumseh, Mound City, Day, Hutchinson, Industry, Oskaloosa, Gaylord, Lawrence, Osborne, Augusta, Denmark, McPherson, Abilene, Hillsboro, Downs, Rosehill, Manchester, and Clifton, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Whiteside, St. Albans, Reedy, and Davis, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Spring Gap, Wadestown, and Antioch, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. QUARLES presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Bayfield, Wis., remonstrating against the repeal of the antitea law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a national park in the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 182, of Madison; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 284, of Janesville; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 329, of Fond du Lac; of Coopers' Local Union No. 46, of West Superior; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 25, of Milwaukee; of Marine Council No. 1, of Milwaukee, and of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Council of Racine; of Machinists' Local Union No. 451, of Oshkosh; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 657, of Shelbygan; of Retail Clerks' Protective Union No. 375, of Marinette, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Henry C. Jebel Post, No. 175, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, of Birnamwood, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE presented the petitions of E. G. Johnson and 50 other citizens of Hartford, of Oscar Gusarson and 58 other citizens of Brandon, and of V. A. Wood and 50 other citizens of Dell Rapids, all in the State of South Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of Bricklayers' Local Union No. 12, of Lynn; of Journeymen Plumbers' Local Union No. 30, of Fitchburg; of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Local Union No. 182, of Lynn, and of Stone Masons' Local Union No. 21, of Worcester, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 238, American Federation of Labor, of Brockton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER presented the petition of P. J. Beltz and sundry other citizens of Buxton, N. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the North Dakota Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Convention, praying for the adoption of a penny postage system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of Theodore Sany and sundry other citizens of Fort Wayne; of William R. Williams and sundry other citizens of Economy; of Peter Soller of Shelbyville; of A. A. J. Pickens and sundry other citizens of Chambersburg; of Zach Taylor and sundry other citizens of Washington; of Herman Kresel and sundry other citizens of Westville; of M. E. Lindenman and sundry other citizens of Mishawaka; of A. L. Miller and sundry other citizens of Thayer; of F. A. Arnold of Osgood; of A. Worley and sundry other citizens of Palmyra, of the Farmersburg Cooperative Creamery and sundry citizens of Farmersburg; of O. R. Werking and sundry other citizens of Hagerstown; of Joseph Berg and sundry other citizens of Klappville; of George Bachtel and sundry other citizens of Wakarusa; of the Cumberland Cooperative Creamery Company and sundry citizens of Cumberland; of John Stipp and sundry other citizens of Clear Creek; of Jason W. Newby and sundry other citizens of Spiceland; of T. R. Tucker and sundry other citizens of Salem; of L. Caplan and sundry other citizens of Salamonia; of H. Y. Van Norman and sundry other citizens of Lafayette, and John Hall and sundry other citizens of Lucerne, all in the State of Indiana; of the Milk Shippers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., and of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CARMACK. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Tennessee, favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution No. 40.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions, within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of the proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which was adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing that it is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Tennessee that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring. That the general assembly of the State of Tennessee favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided in article 5 of the said constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each State of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted March 20, 1901.

NEWTON H. WHITE,

Speaker of the Senate.

E. B. WILSON,

Speaker of the House.

Approved, March 27, 1901.

BENTON McMILLIN, Governor.

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March 27, 1901

control of the affairs of the Republican party, and therefore in control of government.

Mr. President, I now submit the resolutions or abstract of laws of 37 States, over three-fourths of the States of the Union, which have shown themselves as favoring election of Senators by direct vote of the people or by direct nominations, either by these resolutions or by actual practice in primaries.

I know that the leaders of the Republican party in the United States Senate will refuse to comply with the express desire of over three-fourths of the States in this matter, but they ought not to be understood by the people of the United States to have done this in ignorance, and for that reason I propose to insert in the Record the attitude of the 37 States that favor the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and merely ask the simple question:

"Do the people rule?"

As it would take considerable time to read all these resolutions, I ask the consent of the Senate to insert them without reading except in so far as they may be needed.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

ALABAMA.

House joint resolution 56. By Mr. Bulger.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that whenever two-thirds of both Houses (of Congress) shall deem it necessary, the Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution; or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes; and

Whereas the legislatures of 27 States have applied to the Congress of the United States for the submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama (the senate concurring). That the Sixty-first Congress of the United States is requested, and by this resolution application is made by the legislature of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States in its sixty-first session, to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be certified by the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of the United States.

We, Cyrus B. Brown, clerk of the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama, special session, 1909, and James A. Kyle, secretary of the senate of Alabama, special session, 1909, do hereby certify that the page hereto attached contains a true, accurate, and literal copy of house joint resolution No. 56, introduced in the legislature of Alabama by Hon. Thomas L. Bulger, representative from Tallapoosa County, Ala., as the same appears of record in our respective offices. We do further certify that the said house joint resolution No. 56 has been adopted by the house of representatives and senate of Alabama at the special session of the legislature of Alabama for 1909.

Witness our hands this 10th day of August, A. D. 1909, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth year.

CYRUS B. BROWN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives of Alabama.

J. A. KYLE,

Secretary of the Senate of Alabama.

The people of Alabama nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws; optional; state wide; direct; 1903, p. 356.)

Arizona primary laws, 1905, chapter 68. Mandatory; state wide; convention system.

ARKANSAS.

House concurrent resolution No. 17.—Making an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives and senate of the general assembly of the State of Arkansas. That the legislature of the said State of Arkansas, on behalf of the said State, hereby make application, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Congress to call a convention to be composed of delegates from the several States of the United States, which convention when assembled shall propose an amendment to the said Constitution a provision whereby Members of the United States Senate shall be elected by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

That a certified copy of this resolution shall be immediately transmitted by the governor to the President of the United States, to be by him presented to the Congress of the United States.

Approved April 25, 1901.

The people of Arkansas nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws, 1905, chap. 328. Optional; rudimentary.)

CALIFORNIA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Department of State:

I, C. F. Curry, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate joint resolution No. 2, Statutes of 1900, with the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Also, that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, Cal., the 10th day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL]

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.
By J. ROESCH, Deputy.

Chapter VII.—Senate joint resolution No. 2.—Relative to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years;" and

Whereas the present system for the election of United States Senators is subject to severe public criticism and divided public opinion arising from various causes: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of California, and the assembly, jointly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to vote for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the electors of the respective States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THOS. FLINT, Jr.,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

ALDEN ANDERSON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

The people of California nominate United States Senators by direct nomination through primary. (Primary laws. Mandatory in cities over 7,500, elsewhere optional; 1901, chap. 193; 1903, chap. 44; 1905, chaps. 179, 366; 1907, chaps. 340, 352.)

COLORADO.

An act requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and urging an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of each State.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States by the State of Colorado and the legislature of said State of Colorado to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. The general assembly of the State of Colorado desires to present and urge before the convention to be called, as provided in section 1 of this act, an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which shall provide for choosing Senators of the United States by the voters of each State, in lieu of the provision of said section 3, Article I, which requires that Senators of the United States shall be chosen in each State by the legislature thereof.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the State of Colorado shall transmit one copy of this act to the President of the United States, one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, one copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and one copy to the governor of each State, to the end that appropriate action may be had and taken by the Congress of the United States whenever and as soon as two-thirds in number of the States of this Union shall make similar application.

Approved April 1, 1901.

I, Alfred C. Montgomery, secretary to the governor, State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate bill No. 13, by Senator Parks, asking for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators, as the same is found on pages 115 and 116, in the Session Laws of Colorado, 1901.

ALFRED C. MONTGOMERY.

Colorado primary laws, 1887, page 347. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.

Connecticut primary laws, 1905, chapter 273; 1907, special acts, chapter 321. Rudimentary general law; optional direct primary law for Manchester.

Delaware primary laws, 1897, chapter 393; 1903, chapter 285. Mandatory; local; direct or indirect.

FLORIDA.

The people of Florida directly nominate United States Senators under protection of law of 1901. (Florida primary laws, 1903, chap. 5014; 1905, chap. 190; 1907, chap. 5613. Optional; state wide; direct or indirect.)

GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia, by voluntary party regulation through a primary protected by law, instruct the legislature in the selection of Senators. (Georgia primary laws, 1890-91, p. 210; 1900, p. 40; 1904, p. 97. Rudimentary.)

Mr. OWEN. I will read the resolution of Idaho, however:

IDAHO.

STATE OF IDAHO, Department of State:

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 2 by committee on privileges and elections, which was filed in this office the 27th day of February, A. D., 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL]

ROBERT LANSDON,

Secretary of State.

Mr. HEYBURN. Is that the memorial of Idaho which is being read?

control of the affairs of the Republican party, and therefore in control of government.

Mr. President, I now submit the resolutions or abstract of laws of 37 States, over three-fourths of the States of the Union, which have shown themselves as favoring election of Senators by direct vote of the people or by direct nominations, either by these resolutions or by actual practice in primaries.

I know that the leaders of the Republican party in the United States Senate will refuse to comply with the express desire of over three-fourths of the States in this matter, but they ought not to be understood by the people of the United States to have done this in ignorance, and for that reason I propose to insert in the Record the attitude of the 37 States that favor the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and merely ask the simple question:

"Do the people rule?"

As it would take considerable time to read all these resolutions, I ask the consent of the Senate to insert them without reading except in so far as they may be needed.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

ALABAMA.

House joint resolution 36. By Mr. Bulger.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that whenever two-thirds of both Houses (of Congress) shall deem it necessary, the Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution; or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes; and

Whereas the legislatures of 27 States have applied to the Congress of the United States for the submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama (the senate concurring), That the Sixty-first Congress of the United States is requested, and by this resolution application is made by the legislature of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States in its sixty-first session, to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be certified by the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of the United States.

We, Cyrus B. Brown, clerk of the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama, special session, 1909, and James A. Kyle, secretary of the senate of Alabama, special session, 1909, do hereby certify that the page hereto attached contains a true, accurate, and literal copy of house joint resolution No. 36, introduced in the legislature of Alabama by Hon. Thomas L. Bulger, representative from Tallapoosa County, Ala., as the same appears of record in our respective offices. We do further certify that the said house joint resolution No. 36 has been adopted by the house of representatives and senate of Alabama at the special session of the legislature of Alabama for 1909.

Witness our hands this 10th day of August, A. D. 1909, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth year.

CYRUS B. BROWN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives of Alabama.

J. A. KYLE,

Secretary of the Senate of Alabama.

The people of Alabama nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws; optional; state wide; direct; 1903, p. 356.)

Arizona primary laws, 1905, chapter 68. Mandatory; state wide; convention system.

ARKANSAS.

House concurrent resolution No. 17.—Making an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives and senate of the general assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the legislature of the said State of Arkansas, on behalf of the said State, hereby make application, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Congress to call a convention to be composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, which convention when assembled shall propose as an amendment to the said Constitution a provision whereby Members of the United States Senate shall be elected by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

That a certified copy of this resolution shall be immediately transmitted by the governor to the President of the United States, to be by him presented to the Congress of the United States.

Approved April 23, 1901.

The people of Arkansas nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws, 1905, chap. 328. Optional; rudimentary.)

CALIFORNIA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Department of State:

I, C. F. CURRY, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate joint resolution No. 2, Statutes of 1900, with the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Also, that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, Cal., the 10th day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.
By J. HOESCH, Deputy.

Chapter VII.—Senate joint resolution No. 2—Relative to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years;" and

Whereas the present system for the election of United States Senators is subject to severe public criticism and divided public opinion arising from various causes: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of California, and the assembly, jointly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to vote for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the electors of the respective States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THOS. FLINT, JR.,
President pro tempore of the Senate.
ALDEN ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:
C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

The people of California nominate United States Senators by direct nomination through primary. (Primary laws, Mandatory in cities over 7,500, elsewhere optional; 1901, chap. 198; 1903, chap. 44; 1905, chaps. 179, 363; 1907, chaps. 340, 352.)

COLORADO.

An act requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and urging an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of each State.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States by the State of Colorado and the legislature of said State of Colorado to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. The general assembly of the State of Colorado desires to present and urge before the convention to be called, as provided in section 1 of this act, an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which shall provide for choosing Senators of the United States by the voters of each State, in lieu of the provision of said section 3, Article I, which requires that Senators of the United States shall be chosen in each State by the legislature thereof.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the State of Colorado shall transmit one copy of this act to the President of the United States, one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, one copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and one copy to the governor of each State, to the end that appropriate action may be had and taken by the Congress of the United States whenever and as soon as two-thirds in number of the States of this Union shall make similar application.

Approved April 1, 1901.

I, Alfred C. Montgomery, secretary to the governor, State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate bill No. 13, by Senator Parks, asking for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators, as the same is found on pages 115 and 116, in the Session Laws of Colorado, 1901.

ALFRED C. MONTGOMERY.

Colorado primary laws, 1887, page 347. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.

Connecticut primary laws, 1905, chapter 273; 1907, special acts, chapter 321. Rudimentary general law; optional direct primary law for Manchester.

Delaware primary laws, 1897, chapter 393; 1903, chapter 235. Mandatory; local; direct or indirect.

FLORIDA.

The people of Florida directly nominate United States Senators under protection of law of 1901. (Florida primary laws, 1903, chap. 5014; 1905, chap. 100; 1907, chap. 5013. Optional; state wide; direct or indirect.)

GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia, by voluntary party regulation through a primary protected by law, instruct the legislature in the selection of Senators. (Georgia primary laws, 1890-91, p. 210; 1900, p. 40; 1904, p. 97. Rudimentary.)

Mr. OWEN. I will read the resolution of Idaho, however:

IDAHO.

STATE OF IDAHO, Department of State:

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 2 by committee on privileges and elections, which was filed in this office the 27th day of February, A. D., 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. HEYBURN. Is that the memorial of Idaho which is being read?

control of the affairs of the Republican party, and therefore in control of government.

Mr. President, I now submit the resolutions or abstract of laws of 37 States, over three-fourths of the States of the Union, which have shown themselves as favoring election of Senators by direct vote of the people or by direct nominations, either by these resolutions or by actual practice in primaries.

I know that the leaders of the Republican party in the United States Senate will refuse to comply with the express desire of over three-fourths of the States in this matter, but they ought not to be understood by the people of the United States to have done this in ignorance, and for that reason I propose to insert in the Record the attitude of the 37 States that favor the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and merely ask the simple question:

"Do the people rule?"

As it would take considerable time to read all these resolutions, I ask the consent of the Senate to insert them without reading except in so far as they may be needed.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

ALABAMA.

House joint resolution 36. By Mr. Bulger.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that whenever two-thirds of both Houses (of Congress) shall deem it necessary, the Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution; or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes; and

Whereas the legislatures of 27 States have applied to the Congress of the United States for the submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama (the senate concurring), That the Sixty-first Congress of the United States is requested, and by this resolution application is made by the legislature of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States in its sixty-first session, to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be certified by the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of the United States.

We, Cyrus B. Brown, clerk of the house of representatives of the legislature of Alabama, special session, 1909, and James A. Kyle, secretary of the senate of Alabama, special session, 1909, do hereby certify that the page hereto attached contains a true, accurate, and literal copy of house joint resolution No. 36, introduced in the legislature of Alabama by Hon. Thomas L. Bulger, representative from Tallapoosa County, Ala., as the same appears of record in our respective offices. We do further certify that the said house joint resolution No. 36 has been adopted by the house of representatives and senate of Alabama at the special session of the legislature of Alabama for 1909.

Witness our hands this 10th day of August, A. D. 1909, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth year.

CYRUS B. BROWN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives of Alabama.

J. A. KYLE,

Secretary of the Senate of Alabama.

The people of Alabama nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws; optional; state wide; direct; 1903, p. 356.)

Arizona primary laws, 1905, chapter 68. Mandatory; state wide; convention system.

ARKANSAS.

House concurrent resolution No. 17.—Making an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives and senate of the general assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the legislature of the said State of Arkansas, on behalf of the said State, hereby make application, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Congress to call a convention to be composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, which convention when assembled shall propose as an amendment to the said Constitution a provision whereby Members of the United States Senate shall be elected by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.

That a certified copy of this resolution shall be immediately transmitted by the governor to the President of the United States, to be by him presented to the Congress of the United States.

Approved April 25, 1901.

The people of Arkansas nominate United States Senators by voluntary party regulations. (Primary laws, 1905, chap. 323. Optional; rudimentary.)

CALIFORNIA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Department of State:

I, C. F. CURRY, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate joint resolution No. 2, Statutes of 1900, with the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Also, that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, Cal., the 10th day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

By J. HOESCH, Deputy.

Chapter VII.—Senate joint resolution No. 2.—Relative to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years;" and

Whereas the present system for the election of United States Senators is subject to severe public criticism and divided public opinion arising from various causes: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of California, and the assembly, jointly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to vote for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the electors of the respective States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THOS. FLINT, JR.,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

ALDEN ANDERSON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

The people of California nominate United States Senators by direct nomination through primary. (Primary laws. Mandatory in cities over 7,500, elsewhere optional; 1901, chap. 198; 1903, chap. 44; 1905, chaps. 179, 366; 1907, chaps. 340, 352.)

COLORADO.

An act requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and urging an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of each State.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States by the State of Colorado and the legislature of said State of Colorado to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. The general assembly of the State of Colorado desires to present and urge before the convention to be called, as provided in section 1 of this act, an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which shall provide for choosing Senators of the United States by the voters of each State, in lieu of the provision of said section 3, Article I, which requires that Senators of the United States shall be chosen in each State by the legislature thereof.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the State of Colorado shall transmit one copy of this act to the President of the United States, one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, one copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and one copy to the governor of each State, to the end that appropriate action may be had and taken by the Congress of the United States whenever and as soon as two-thirds in number of the States of this Union shall make similar application.

Approved April 1, 1901.

I, Alfred C. Montgomery, secretary to the governor, State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate bill No. 13, by Senator Parks, asking for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators, as the same is found on pages 115 and 116, in the Session Laws of Colorado, 1901.

ALFRED C. MONTGOMERY.

Colorado primary laws, 1887, page 347. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.

Connecticut primary laws, 1905, chapter 273; 1907, special acts, chapter 321. Rudimentary general law; optional direct primary law for Manchester.

Delaware primary laws, 1897, chapter 393; 1903, chapter 285. Mandatory; local; direct or indirect.

FLORIDA.

The people of Florida directly nominate United States Senators under protection of law of 1901. (Florida primary laws, 1903, chap. 5014; 1905, chap. 100; 1907, chap. 5613. Optional; state wide; direct or indirect.)

GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia, by voluntary party regulation through a primary protected by law, instruct the legislature in the selection of Senators. (Georgia primary laws, 1890-91, p. 210; 1900, p. 40; 1904, p. 97. Rudimentary.)

Mr. OWEN. I will read the resolution of Idaho, however:

IDAHO.

STATE OF IDAHO, Department of State:

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 2 by committee on privileges and elections, which was filed in this office the 27th day of February, A. D., 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. HEYBURN. Is that the memorial of Idaho which is being read?

praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petition of William Patten, of Liberty Grove, and 19 other citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARD presented resolutions adopted by the Newman Club, of Los Angeles, Cal., and resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Barbara County, Cal., expressing sympathy at the death of the late President McKinley and denouncing the crime of anarchy; which were ordered to lie on the table, to be referred to the select committee when appointed.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

[Senate enrolled No. 102. S. J. R. No. 443, file 154. Introduced by Mr. Palmer.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That application is hereby made to the Congress, under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the senators elect.

E. V. CHILSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the members elect.

LEWIS M. MILLER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby they may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

[House enrolled No. 878. Concurrent resolution No. 14. Dennis.]

Concurrent resolution asking Congress for certain legislation.

Whereas the heroes of the war for the preservation of the Union are fast passing away; and

Whereas it is fitting that the memory of those heroes and their brave deeds should be kept prominently in the minds of the youth of this country, that they may be respected and honored as their patriotism merits; Therefore

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to take appropriate action for the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby he may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril; and

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use all proper means to secure legislation by Congress appropriate to this id; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to President McKinley and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN J. CARTON,
Speaker of the House,
ROBERT B. LOOMIS,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

A. T. BLISS, Governor.

Approved June 6, 1901.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Typographical Union No. of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the unwise-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on migration.

He also presented a petition of Leather Workers' Union No. of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 257, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ohio County and Upshur County and of the General Baptist Association, all of the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislature of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

[Senate joint memorial to Congress. State of Oregon, twenty-first session of the legislature.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of Oregon hereby makes application to the Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by a direct vote of the people.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Adopted by the senate February 23, 1901.

C. W. FULTON,
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house February 23, 1901.

L. B. REEDER,
Speaker of the House.

[Indorsed.]

S. J. M. No. 11. S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk. Filed February 23, 1901. F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state.

United States of America, State of Oregon.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Salem, Oreg., March 11, 1901.

I, F. I. Dunbar, do hereby certify that I am the secretary of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State; that the foregoing transcript of senate joint memorial No. 11, of the Twenty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1901, has been by me compared with the original copy of the said senate joint memorial No. 11, now on file in this office, and that it is a true and correct transcript thereof and the whole of said original senate joint memorial No. 11. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State.

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Celilo, in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

Senate joint memorial No. 9.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent:

That the Columbia River, with the exception of the distance between The Dalles and Celilo, in the State of Oregon, is navigable for boats of average tonnage from the Pacific Ocean to Kettle Falls, in the State of Washington, a distance of more than 700 miles.

That owing to the topography of the country through which the river flows, the producers of the vast region known as the "Columbia Basin," which comprises an area of not less than 2,300,000 acres, mostly arable land, can reach the markets of the world with their products only by means of the channel of the Columbia River, and for that reason, that the removal of all obstructions to navigation therein, and the consequent reduction of transportation rates, is a matter of urgent necessity.

That the obstructions to the navigation alluded to can be overcome by the construction of a properly equipped canal and locks between the points named.

That the Government of the United States has abandoned its plans for a boat railway between said points.

That a careful survey and plans for such a canal and locks, with detailed drawings and estimates, have been made under the direction of Capt. W. Harts, Engineer Corps, United States Army, which show that the probable cost of such improvement would not exceed \$3,500,000.

Your memorialists therefore pray that an appropriation be immediately made for the construction of said improvement.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Marion, ss:

I, S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

S. L. MOORHEAD, Chief Clerk.

Mr. SIMON. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Oregon, favoring an appropriation for holding a centennial exposition in honor of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific coast in the city of Portland during the year 1905. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on International Expositions.

18 - MICHIGAN
May 8, 1901

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement touching upon the value of condemned buildings on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, in the State of Arkansas; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the year ended June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting the report of the attorney-general of Porto Rico; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting the annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS IN CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 27, 1898, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and also a communication from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, in charge of public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington, relative to the list of squares and lots assigned to the original proprietors of land within the original limits of the city of Washington, D. C., etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1901; which, on motion of Mr. CULLOM, was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals of the senate and house of representatives of Hawaii, regular and extra sessions of 1901, together with the laws of Hawaii, regular and extra sessions of 1901; which will be referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, without printing, as they are bound volumes.

JUDGMENTS BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended November 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commission appointed to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico, etc.; which was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will refer this communication and the accompanying report to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. The Chair is inclined to think that the question of printing the report had better be left to the committee. There seem to be bound volumes here.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think there are bound volumes.
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will simply refer the report to the committee without any order touching the printing.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Industrial Commission, transmitting a statement of the condition of the commission and of the reasons which make necessary an extension of its term of service from December 15, 1901, to February 15, 1902; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

BATTLE SHIPS AND ARMORED CRUISERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report prepared by the Board on Construction, giving the plans and specifications of two seagoing battle ships and two armored cruisers, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two copies of the journals of the council and house proceedings of the sixth legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPORT OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the report, with appendices in three parts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, established under section 4 of the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1899, of its investigations made in pursuance of section 3 of said act.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 1901.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I move that the message and accompanying report be referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, without an order to print the report for the present. I believe, from information I have received, there are twelve chapters of the report, which, printed separately from the exhibits and the maps, would give the Senate all the information it would need on the subject of a canal, the balance of it being merely technical details to support the propositions stated in the twelve chapters. I wish to ask the committee, of which I have the honor at present of being chairman, to look into the subject and report back to the Senate, if they think proper, a resolution for printing the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message will be printed, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented petitions of sundry citizens of Birmingham, North Birmingham, and Batavia, and of the congregation of the Friends' Church of Batavia, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, firearms, and opium to the inhabitants of the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the mining laws of the United States relative to the location of mineral lands; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the twentieth legislative session of the State of Nevada, praying Congress to call a constitutional convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the twenty-first session of the legislature of the State of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented petitions of M. D. Munson, of Wallingford, and 2,102 other citizens of Connecticut; of Rev. B. L. York and 19 others of Bridgeport, and of sundry citizens of Bridgeport, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for

19 - NEVADA
December 4, 1901

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11395) to amend section 14 of the act approved June 29, 1898, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River," reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 546); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 547); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1390) to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 548); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5309) for the further distribution of the Reports of the Supreme Court, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 549); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 550); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XIII, Mr. KEHOE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Robert Hubbard, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 545); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to Annie L. Evans—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11132) for the relief of John Sailer, or Sailor, late private, Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEATWOLE: A bill (H. R. 11345) to establish a fishing and fish station in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 11346) respecting the sale and alienation of inherited Indian allotments, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 11347) to limit the hours of service of the members of the fire department of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 11348) to promote the efficiency of clerical service in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 11349) for the purchase of a portrait statue of George Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 11350) to increase the efficiency of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 11351) to empower the Secretary of War to set aside a part of each national cemetery in the United States for the burial of deceased enlisted men and wives—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 11352) to establish terms of the

circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of North Carolina at Wilkesboro, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs: A bill (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads: A bill (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 11355) making April 14 of each year a legal holiday, to be known and celebrated as "Martyr's Day"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 11398) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 11399) for the erection of a public building at Syracuse, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WACHTER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) authorizing the improvement of the ground owned by the United States in the city of Baltimore, Md., known as Fort McHenry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 135) providing for the consideration of H. R. 10330—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOUD: A resolution (H. Res. 136) granting consideration of rural free-delivery item in Post-Office appropriation bill—to the Committee on Rules.

By the SPEAKER: A concurrent resolution of the legislature of Nebraska favoring a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11356) granting an increase of pension to George W. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11357) granting a pension to Capt. W. P. Fryer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 11358) for the relief of Thomas T. Dunn and others—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 11359) for the relief of S. H. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 11360) for the relief of Reuben R. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11361) granting a pension to George H. Coffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11362) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Garrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11363) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 11364) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Charles Cramer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11365) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hotham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 11366) granting a pension to Garrett M. Brockman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 11367) granting an increase of pension to Orson N. Earl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 11368) to correct the military record of G. G. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 11369) granting an increase of pension to Berthold Fernow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11370) for the relief of Anna M. Mershon, administratrix of Daniel S. Mershon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 11371) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Heiskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 11372) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Gilbert Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11373) granting an honorable discharge to Charles J. Chatfield, jr., deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

whatever, while it is open to many serious objections. Had the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill removing the differential in favor of refined sugar, which differential gives the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly called the "sugar trust," a monopoly, enabling it to fix the price of raw sugar to the producer and refined sugar to the consumer, and had the bill proposed to give any relief to the consumer, I would gladly have supported the bill accompanied with a proper reduction upon the present tariff upon sugar.

The form in which the bill has been reported has converted a pretended sympathy for Cuba into a measure which will not be of benefit to Cuba, will not relieve the American consumer from taxation, or lessen the cost of his consumption, but redound largely to the interest of the "sugar trust" and other "manufacturing trusts" at the expense of American agricultural and horticultural interests. I submit—

First. That the reduction of 20 per cent upon the sugar schedule, as proposed by the bill, will be of no practical benefit to the Cubans, and with this statement President Roosevelt, Governor-General Wood, and other advocates of a reduction in our tariff upon sugar are agreed.

Second. That there is no such distress in Cuba as to demand any change in our tariff laws, and this statement is derived from a fair analysis of all the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee.

Third. This Government is under no obligations, by reason of the Platt amendment, to make tariff concessions to Cuba not made to all other countries alike. We have expended \$250,000,000 in giving Cuba her liberty, and the conditions imposed upon her do not prevent the making of commercial treaties with any other country. In fact, the total production of sugar in Cuba to-day finds a market in the United States simply because, even under present tariff laws, she receives more for her sugar here than she could elsewhere.

Fourth. No reduction in taxation upon the American consumer will be had should the proposed bill become a law, and it is not contended by any person well informed that the consumer will pay any less here by reason of the proposed reduction. The present differential in favor of refined sugar prohibits the refining of sugar in Cuba, and compels the shipment of her sugar in a raw state to this country, where the "sugar trust" is the chief purchaser. It is not believed that the trust will give Cuba the benefit of this reduction. On the contrary, it is more likely, the price of sugar being fixed in Hamburg, that the "sugar trust" will not only pocket this reduction, but will use it as a club to compel the producers of sugar in the United States to sell their raw sugar to the trust at an equivalent reduction without any concession whatever to the consumer.

Fifth. The proposed bill will simply take from the Federal Treasury about \$2,000,000 of annual revenue and transfer it to the coffers of the "sugar trust," without relief from excessive taxation to the citizens of the United States or benefit to the consumers of sugar.

Sixth. It inaugurates the policy of reciprocity, which, as now advocated by the Republican party, is as undemocratic as a tariff for protection, and which has been aptly called "the handmaiden of protection." The Democratic view has always been that tariffs should be laid fairly and equitably to raise revenue for the support of the Government. It is as such a perversion of the taxing power to use it as a means toicker and barrier with other countries as it is to use it to protect favored industries against foreign competition. Tariffs should be framed for revenue and should be applied to all nations alike, enabling them to trade with us upon terms of equality. Instead of "Peace, unity, and commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none," we will enter upon a policy provocative of jealousies, dissensions, reprisals, and retaliation by foreign powers toward this country, and in the vortex tariff reform and tariff for revenue will be lost sight of, to be supplanted by unscientific, unfair, and unequal tariff schedules. Reciprocity trade relations will necessarily result in a struggle here upon the part of powerful industries to obtain trade concessions abroad at the expense of other industries which are less powerful at court, and in such a contest the powerful interests will be supreme and the weaker "go to the wall." As tersely stated by a distinguished member of Congress, "Free trade for the farmer, protection for the trusts."

Seventh. The proposed bill is not a revenue measure, not a reduction of taxation, but a bill to give double protection to the great interests which refuse to reduce their exactions upon the American people. The present extravagantly high protective tariff is maintained in favor of all the great trusts in the United States, which are now selling abroad for less than they are selling at home, and still shields them from foreign competition here, while Cuba is required to give them a differential of 20 per cent against all other countries to protect them there.

Eighth. The proposed bill will force Cuba to abandon her present revenue tariff and adopt a protective system, and that, too, not for her own benefit, but at the cost of her consumers, to protect American manufacturers against foreign competition in the Cuban market. The present tariff in force in Cuba is purely a revenue measure, and yields barely sufficient for her purposes. If this bill becomes a law, Cuba will be compelled to meet its provisions, not by reducing her tariff upon imports from the United States, but by raising her tariff upon the products of countries other than the United States brought into Cuba, and the Democrat who votes for this bill will vote for a measure which takes millions of dollars out of the Federal Treasury and presents it to the "sugar trust" without a dollar's benefit to the American consumer, and to force Cuba to abandon a tariff for revenue only and adopt a protective-tariff system for the benefit of the greedy interests which have fattened upon exactions wrung from our citizens, and whose rapacity now reaches out to oppress the Cubans under the guise of "a measure to relieve distress."

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

S. B. COOPER.

By unanimous consent, reference of the bill H. R. 1963, to increase the membership of the Court of Claims, and for other purposes, was changed from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A letter from the secretary of Hawaii, relating to the transmission of the laws and journals of the legislature of the Territory—to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of New Mexico, transmitting a copy of a memorial on the subject of good roads—to the Committee on Agriculture.

A letter from the mayor of Tacoma, transmitting a copy of a memorial of the people of that city in relation to the treatment of Hebrews at Kischineff—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A letter from D. P. Ballard, preferring charges against the governor of the Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Joint resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, protesting against making a portion of that Territory a national home for lepers—to the Committee on the Territories.

Joint resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, asking an amendment to the laws relating to the use of the Hawaiian language—to the Committee on the Territories.

Joint resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, asking for appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Joint resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, asking legislation for the furtherance of education in the Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Joint resolution of the Territory of Hawaii, asking that the people of that Territory be enabled to organize a State government—to the Committee on the Territories.

Joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Memorial of James W. M. Newlin, preferring charges against Andrew Kirkpatrick, United States judge for New Jersey—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of a board appointed to recommend a site for a naval magazine—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a copy of a communication from the vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, relative to legislation desired for the Midway Islands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902, on behalf of the minority of said committee, submitted their views (Report No. 1, part 2); which said views of the minority were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902, submitted his views (Report No. 1, part 3); which said views were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 2863) for the relief of assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 2864) to amend section 1 of chapter 538 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) to provide for the erection of a public building at Eagle Pass, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 2866) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.," approved April 24, 1888—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 2867) to pension all soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States ninety days in war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, at the rate of \$12 per month, and also placing

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of the American Revolution, in reference to the protection of historical spots in the city of Washington, and protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1598, which is on the Calendar. The petition is signed by Charlotte Emerson Main, State regent; Ellen Spencer Mussey, State vice-regent; Virginia Miller, vice-regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, and various other distinguished women connected with these patriotic societies. I ask that the petition be printed as a Senate document. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What reference does the Senator desire?

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the petition may lie on the table, as it relates to a bill reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] has charge.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the petition will be printed as a document and lie on the table. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Morgan County, Utah, praying for the passage of the so-called "pure-food bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL. I present a petition of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, and of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council, of Honolulu, Hawaii, relative to the employment of American citizens as contractors and subcontractors or workmen on any public work in that Territory. The petition is rather an important document and is very brief. I move that the petition be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Iowa, favoring the calling of a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as provided in Article V. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

Joint resolution for an application to the Congress of the United States of America, in behalf of the State of Iowa, for the calling of a convention proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, as provided in Article V of said Constitution.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire on the part of the citizens of the State of Iowa that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That the legislature of the State of Iowa favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each State of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved March 24, A. D. 1904.

Mr. FULTON presented a memorial of members of sundry fraternal insurance organizations of Nebalem, Oreg., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend the act of September 19, 1890, relating to lotteries, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of the National Association of Retail Druggists, praying for the reorganization of the Hospital Corps of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Rebecca Parke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Galesburg, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the erection of buildings on the Mall in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish subports of entry at Spokane and other points in the State of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 194, International Union of Steam Engineers, of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called "eight-hour bill" and anti-injunction bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Mines of Republic, Wash., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relating to the transportation of high explosives; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation relative to the division of that State into judicial districts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the ratification of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Western Baptist Association, of Montevideo, Minn., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DRYDEN presented a petition of the Essex County Medical Society, of Newark, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "pure-food bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of George W. Von Arx, secretary of the Hudson County Society of Architects, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the erection of buildings on the Mall, in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MALLORY. For my colleague, Mr. TALIAFERRO, who is unavoidably absent, I present petitions of sundry citizens of Jacksonville, and Kissimmee, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors. I move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY (for Mr. TALIAFERRO) presented a petition of Kit Carson Post, No. 26, Department of Florida, Grand Army of the Republic, of St. Petersburg, Fla., praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Ohio, relative to the advancement to the grade of major-general on the retired list of Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, retired, commandant of the State Soldiers' Home of Erie County, Ohio. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

Joint resolution relative to the advancement to the grade of major-general of T. M. Anderson.

Whereas Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, a native of Ohio, was in the war of the rebellion for valor and bravery in the battle on Shemandoah Valley, at Rappahannock Station, at Waterloo Bridge, at Bristol Station, at Second Bull Run, at Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Snickers Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, and Wilderness, being twice wounded, promoted from a private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to brevet lieutenant-colonel; and by reason of long and valiant service in many hard-fought Indian campaigns made colonel, fourteenth United States Infantry; and in the late unpleasantness with Spain, as brigadier-general of volunteers, he further distinguished himself in the attack on Manila and the engagements at Santa Ana, Pasag, San Pedro, Macati, Guadalupe, Church, Pasig, and Patros; and on the 21st day of January, 1899, by reason of old age, he was retired, with grade of brigadier-general; and

Whereas there has been introduced in the Senate of the United States a bill providing for the advancement to the grade of major-general on the retired list of the Army of the United States of Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, retired, commandant of the State Soldiers' Home of Erie County, Ohio: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That we most sincerely memorialize the Congress of the United States for the adoption of the bill for his advancement to the grade of major-general on the retired list of the Army of the United States; and be it

Further resolved, That copies of these resolutions shall be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. G. HARDING,
President of the Senate.

Passed March 24, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, Lewis G. Laylin, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official custody as secretary of state, as required by the laws of the State of Ohio, of a joint resolution adopted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal at Columbus, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1904.

(SEAL.) LEWIS G. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TELLER. I present the petition of E. G. Rathbone, who was convicted in Cuba of maladministration in office, praying Congress for some relief in the way of a rehearing of his case. The petition is short, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Com-

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is necessary to make such deep channels, or build canals in order to carry on navigation at certain times of the year and certain stages of the water in order to successfully pass the rapids in said river at certain points within the territory of Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa; and Whereas there is at this time great need of the betterment of the navigation of Des Moines Rapids, which are in the Mississippi River from Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill., north to Fort Madison, Iowa; and

Whereas there is now pending before Congress a bill in relation to the erection of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the foot of the said Des Moines Rapids, and the building of a proper lock to facilitate the navigation of said river under the supervision and direction of the United States Government, which measure is now pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for examination and discussion; and

Whereas the accomplishment of a deep-water channel at such point would materially aid in the navigation of said river and thereby benefit all the citizens of this country, and especially the citizens of the States bordering thereon: Therefore, in view of the general utility and great importance of such measure to Missouri, as well as our country at large, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the general assembly of Missouri (the senate concurring therein), That we approve of all measures to promote the improvement of the Mississippi River and the navigation of the same, and to that end commend to the favorable consideration of Congress the measure under consideration and now before its Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Missouri Senators and Representatives in Congress.

I, B. F. Russell, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the forty-third general assembly of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of this joint resolution, passed by the forty-third session of the general assembly of the State of Missouri.

Witness my hand as chief clerk this 18th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the city of Jefferson, county of Cole, and State of Missouri.

B. F. RUSSELL,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the legislature of Missouri, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Missouri River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Joint and concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein): Whereas the people of the State of Missouri are particularly interested in the improvements of the Missouri River, which flows across the State from its western to its eastern border, through a country remarkable for its fertility and commercial development, in order that it may be made a highway of commerce and that disastrous floods from the rise of said river damaging to the agricultural and commercial interests of the State, may be prevented; and in view of the fact that with reasonable and just appropriations for the improvement of the Missouri River, as a highway of commerce, cheap transportation would be afforded to the people who live in the territory tributary thereto, and railroad rates would thereby be reduced, or advance therein prevented; and in view of the fact that the failure to improve the Missouri River has caused the same to be subject to overflow, to the great damage of the cities and farming territory along its banks; and

Whereas the truth of all the facts herein asserted is generally conceded, yet the policy of the National Congress in the past has resulted in discrimination against the interests of the people of the Missouri Valley and in neglect of any improvements of this river, while lavish expenditures have been made upon creeks and small streams in other parts of the country, a result largely due to the fact that no Representative from any of the States on the Missouri River has been appointed a member of the Committee of the National House of Representatives on Rivers and Harbors: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Missouri (the senate thereof concurring herein), as follows: That the Representatives in Congress and the Senate or Senators from the State of Missouri be, and they are hereby, urged and requested to make every possible effort to secure from the National Congress appropriations for the improvement of the Missouri River for the accomplishment of the purpose as herein set forth.

Second. That the Speaker of the next House of Representatives and the minority leader of said House be, and they are hereby, urged and requested to place upon the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives Representatives from those States bordering on the Missouri River.

I, B. F. Russell, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the forty-third general assembly of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of joint and concurrent resolution passed by the forty-third session of the general assembly of the State of Missouri.

Witness my hand as chief clerk this 18th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the city of Jefferson, county of Cole, and State of Missouri.

B. F. RUSSELL,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the legislature of Missouri, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

House joint and concurrent resolution No. 5.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have, at various times, adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has, on four separate occasions within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the

State of Missouri that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein), That the legislature of the State of Missouri favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can and shall be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint and concurrent resolution and application to Congress for the calling of said convention be sent to the secretary of state of each State of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

Introduced by Mr. Dorris, of Oregon County.
Originated in the house.

DAVID W. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. RUSSELL,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.
BENNETT B. FIELDS,
President Pro Tem, of the Senate.
CORNELIUS ROACH,
Secretary of the Senate.

I, B. F. Russell, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the forty-third general assembly of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of joint and concurrent resolution No. 5, passed by the forty-third session of the general assembly of the State of Missouri.

Witness my hand as chief clerk this 18th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the city of Jefferson, county of Cole, and State of Missouri.

B. F. RUSSELL,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. STONE presented petitions of Reminal Lodge, No. 427, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of St. Louis; of Mark Pwain Lodge, No. 537, Independent Order of United Mechanics, of Hannibal, and of Local Union No. 16, Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SPOONER presented petitions of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 161, of Kenosha; of Local Union No. 141, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, of La Crosse; of Coopers' Union No. 35, of the Coopers' International Union of North America, of Milwaukee; of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 351, of Racine, and of Chequamegon Lodge, No. 621, International Association of Machinists, of Ashland, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 89, International Association of Machinists, of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the National League of Women's Organizations, and of the Wyoming Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REEB SMOOR, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Central Committee of the National Live Stock Association, praying that ample appropriations be made for the aid of experiment stations for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the extension of meat inspection, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

He also presented a petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the admission of Chinese visitors and travelers into the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, of Portland, Oreg., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate railway rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate railway rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Wadeigh;

A bill (S. 3) granting an increase of pension to William P. Damon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4) granting a pension to Neda S. Thornton (with accompanying papers);

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from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BERROWS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Oceana Center, Hartford, Shelby, North Star, Ionia, Dryden, Climax, Benzonia, Keeler, Big Prairie, Warsaw, Birmingham, South Haven, Frankfort, Adrian, Raisin Valley, Saginaw, Ionia, Vicksburg, Ann Arbor, Flushing, Detroit, Calumet, Oak Grove, Hartland, East Chocmah, Gregory, Jackson, Burt, Montrose, South Lyon, Ithaca, Clio, Gageton, Richmond, Riley, Flushing, Sherman, Grand Ledge, Gladwin, South Lyon, Dowagiac, Benton Harbor, Chesaning, Lapeer City, South Haven, and Terry, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of Ganges Grange, No. 339, Patrons of Husbandry, of Ganges; of White Oak Grange No. 24, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dansville; of County Line Grange No. 671, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sand Lake; and of the Kalamazoo Fruit and Truck Growers' Society, of Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any further appropriation being made providing for the distribution of free seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation removing the rates of postage on reading matter for the blind; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Bangor, Tahbet, Stephenson, Wexford, Alden, Mount Forest, Gaylord, Cheboygan, Eaton County, Ithaca, Mecosta, Clare County, Cedar Run, and Cham Lake, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Ganges Grange, No. 339, Patrons of Husbandry, of Fennville, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels post bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Division No. 340, Order of Railway Conductors, of Gladstone, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of service of railway employees; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Michigan State Audubon Society, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for the abolishment of the Division of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Federation of Labor of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of carriers of interstate commerce of the products of mines and factories employing child labor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Battle Creek, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pay of post-office clerks and letter carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Detroit Post, No. 384, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Detroit; of Woodbury Post, No. 45, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Adrian, and of sundry citizens of Allegan, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the abolishment of the pension agencies of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jamestown, N. Y., praying for the establishment of a parcels-post system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Western New York Newspaper Publishers' Association, of Fairport, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of certain changes in the postal laws relative to newspapers; which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the memorial and executive committee, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Buffalo, N. Y., remonstrating against the abolishment of the United States pension agencies; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of Berlin Grange, No. 966, Patrons of Husbandry, of Berlin, N. Y., remonstrating against any further appropriations being made for the free distribution of seeds and plants; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry business firms of New

York City and Brooklyn, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the laws governing the distillation of alcohol; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Norwich, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Madison County Newspaper Association, of Morrisville, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation granting the right to newspaper publishers and railroad companies to enter into contracts for the exchange of their respective commodities; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented sundry memorials of business firms of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free leaf bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

I, D. D. WIPF, secretary of state of South Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 2, as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, done at the city of Pierre this 4th day of February, 1907.

[SEAL.]

D. D. WIPF, Secretary of State.

House joint resolution No. 2.

[Introduced by Mr. Price, of Yankton County.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein):

Whereas the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States frequently interfere with important legislative duties, and has in many States resulted in charges of bribery and corruption; and

Whereas the sentiment of the majority of the people of this State is in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the electors of the State, that under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the electors of the several States: Be it

Further resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of South Dakota.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors.

M. J. CHANEY,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

JAMES W. CONE,
Chief Clerk.

HOWARD C. SHORER,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

L. M. SIMONS,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as "house joint resolution No. 2."

JAMES W. CONE, Chief Clerk.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss:

Filed February 2, 1907, at 5 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF,
Secretary of State.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a memorial of the legislature of South Dakota; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of South Dakota:

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 3 as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of this State, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 4th day of February, 1907.

[SEAL.]

D. D. WIPF, Secretary of State.

the senate of the tenth legislative assembly of the State of North Dakota and was concurred in by the house of representatives.

JAMES W. FOLEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cisco, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented the petition of R. W. Cornelison, of Bloomfield, N. J., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Glassboro, Atlantic City, Manasquan, Bridgeton, Fairton, and Bloomfield, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DU PONT. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Delaware, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States. I ask that the joint resolution be read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States.

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for more effectual prohibition thereof, by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Delaware in general assembly met. That application be, and is hereby, made to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session, or when next convened, be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

RICHARD HOBBSON,
Speaker of the House.
ISAAC T. PARKER,
President of the Senate.

Approved this the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907.
PRESTON LEA, *Governor.*

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Atlantic, Britt, Salem, Jefferson, Colfax, Woodbine, Russell, and Rising Sun, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hopkinton, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chicago and De Kalb, in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Milledgeville, Waltonville, and Colfax, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LONG. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Kansas, which I ask may be printed in the Record, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 7.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein): That the following memorial be adopted and copies sent to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Kansas, respectfully represent, that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in Congress having for its purpose the granting of pensions to the survivors of what is known as the "Battle of Beecher Island," and their widows;

Now, therefore, your memorialists urgently recommend the enactment of said legislation. Said legislation is necessary for the reason that the participants in said battle were civilian scouts enlisted and recruited by Col. George Alexander Forsyth, and were known as "Forsyth's Scouts;" that there were in number about fifty of said scouts, including their officers, and that at a point known as "Beecher Island," in the State of Colorado, a battle was fought with the Indians September 17, 1868; that said scouts and their officers were surrounded by more than 1,000 Indians for nine days and nights; that five of them were killed and twenty-one wounded, and the survivors suffered untold agony; that only a small number of said scouts survive to this day, and that practically all of them and their widows are in straitened circumstances financially; that had they been regularly enlisted in the United States Army they would long since have been receiving pensions, but on account of the irregularity of their enlistment in the service which they rendered to their country they are not entitled to pensions under the general law. For this reason a special bill has been introduced in Congress for their relief.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend that said bill be passed in order that these men may receive that recognition to which they have always been entitled, but which they have never received.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and our Representatives in Congress.

I hereby certify that the above concurrent resolution originated in the house and passed that body January 29, 1907.

J. S. SIMMONS,
Speaker of the House.
D. Y. WILSON,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate February 8, 1907.

W. J. FITZGERALD,
President of the Senate.
W. E. PITTS,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 11, 1907.

E. W. HOCH, *Governor.*
STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, C. E. Denton, secretary of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 12th day of February, 1907.

C. E. DENTON,
Secretary of State,
By J. T. BORKIN,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of sundry citizens of Barber County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lyon County, Kans., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOR, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the United Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Sterling, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the Lincoln Branch of the Railway Mail Service Association, of Lincoln, Nebr., and a petition of the Omaha Branch of the Railway Mail Service Association, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of railway postal clerks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NIXON presented the memorial of John Sparks, governor of the State of Nevada, of Reno, Nev., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the appropriation for the railway mail service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TALLAFERRO presented memorials of sundry citizens of Port Orange and Hawks Park, in the State of Florida, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of the Salisbury Brothers Furniture Company, of Randolph, Vt., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MONEY presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 5792) for the relief of the estate of John M. Rook, deceased; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the Clark Engraving and Printing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Madison Central and Fifth Ward Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Madison, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of the Grand Army As-

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ting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation for completion of Elbow of Cross Ledge light station, New Jersey—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Application of the legislature of Kansas for the calling of a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8762) to finally adjust the swamp-land grants, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7617); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DIXON of Montana, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 22599) to grant certain lands to the city of Boulder, Colo., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7618); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23826) for the settlement of conflicting claims of the State of Wisconsin and its grantees and of the La Pointe band and other Chippewa Indians to lands on sections 16 in La Pointe Indian Reservation, in Ashland County, Wis., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7619); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8362) to authorize the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct and maintain a boulevard through the military reservation of Fort Douglas, Utah, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7624); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARDWICK, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 24117) to establish an assay office at Dahlonega, in Lumpkin County, Ga., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7626); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 7675) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7628); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25542) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7620); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8274) to amend an act to authorize the construction of two bridges across the Cumberland River at or near Nashville, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7621); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BARTHOLODT, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25605) to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7627); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bill of the following title was reported from committee, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to

which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 22182) to authorize W. D. Clay and others to select lands in lieu of lands purchased by the father of said parties from the United States Government and lost by said heirs, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7625); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2, Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. GROSVENOR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 829) regarding tariff negotiations with Germany, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 7622); which said resolution and report were laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 19941) to remove the charge of desertion against John Roper, as of Battery L, First United States Artillery, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 7623); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 25671) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Grand Calumet River, State of Illinois—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: A bill (H. R. 25672) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Ox Bow Company, of South Dakota, to construct a dam across the Missouri River"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama (by request): A bill (H. R. 25673) for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee River over the Elk River shoals and the Big and Little Muscle shoals, in the State of Alabama, by the construction of locks and dams, and to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of power stations in connection therewith—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 25674) making a temporary addition to the compensation of the civil employees of the Government—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate as to the legality of the business done by the various express companies in the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MUDD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 244) authorizing the President to make investigation into the "Regie contract" system of the purchase and sale of American tobacco in foreign markets—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A resolution (H. Res. 840) to amend Rule X of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GRANGER: A resolution (H. Res. 841) requesting the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to report to the House of Representatives the evidence taken in the investigation into the recent collision off Block Island, Rhode Island, resulting in the sinking of the steamer *Larchmont*, and the findings and result of such investigation—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WACHTER: A resolution (H. Res. 842) authorizing the appointment of two assistant clerks to the Committee on Enrolled Bills—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GRONNA: Memorial of the legislature of North Dakota, relating to grain inspection—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Memorial of the legislature of Kansas, asking pensions for the survivors of the battle of Beecher Island—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Kansas, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 25675) for the relief of George W. Peterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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February 15, 1907

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.
Mr. BORAH. I was absent from the Chamber when Idaho was supposed to have been enlisted in this matter, and I desire to say that there is no doubt in my mind that Idaho is in favor of the principle of electing Senators by popular vote, and that our legislature was not insane when it so declared.

Mr. OWEN. I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the view of the junior Senator from Idaho, and am glad to have the junior Senator from Idaho answer the senior Senator from Idaho as to the views of the people of Idaho, and as to the sanity of the legislature of that State.

NEVADA.

Senate concurrent resolution relating to the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote.

Whereas the people of this State, as shown by a vote taken thereon, favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct popular vote; and whereas it is evident that a large majority of the American people favor such an amendment, as shown by the tone of the public press and by the resolutions of the state legislatures of the various States and the resolution passed by the National House of Representatives; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments thereto:

Resolved, therefore (if the assembly concur), That the legislature of the State of Nevada favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and respectfully requests that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Representatives of the State of Nevada in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress be directed to urge upon Congress the calling of a convention provided for by these resolutions.

The people of Nevada directly nominate United States Senators. (Nevada primary laws, 1888, chap. 18. Mandatory; rudimentary.)

New Hampshire primary laws, 1905, chapter 95; 1907, chapter 105. Partly mandatory; partly optional; rudimentary.

NEW JERSEY.

Joint resolution 5.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey, Under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved May 28, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Department of State:

I, S. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution No. 5 of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved by the governor May 28, 1907, as the same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1907.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

The people of New Jersey directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1908. (New Jersey primary laws, 1898, chap. 139, and subsequent amendments. Mandatory; state wide; partly direct and partly indirect.)

New York primary laws, act of 1898, chapter 179, as amended each succeeding year. Mandatory; partly state wide; partly local; direct features optional.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A joint resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the respective States.

Whereas there is a widespread and rapidly growing belief that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas other amendments to the United States Constitution are by many intelligent persons considered desirable and necessary; and

Whereas the Senate of the United States has so far neglected to take any action whatever upon the matter of changing the manner of electing United States Senators, although favorable action upon such proposed change has several times been unanimously taken by the House of Representatives: Therefore

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of North Carolina (the senate concurring therein), That the legislature of North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Resolved, That we hereby request our Representatives in Congress and instruct our United States Senators to bring this matter to the attention of the respective bodies and to try and induce favorable action thereon; and

Resolved further, That the secretary of the State of North Carolina is hereby directed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Representatives and United States Senators in Congress from North Carolina, and to the speaker of the house of representatives of each State in which the legislature is now or soon to be in session.

In the general assembly; read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1907.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State:

I, J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing and attached (two sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

Done in office at Raleigh this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1908.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

North Carolina primary laws, 1907 (numerous special acts), Mandatory and optional; local; rudimentary.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The people of North Dakota directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1907. (North Dakota primary laws, 1907, chap. 109. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

OHIO.

The people of Ohio directly advise as to United States Senators. Ohio permits under law of 1903 the direct nomination of Senators by primary. (Ohio primary laws, 1903. Mandatory; state wide; delegate and direct; direct in cities and counties; advisory vote on United States Senator.)

OKLAHOMA.

Senate joint resolution 9.—Relating to the calling of a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and for other purposes, and providing for the appointment of a senatorial election commission of the State of Oklahoma.

Whereas a large number of the state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on several different occasions in recent years adopted resolutions in favor of the proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and the house of representatives of the State of Oklahoma, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, desires to join with the other States of the Union to respectfully request that a convention of the several States be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call such convention and to provide for submitting to the several States the amendments so proposed for ratification by the legislature thereof, or by conventions therein, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Sec. 2. That at said convention the State of Oklahoma will propose, among other amendments, that section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States should be amended to read as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the electors thereof, as the governor is chosen, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. They shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes, so that one-third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise the governor may make temporary appointments until the next regular election in such State. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an elector of the State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their own officers and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States."

Sec. 3. A legislative commission is hereby created, to be composed of the governor and eight members, to be appointed by him, not more than four of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be known as

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March 11, 1907

President of the United States from March 4 to April 30, commencing in the year 1909, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Clothiers, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against any revision of the tariff except through the instrumentality of a nonpartisan commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making Senators of the United States elective in the several States by a direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION.

[House joint resolution No. 12. Introduced by Hon. John P. McGoorty.]

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Illinois (the senate concurring therein), That application is hereby made to the Congress under the provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making the Senators of the United States elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress and copies to the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States requesting their cooperation.

Adopted by the house May 9, 1907.

Concurred in by the senate May 10, 1907.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Illinois, ss:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of state at the city of Springfield this 23d day of May, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. ROSE,

Secretary of State.

Mr. CULLOM presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois in favor of placing the proposed report on the employment of women and children under the direction of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economic and social results of such employment, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION.

[House joint resolution No. 27. Introduced by Hon. Edward D. Sheridan.]

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein), That we ask the Congress of the United States to provide that the proposed report on the employment of women and children be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economical and social results of such employment; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the governors of each of the States and Territories, to the President and Speaker and Chief Clerks of both Houses of Congress, to each of the chief clerks of the legislature of each of the States and Territories, and to the Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor and Commerce.

Adopted by the house May 9, 1907.

Concurred in by the senate May 9, 1907.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Illinois, ss:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. ROSE,

Secretary of State.

Mr. KEAN presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution No. 5.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey, Under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, That the secretary of the state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved, May 28, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, S. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution No. 5 of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved by the governor May 28, 1907, as the same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

S. D. DICKINSON,

Secretary of State.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Josie Beaton, of East Rochester, N. H., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Columbia Heights Citizens Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for lower-priced and better-illuminating gas in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton, Cal., praying that more liberal appropriations be made for the use of the Bureau of Soils, in the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Mines, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation waiving during 1907 and 1908 the provisions of the law requiring the performance of assessment work upon mining claims, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a central banking system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Ferndale, Cal., praying that an appropriation of \$750 be made for the survey of a canal from Eel River to Humboldt Bay, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NELSON presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, in favor of an appropriation to provide a suitable General Government building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following concurrent resolution was passed by the house of representatives of the State of Minnesota on the 6th day of February, 1907, and was subsequently concurred in by the senate on 13th day of February, 1907.

Whereas there will be held in the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in 1909, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, international in scope and character; and

Whereas said exposition will exploit and make known to the world the resources and potentialities of Alaska and Yukon territories, the Orient and all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, with their combined population of over nine hundred million people; and

Whereas said exposition, by reason of such exploitation, will tend to greatly enlarge and further develop the trade relations with these countries now enjoyed by the United States, and particularly of the Western and Northwestern States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Minnesota (the senate concurring), That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to pass a sufficient appropriation providing for a suitable General Government building at the said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and that exhibits be placed therein showing the standing, progress, and advancement of the United States as a great commercial nation.

Resolved further, That the chief clerk of the house be instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that copies of this resolution also be sent to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the United States.

Attest:

ADOLPH E. L. JOHNSON,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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May 10, 1907

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It does not own the ground or building, and the offices of the Government are in the building by the courtesy of this company.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore]?

Mr. HARRISON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Harrison]?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I made some remarks this morning which might have been considered in opposition to the bill, and I want to ask the gentleman now if he will make clear what I tried to elicit then? Is it, or is it not, true that at the port of Philadelphia more than three times as many immigrants come in at normal times as come into the ports of Galveston, Charleston, or New Orleans?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is wholly true.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I was trying to find out this morning, and I did not understand the gentleman to make himself clear upon that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman's idea of the situation is entirely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for and the erection of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund, said sum to include heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches of and to said building.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the section so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the sum of \$250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for the complete erection and furnishing of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund; that the said building shall be erected in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and under the supervision of said Department."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, some criticism has been made by certain gentlemen who occupied the floor to-day in reference to the consumption of time upon this bill. It would seem that some gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House would claim that time was being occupied by the Republicans for ulterior purposes, and I think it is fair to call their attention to the fact that most of the time which has been occupied to-day has been occupied by gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House, and that the only one who has spoken on subjects entirely apart from the bill was the gentleman who most criticised the House for considering the subject, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], who consumed about an hour and a half in complaining to the House that it did not do business, talking upon a subject entirely irrelevant to the subject before the House, and consumed the first hour because of a right under the rules which could not be taken from him by the committee. I have no criticism to make of the gentleman, but gentlemen must understand that if they desire to expedite business when we are required to go into Committee of the Whole they will not expedite business by consuming large amounts of time in criticising the House for giving them the opportunity to consume time.

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

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURNETT. Was not the extension of time at the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]?

Mr. MANN. I am always willing to ask that time shall be given in extension to any gentleman of the House, and while the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] did not speak upon the subject before the House I have no criticism to make of him for it, because I think he enlightens any subject upon which he speaks. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore].

The question was taken and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill, with the amendments, with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

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

The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the amend-

ments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, was the negative vote put?

The CHAIRMAN. It was.

Mr. HEPBURN. I wanted to vote "no."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will again put the question.

The question was again taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 70, noes 21.

So the committee determined to rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 7949, and had directed him to report the same back with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on the amendments? If not, the vote will be taken in gross.

No separate vote was demanded.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to. The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

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

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same: H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 1908.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a reply to the inquiry of the House as to the sale of the old custom-house in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a copy of the amount of the claim of Arthur G. Fisk, postmaster at San Francisco, for credit in his accounts because of loss by earthquake and fire—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Application of the legislature of Oklahoma for the calling of a constitutional convention for the adoption of an amendment providing for election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an esti-

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January 20, 1908

several States, shall call a convention for the proposed amendments; and

Whereas, believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Tennessee that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore

Be it resolved (if the house concur), That the legislature of the State of Tennessee favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a constitutional convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

Be it further enacted, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for calling of the convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of the United States Senators from Tennessee, and our Representatives in Congress.

Adopted March 14, 1905.

J. I. COX,

Speaker of the Senate.

W. K. ABERNATHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 22, 1905.

JAMES B. FRAZIER, Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Office of Secretary of State:

I, John W. Morton, secretary of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the annexed is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 15, passed by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1905, the original of which is now of record in my office.

This the 12th day of March, 1907.

JNO. W. MORTON, Secretary of State.

The people of Tennessee favor direct nomination of United States Senators. Tennessee passed an act in 1903 for the direct nomination of Senators, although the act was later declared invalid by the supreme court of Tennessee. (Tennessee primary laws, 1901, chap. 39; 1903, chap. 241; 1905, chap. 353. Optional; state wide; direct.)

TEXAS.

House concurrent resolution 22.

Whereas under the present method of the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States protracted contests frequently result in no election at all, and in all cases interfering with needed state legislation; and

Whereas Oregon, in common with many of the other States, has asked Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and said amendment has passed the House of Representatives on several occasions, but the Senate of the United States has continually refused to adopt said amendments: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Texas (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby asked and urgently requested to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as provided in Article V of the said Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby ask and urgently request that the legislative assembly of each of the other States in the Union unite with us in asking and urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this concurrent resolution to the President of the United States, Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the legislative assembly of each and every of the other States of the Union.

(NOTE.—The enrolled bill shows that the foregoing resolution passed the house of representatives, no vote given; and passed the senate, no vote given.)

Approved April 17, 1901.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Department of State:

I, W. R. Davie, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the attached and foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 22, passed by the twenty-seventh legislature of the State of Texas, and approved April 17, 1901, as the same appears of record in the printed statute book of the State of Texas, deposited in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Texas, on pages 327 and 328 of General Laws of the State of Texas passed at the regular session of the twenty-seventh legislature, convened at the city of Austin, January 8, 1901, and adjourned April 9, 1901; and I further certify that I am the keeper and custodian of the said printed statute book above mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused to be impressed hereon the seal of my office, same being the great seal of the State of Texas, at my office in Austin, Tex., on this the 3d day of April, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.]

W. R. DAVIE,
Secretary of State.

The people of Texas directly nominate United States Senators under protection of the law of 1907. (Texas primary laws, 1907, chap. 177. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

UTAH.

House joint resolution.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when

ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Utah, That under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved this 12th day of March, 1903.

STATE OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, ss:

I, Willard Done, a notary public in and for the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, do hereby certify that the within is a full, true, and correct copy of a house joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Utah and approved by Governor Heber M. Wells on the 12th day of March, 1903.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 11th day of March, A. D. 1908.

WILLARD DONE, Notary Public.

Utah primary laws, 1901, chapter 72. Mandatory; rudimentary.

VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia nominate United States Senators directly under voluntary party regulations. (Virginia primary law, code of 1904, sec. 1220. Optional; rudimentary.)

WASHINGTON.

Chapter 61.—An act making application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America. (H. B. No. 207.)

Whereas the present method of electing a United States Senator is expensive and conducive of unnecessary delay in the passage of useful legislation; and

Whereas the will of the people can best be ascertained by direct vote of the people: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington, That application be, and the same is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Sec. 2. That a duly certified copy of this act be immediately transmitted to the presiding officer of each legislative body of each of the several States of the United States of America, through the governor of each of the several States, with a request that each of such legislatures pass an act of like import as this act.

Passed the house February 19, 1903.

Passed the senate March 7, 1903.

Approved by the governor March 12, 1903.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Department of State, ss:

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of the original enrolled law now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State this 13th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

SAM H. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

The people of Washington directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1907. (Washington primary laws, 1907, chap. 209. Mandatory; state wide; direct; includes United States Senator.)

West Virginia primary laws, 1891, chapter 67. Optional; rudimentary.

WISCONSIN.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, J. A. Frear, secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 10 has been compared by me with the original enrolled resolution on file in this department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original enrolled resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.]

J. A. FREAR, Secretary of State.

Joint resolution 10.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a

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several States, shall call a convention for the proposed amendments; and

Whereas, believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Tennessee that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore

Be it resolved (if the house concur), That the legislature of the State of Tennessee favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a constitutional convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

Be it further enacted, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for calling of the convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of the United States Senators from Tennessee, and our Representatives in Congress.

Adopted March 14, 1905.

J. I. COX,

Speaker of the Senate.

W. K. ABERNATHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 22, 1905.

JAMES E. FRAZIER, Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Office of Secretary of State:

I, John W. Morton, secretary of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the annexed is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 15, passed by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1905, the original of which is now of record in my office.

This the 12th day of March, 1907.

JNO. W. MORTON, Secretary of State.

The people of Tennessee favor direct nomination of United States Senators. Tennessee passed an act in 1908 for the direct nomination of Senators, although the act was later declared invalid by the supreme court of Tennessee. (Tennessee primary laws, 1901, chap. 39; 1903, chap. 241; 1905, chap. 353. Optional; state wide; direct.)

TEXAS.

House concurrent resolution 22.

Whereas under the present method of the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States protracted contests frequently result in no election at all, and in all cases interfering with needed state legislation; and

Whereas Oregon, in common with many of the other States, has asked Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and said amendment has passed the House of Representatives on several occasions, but the Senate of the United States has continually refused to adopt said amendments: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Texas (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby asked and urgently requested to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as provided in Article V of the said Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby ask and urgently request that the legislative assembly of each of the other States in the Union unite with us in asking and urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this concurrent resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the legislative assembly of each and every of the other States of the Union.

(NOTE.—The enrolled bill shows that the foregoing resolution passed the house of representatives, no vote given; and passed the senate, no vote given.)

Approved April 17, 1901.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Department of State:

I, W. E. Davie, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the attached and foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 22, passed by the twenty-seventh legislature of the State of Texas, and approved April 17, 1901, as the same appears of record in the printed statute book of the State of Texas, on pages 327 and 328 of General Laws of the State of Texas passed at the regular session of the twenty-seventh legislature, convened at the city of Austin, January 8, 1901, and adjourned April 9, 1901; and I further certify that I am the keeper and custodian of the said printed statute book above mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused to be impressed hereon the seal of my office, same being the great seal of the State of Texas, at my office in Austin, Tex., on this the 3d day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. E. DAVIE,
Secretary of State.

The people of Texas directly nominate United States Senators under protection of the law of 1907. (Texas primary laws, 1907, chap. 177. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

UTAH.

House joint resolution.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when

ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Utah, That under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved this 12th day of March, 1903.

STATE OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, ss:

I, Willard Done, a notary public in and for the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, do hereby certify that the within is a full, true, and correct copy of a house joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Utah and approved by Governor Heber M. Wells on the 12th day of March, 1903.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 11th day of March, A. D. 1908.

WILLARD DONE, Notary Public.

Utah primary laws, 1901, chapter 72. Mandatory; rudimentary.

VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia nominate United States Senators directly under voluntary party regulations. (Virginia primary law, code of 1904, sec. 1220. Optional; rudimentary.)

WASHINGTON.

Chapter 61.—An act making application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America. (H. B. No. 207.)

Whereas the present method of electing a United States Senator is expensive and conducive of unnecessary delay in the passage of useful legislation; and

Whereas the will of the people can best be ascertained by direct vote of the people: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington, That application be, and the same is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Sec. 2. That a duly certified copy of this act be immediately transmitted to the presiding officer of each legislative body of each of the several States of the United States of America, through the governor of each of the several States, with a request that each of such legislatures pass an act of like import as this act.

Passed the house February 19, 1903.

Passed the senate March 7, 1903.

Approved by the governor March 12, 1903.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Department of State, ss:

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of the original enrolled law now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State this 13th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

SAM H. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

The people of Washington directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1907. (Washington primary laws, 1907, chap. 209. Mandatory; state wide; direct; includes United States Senator.)

West Virginia primary laws, 1891, chapter 67. Optional; rudimentary.

WISCONSIN.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, J. A. Frear, secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 10 has been compared by me with the original enrolled resolution on file in this department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original enrolled resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

J. A. FREAR, Secretary of State.

Joint resolution 10.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a

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culosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District; and

H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution amending the joint resolution for the relief of storm sufferers in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, approved April 30, 1908.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Joint resolution making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States; Therefore be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Louisiana: SECTION 1. That the legislature of the State of Louisiana hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved November 25, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
[SEAL.]

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Indiana Bridge Company, of Muncie, Ind., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs, of Elkhart, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the investigation and the development of the methods of the treatment of tuberculosis, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 12, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of Fitchburg, Mass., and a memorial of the American Paper and Pulp Association, of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens and labor organizations of Sycamore, Peoria, Chicago, Champaign, Bloomington, and Kewanee, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Albany and Syracuse, in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of George A. Haskell, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Virginia, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses, as follows:

Joint resolution.

Be it resolved by the house of delegates of the State of Virginia (the senate concurring), That the representatives of the State of Virginia in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now in session at Washington, D. C., be, and they are hereby, requested to urge the passage of H. R. bill No. 4848, introduced by the Hon. H. L. MAYNARD, to provide for acquirement, by condemnation, of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for the purposes of fortifications and coast defenses, and that said fortifications may be provided as speedily as possible.

Agreed to, general assembly of Virginia January 15, 1908.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of Rolls of Virginia.

Mr. MARTIN. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Virginia, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Joint resolution.

Whereas the question of an inland waterway along the Atlantic coast for the passage of large vessels and ships of war is being agitated, and the fact that such route would be of great advantage from a strategic standpoint in case of war, as well as of great importance from a commercial standpoint, and would permit safe water transportation south, avoiding the dangerous coast of Hatteras, which is such a menace to commerce, causing high insurance for valuable cargoes, thereby increasing freight rates, etc.; and

Whereas upon the completion of the Panama Canal an inland waterway will be essentially necessary to afford quick transportation under all conditions of weather, and will be of great benefit especially to the farmers of the country in transporting their produce through the route, thence through the Panama Canal to the Far East to our larger fields of trade: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring), That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to use their influence and vote for the passage of a bill embracing a liberal appropriation for an inland waterway along the Atlantic coast; and that before any route is selected through this State, our Representatives in Congress be further directed to request the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to ascertain, upon inspection, the best route, in the opinion, from a naval standpoint, taking into consideration all the advantages other than from an engineering standpoint, which is covered by the report of the Army engineers, and this report to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy for its information and guidance in dealing with the question.

It is directed that the clerk of this house forward certified copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, and to each of Virginia's representatives in the Congress of the United States. Agreed to by the general assembly of Virginia January 14, 1908.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,

Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of Rolls of Virginia.

Mr. MARTIN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 5242) for the relief of Genevieve Griswold Kennon, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of ex-President John Tyler, of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented petitions of sundry citizens and labor organizations of Wabash, Muncie, Midland, Madison, Newburg, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Ayshire, Washington, Peru, Brazil, Kokomo, East Chicago, Cayuga, Milltown, Evansville, Bedford, Indianapolis, Montgomery, Richmond, Jasper, South Bend, and Terre Haute, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Indianapolis and West Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. du PONT presented sundry petitions of citizens of Wilmington, Del., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan presented petitions of sundry citizens and labor organizations of Kalamazoo, Houghton, Traverse City, Grand Rapids, South Haven, Menominee, Bay City, Detroit, Adrian, and Muskegon, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of sundry Polish citizens of Detroit, Mich., expressing their disapproval of the Polish expropriation law enacted by the Prussian Diet, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Central Trades Council of Bay City, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to extend the right of naturalization, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Plattsburg, Kingston, Glens Falls, Yonkers, Albany, New York City, Troy, Buffalo, Flushing, Olean, Syracuse, Ithaca, Utica, Oswego, Batavia, Elmira, Cohoes, Brooklyn, Watertown, Tonawanda, Newburgh, Corinth, and Schenectady, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OVERMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of High Point, N. C., and a petition of sundry citizens of Bryan

In the first 50 years of the Government there were introduced into the House of Representatives 8,777 bills and resolutions. During the lifetime of the Sixty-first Congress, over 34,000 bills and joint resolutions had been introduced for the consideration of the House. Therefore, it is necessary that some method under the rules shall be maintained by which the House can select from the great avalanche of bills that are introduced the best that ought to be considered, and no two men agree at all times as to all the business that shall be considered; so the regulations of the House must be sufficient to enable nearly 400 Representatives to select the business that should or shall be considered.

I leave this place, but not with regret. I have performed the duties of this office according to my best judgment under the rules of the House. I do not leave the House with malice in my heart toward any colleague [applause], toward any Member with whom I have served. My friend the Speaker to be, the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CLARK [applause], believes that my departure is a final departure as Speaker of the House. I agree with him. At the age of almost 75, in the course of nature I could not hope to occupy this great place again, and would not if I could; but I am so fond of my friend from Missouri, the Speaker to be, that I mean to serve under his gentle rule as a Member of the House and to look on. [Laughter and applause.] And now nothing remains for me but to wish each and every one of you health, strength, courage, and having said the last word as Speaker, having signed the last bill, sustained or overruled the last point of order, rapped vigorously for the last time with the gavel, the hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, I declare the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress adjourned without day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of documents received and distributed by the Treasury Department during the calendar year 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1422); to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a response to the inquiry of the House as to alleged restraint of the coffee trade (H. Doc. No. 1421); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

3. A certificate from the governor, chief justice, and secretary of Arizona, transmitting a copy of the constitution of Arizona and the ascertainment of the vote adopting the same (H. Doc. No. 1423); to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

4. Application of the Legislature of the State of Maine for the calling of a constitutional convention to provide for an amendment establishing election of United States Senators by the people; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

5. A letter from the president of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the operations of the excise board for the license year ended October 31, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1420); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to action taken in the case of the Hydro Electric Co. of California (H. Doc. No. 1424); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BATES, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2292), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2293), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2294), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5645) to confirm the name of Commodore Barney Circle for the

circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue SE, in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2295), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 9125) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding title of the United States to lots 3 and 4, square 103, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2296), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 32998) to authorize the board of supervisors of the town of Kratka, Pennington County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red Lake River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 32999) for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 33000) to authorize the leasing of lands in the United States for the development of hydroelectric power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CAMERON: A bill (H. R. 33001) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers on the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 33011) providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce, for the licensing of the operators thereof, for cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in such purposes, and for distributing the revenues arising hereunder between the States and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE. Resolution (H. Res. 1008) relating to the bill (H. R. 32010) to create a tariff board; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 65) for investigation of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A memorial of the Legislature of South Dakota relative to requesting our Senators in Congress to support bill H. R. 20346 pending in the Senate of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A memorial of the Legislature of Utah, asking that a Government naval and military hospital be established in Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 33002) granting a pension to Daniel Burkay; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 33003) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 33004) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Edgar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMOND: A bill (H. R. 33005) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 33006) for the relief of Samuel Spaulding; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 33007) granting an increase of pension to Lou Pitney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 33008) for the relief of James Noonan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: A bill (H. R. 33009) granting an increase of pension to M. V. Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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and the War with Mexico, has been introduced in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of New Hampshire (the senate concurring). That we approve of the provisions of said bill and do hereby respectfully urge our Representatives and Senators in Congress to vote for and use every honorable means to secure the passage of said bill.

Resolved. That copies of this resolution, signed by the clerks of both branches of this legislature, be sent to the Representatives and Senators from New Hampshire in the Congress of the United States."

In accordance with the above resolution we are herewith transmitting the same.

Yours, respectfully,

HARRIE M. YOUNG,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN W. FITZPATRICK,
Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER presented memorials of Felts Mills Union, No. 6; of Marble City Union, No. 67; of Palmer Union, No. 7; and of Thomson Union, No. 158, of Schuylerville, all of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, in the State of New York, and of sundry citizens of Claremont and Franklin, N. H., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Concord Harness Co., of Concord, N. H., praying that harness leather be placed on the free list, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRIGGS presented memorials of Local Granges of Monmouth, Johnsonburg, Cedarville, Pemberton, Pennington, Spring Mills, Egg Harbor, Delaware, and Marlton, all of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, of Elizabeth, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit competition by military or naval bands with civilian organizations, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Mercer County Federation of Labor, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing higher pay for Federal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of the waters of Niagara Falls, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Dodd Post, Major Dandy Post, Wheeler Post, Lincoln Post, and Slocum Post, all of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Local Camps of Peapack and Pennington, Patriotic Order Sons of America; of Friendship Council and Anthony Wayne Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; and of sundry citizens, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SHIVELY presented a petition of Local Union No. 203, Federation of Musicians, American Federation of Labor, of Hammond, Ind., and a petition of Local Union No. 12868, of Bedford, Ind., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of Columbus Grange, No. 2174, of Columbus, and of West Grove Grange, No. 2117, Patrons of Husbandry, of Pennville; of Sugar Grove Grange, of Whitley County; and of sundry citizens of Elkhart, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of William Russ, W. T. Epmeler, George Wintemhimer, and six other citizens of Evansville, Ind., all stockholders in the United Wireless Co. of America, praying that an investigation be made into the wireless-telegraph system of the country, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Henry H. Moore and 10 other veterans of the Civil War, of Mooreland, Ind., and a petition of Boone Post, No. 202, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, of Zionsville, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Hymers, Ind., and a memorial of members of the Socialist Party of Mishawaka, Ind., remonstrating against the mobilizing of the United States troops on the Mexican border, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McLEAN presented memorials of sundry citizens of New Britain, Torrington, Naugatuck, and Waterbury, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 56, Patrons of Husbandry, of East Haddam, Conn., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the Oakland Board of Trade, of Pittsburg, Pa., and a petition of Local Branch No. 95, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Brackenridge, Pa., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Reading, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to reduce local postage to 1 cent per ounce, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 698, Patrons of Husbandry, of Charlesville, Pa., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Parnell Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Washington Camps No. 588, of Newtown; No. 46, of Minersville; No. 102, of Steelton; No. 427, of Molltown; and No. 273, of Harboro, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 487, International Association of Mechanics of Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BURNHAM presented memorials of sundry citizens of Warner and Franklin, N. H., and of Local Union No. 25, of Ballston, and Local Union of Ticonderoga, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented a memorial of sundry farmers and business men of Brown County, S. Dak., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WARREN presented a memorial of the American National Live Stock Association and of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, remonstrating against live stock and meats being placed on the free list, and also against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRISTOW presented petitions of Ficksburg Post, No. 72, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Humboldt; of Major Rankin Post, No. 439, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kincaid, Kans.; and of sundry veterans of the Civil War, of Erie, in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of the so-called Sulloway old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

House joint memorial 11—A memorial to Congress of the United States urging the ratification of the trade agreement with the Dominion of Canada.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the United States assembled:

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill to enact into law the trade agreement between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada; and

Whereas the ratification of this agreement will materially reduce the present high cost of living to the people of the United States and will furnish an increased market for the products of the Northwest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the senate concurring). That this assembly hereby urgently petition the Congress of the United States to ratify said trade agreement without delay.

Mr. POMERENE. I present a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, petitioning Congress to

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provide for the call of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy. I ask that the joint resolution be read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

THE STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Ohio, ss:

I, Charles H. Graves, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the following is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official custody as secretary of state, as required by the laws of the State of Ohio, of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1911.
[SEAL.] CHAS. H. GRAVES,
Secretary of State.

House joint resolution 13—To define the law against polygamy as clearly as the law is defined against bigamy.

The contract made by Utah with the United States Government when admitted as a State was that polygamy should cease. From that day to the present Joseph Smith and the majority of his followers have lived in polygamy and new polygamous conditions have continued. The doctrine of the Mormon Church is the more spiritual its followers become the more will they practice polygamy. The Government of the United States takes precedence over the government of the Mormon Church. When the Mormon hierarchy discovers that the sentiment of the people of the United States is positive in its denunciation of polygamy, the Mormon Church has a new revelation, and again through out the press of the country is the announcement of the doing away of polygamy. Soon the announcement is made to the press that there was no authority for the statement. The question that faces every legislator is, Shall the United States Government be maintained or shall the Mormon hierarchy rule the Government? It is only necessary to refer to the proceedings before the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to be convinced that polygamy is the fundamental doctrine of the Mormon Church. Reference should also be made to Pearson's Magazine for September, October, and November, 1910, which will clearly explain the situation.

The consensus of opinion of statesmen and the great majority who are considering the welfare of our Nation is an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices. A concurrence resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices has passed 13 States—New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, and Washington. When two-thirds of the States have passed this resolution Congress will act as in the case of the concurrence resolution which has passed all but four of the States in regard to the direct vote of the people for Senators of the United States. The following resolution is a Federal concurrence resolution, is not referred to a committee, is acted upon by both houses, does not lie on the table, but, under the rules, to be called up and acted upon by the assembly as a whole:

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore

Resolved, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

S. J. VINING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH L. NICHOLS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted, March 15, 1911.

Mr. DU PONT presented a petition of Washington Camp, No. 18, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Viola, Del., and a petition of Washington Camp, No. 3, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Kenton, Del., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented memorials of sundry employees of the paper mills at Appleton, of sundry citizens of Schofield, of sundry employees of the paper mills at Wausau, of sundry citizens of Garfield, Weston, Grand Rapids, and Mattoon, of the Valley Iron Works Co., of Appleton, of sundry citizens of Rothschild, and of sundry employees of the paper mills at Kimberly, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Effingham, Centralia, Oskaloosa, Seneca, Sabetha, Valley Falls, and Nortonville, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called cold-storage bill, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of Henry Clouten, of West Roxbury, Mass., and of 200 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a national department of public health, which were referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association, praying for the establishment of a permanent tariff board, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, remonstrating against placing leather boots and shoes on the free list, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Elmwood, Stanley, Boyd, Colfax, Kewaunee County, Arkansas, Lamont, Fond du Lac County, and Lamartine, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Arkansas, Wis., remonstrating against the mobilizing of United States troops on the Mexican border, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called cold-storage bill, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 1640) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Turner;

A bill (S. 1641) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Young;

A bill (S. 1642) granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Corey;

A bill (S. 1643) granting an increase of pension to Lucien E. Kent;

A bill (S. 1644) granting an increase of pension to Abby E. Perkins;

A bill (S. 1645) granting an increase of pension to George L. Keach; and

A bill (S. 1646) granting an increase of pension to Eliza L. House; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1647) to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

A bill (S. 1648) granting an increase of pension to Norman B. Van House (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1649) granting an increase of pension to Henry Crall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 1650) to amend section 110 of "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 1651) granting an increase of pension to William Reilly (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1652) for the relief of Elizabeth Lynch; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRIGGS:

A bill (S. 1653) to provide American register for the steam yacht *Diane*; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1654) granting an increase of pension to Stella D. Webster; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1655) appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield, at Long Branch, N. J.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11573) to acquire a site for a public building at Wayne, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11574) authorizing the Ponca Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 11575) to amend sections 5136 and 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national-banking associations to make loans on real estate security and limiting amounts thereof; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11576) authorizing certain national-banking institutions to make loans on real estate in certain cases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11577) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of diseases of potatoes known as black scab and wart disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11578) requiring the United States Government to own its own post-office building in every county seat in the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11579) to authorize popular subscriptions at all post offices for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and for publishing and mailing the same; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11580) to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11581) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress and the congressional corps of legislative investigators, and to maintain them until July 1, 1912; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DONOHUE: A bill (H. R. 11582) providing for the erection of a memorial to Stephen Girard in the city of Washington, D. C., in the year 1914; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DODDS: A bill (H. R. 11583) to provide for the erection of a public building on the site owned by the Government in the city of Boyne City, in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11584) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Greenville, in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11585) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Mount Pleasant, in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 11586) to provide a department of health for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 11587) to provide for the operation of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 204) for the temporary employment of a legislative investigator; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 205) to establish a House legislative reference bureau; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BURLISON: Resolution (H. Res. 206) directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, through the Bureau of Corporations, to investigate the causes of excessive charges by express companies doing business throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 118) authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, in the State of Tennessee, which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of States composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (by request): Memorial from the Legislature of Montana petitioning Congress to authorize the President of the United States to set aside the Smoky Mountain forest reserve as a game preserve; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Nebraska asking Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the National Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of California, relative to the establishment of a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of California, requesting Congress to call a convention to submit an amendment to the National Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. COOPER: Memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin for amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that such Constitution may hereafter be amended by the initiative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from Legislature of Wisconsin, relating to a national constitutional convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to take proper steps toward a constitutional amendment providing for initiative, referendum, and recall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to grant Alaska a Territorial form of government; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to take proper steps for the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that such Constitution may hereafter be amended by the initiative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the Sherman antitrust law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to national constitutional convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to take proper steps toward a constitutional amendment providing for initiative, referendum, and recall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to grant to Alaska a Territorial form of government; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress in regard to passports issued by the United States Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the sending into any State of money or campaign literature in violation of the corrupt-practice law of that State; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 11588) for the relief of Peter Carroll and others, lately laborers employed by the United States military authorities in and about Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 11589) granting an increase of pension to George Thompson, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11590) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Croyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMERON: A bill (H. R. 11591) granting an increase of pension to John E. Penn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 11592) to correct the military record of John Blue; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 11593) granting an increase of pension to John J. Boles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11594) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sheesely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 11595) granting a pension to James M. Younger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11596) for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin White; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DODDS: A bill (H. R. 11597) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Case; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

respectfully requested to join in this request by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said body representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States. Concurred in by the house January 20, 1913.

C. N. MCARTHUR,
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the senate January 16, 1913.

DAN J. MALARKY,
President of the Senate.

Indorsed: Senate joint memorial No. 2, by committee on Federal relations.

J. W. COCHRAN,
Chief Clerk.

Filed January 22, 1913.

BEN W. OLCOTT,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 2 of the Twenty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon with the original thereof as filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 22d day of January, 1913, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript herefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 22d day of January, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] BEN W. OLCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Mr. BROWN. I present a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Nebraska, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Office of Secretary of State:

I, Addison Wait, secretary of state of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of memorial and joint resolution in re Nebraska Territorial Militia enacted and passed by the thirty-third session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, with the enrolled bill on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy of said memorial and joint resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 31st day of January, A. D. 1912, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-sixth, and of this State the forty-sixth.

[SEAL.] ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

[Memorial and joint resolution in relation to the Nebraska Territorial Militia; introduced by Robert C. Druessedow.]

Whereas the Nebraska Territorial Militia, who served four months in subduing the several raids and depredations of hostile Indians between 1862 and 1864, have never been officially recognized as entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws as other volunteer organizations for the alleged reason that they were not regularly mustered into the service of the United States; and

Whereas these volunteer soldiers were called and mustered into active service by our Territorial executive officers, appointed by the Federal Government, and when no time was given for sending the regular mustering officers on account of the sudden unprovoked acts of marauding and murdering bands of Indians, the acknowledged wards of the Government; and

Whereas the settlers of the border territory, the overland mail, and the emigrants to the Rocky Mountain district were justly entitled to the quickest and fullest protection of the Federal authorities: Be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, present and prospective, be requested to renew the best and earliest endeavors of their predecessors to procure the passage of an act similar to the one passed in February, 1895, giving the Missouri State Militia title to pension, etc.; and

Resolved, That the honorable secretary of the State of Nebraska be requested to forward a certified copy of this memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives as soon as possible after its passage and approval, as a bill for the relief of the militia of several border States is in the hands of committee on Federal relations, which ought to include the Nebraska Territorial Militia, whose services were rendered and accepted when the Government did not have sufficient troops for the common defense of our frontier.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Nebraska Legislature on the 28th day of January, 1913.

HENRY C. RICHMOND, *Chief Clerk.*

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented a memorial of Local Union No. 107, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Elkhorn Valley, Nebr., and a memorial of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Dodge County, Nebr., remonstrating against the adoption of the so-called Aldrich currency plan, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Loup City, Omaha, and Brock, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Leviston, Po-

land, Dyer Brook, Crouseville, and South Woodstock, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JONES presented a resolution adopted by members of the King County Democratic Club of Seattle, Wash., favoring the recognition of the Republic of China by the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of South Dakota, favoring the adoption of certain amendments to the homestead law, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of South Dakota, favoring a revision of the existing rules regulating the leasing of allotted Indians lands, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GRONNA presented a memorial of the congregation of the Seventh-day Adventist Church of Stanley, N. Dak., and a memorial of the congregation of the Seventh-day Adventist Church of Newhome, N. Dak., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PAGE. I present a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Vermont, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

Joint resolution making application to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited.

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now therefore

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress, under the provisions of Article V, of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session or when next convened be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also, to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

FRANK E. HOWE,
President of the Senate.

CHARLES A. FLEMING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved December 18, 1912.

ALLEN M. FLETCHER, *Governor.*

STATE OF VERMONT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution making application to Congress, under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, approved December 18, 1912, as appears by the files and records of this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of this office, at Montpelier, this 10th day of January, 1913.

[SEAL.] GUY W. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have in my hand a joint resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina ratifying the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. North Carolina was the first State to ratify the amendment, and as the resolution directs that a copy of it shall be sent to the two Houses of Congress, I ask that this resolution lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution ratifying the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas both the Houses of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at its second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America, in the following words, to wit:

Resolved that the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section

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January 10, 1913

earnestly requested to create on the Monocacy Battlefield a national military park to commemorate the battle fought there on July 9, 1864, by which the Federal Capital was saved, and possibly the Union itself, and which would, if established, become a resting place and shrine where thousands of travelers and tourists could rest and renew their patriotism by a contemplation of the lofty deeds which have been wrought; of the great hearts which spent themselves there; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Maryland be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to transmit under the great seal of this State a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the representatives from Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved April 17, 1931.

True copy:

[SEAL.]

DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3D,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1931.

Resolutions making application to Congress in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention, to amend, or repeal the eighteenth article of amendment or to propose such an amendment for submission to the several States

Whereas a condition of widespread dissatisfaction prevails with the workings and results of Article XVIII of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable to attempt to improve, clarify, or quiet such condition; and

Whereas the only methods for repealing or modifying said Article XVIII are set forth in Article V of the said Constitution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts, acting in pursuance of said Article V, hereby requests that Congress call a convention under said article for the purpose of proposing an amendment or amendments to the Constitution amending, modifying, revising, or repealing said Article XVIII; or that Congress, acting in pursuance of said Article V, itself propose such an amendment or amendments; and requests that in either case the same be submitted for ratification by conventions in the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the commonwealth forward forthwith to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress certified copies of these resolutions attested by the clerks of both branches of the general court.

Adopted March 13, 1931.

A true copy.

Attest:

FRANK E. BRIDGMAN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. SANGER,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Witness the great seal of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

A resolution memorializing Congress to enact that certain bill now pending known as H. R. 16470, relating to the use of public funds for the purchase of oleomargarine

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a certain bill known as H. R. 16470, the purpose of which is to prohibit the use of oleomargarine in the Army and Navy and other agencies of the Federal Government; and

Whereas the major political parties during recent campaigns have pledged themselves to give agriculture the full protection of our domestic markets; and

Whereas the Federal Government is spending large amounts of money to help in the recovery of the markets for agricultural products; and

Whereas butter as a human food is recognized far superior to any article that may be used as a substitute for it; and

Whereas the enactment of such bill by Congress would be a very definite contribution toward restoring our dairy industry upon a sound basis, first, because of enlarging our domestic butter market, and, second, because of the moral supporting influence it would have, which is of great importance and far-reaching effect, and to which the dairy industry of our State and Nation feels they are entitled: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota (the senate concurring herein), That we do hereby respectfully petition and urge Congress to pass and enact said H. R. 16470; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copy hereof to the President of the United States, the President

of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House, respectively, and to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of Minnesota in said Congress of the United States.

OSCAR A. SWANSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY ARENS,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 10th day of March, 1931.

JOHN I. LEVIN,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 23d day of March, 1931.

GEO. H. SPAETH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 26, 1931.

FLOYD B. OLSON, Governor.

Filed March 26, 1931.

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy with record of the original resolution in my office of H. F. 433, being Resolution 15, Laws 1931, and that said copy is a true and correct transcript of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in St. Paul, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1931.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass the Shipstead-Mansfield bill for the adequate financing and speedy completion of the river and harbor projects heretofore adopted by Congress (S. P. No. 512—Introduced by Messrs. Hausler, Nordlin, Anderson, and Loftsgaarden)

Whereas, by concurrent resolution approved February 27, 1929, and for economic reasons therein stated, the State of Minnesota appealed to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Congress of the United States to provide a 9-foot channel adequate to care for commercial river navigation on the upper Mississippi River; and

Whereas Congress responding to this appeal has recognized the economic necessity of a trade outlet to tidewater for the landlocked States of the mid-West, and by the act of July 3, 1930, has adopted a project for a 9-foot channel on the upper Mississippi River, but has made no adequate provision for financing its construction so that its benefits may be enjoyed by the present generation; and

Whereas the Special Board of United States Engineers, assigned to the survey of the upper Mississippi River, have found and reported that "industries have not located in this area because transportation costs, both on raw material and finished products, have been so high as to dictate their location elsewhere," and "the grain producer has had little choice but to sell at one price to the one market"; and

Whereas these conditions, now aggravated by a nation-wide depression, suggest the immediate employment of labor and industry in the construction of public and reproductive works; and

Whereas the Shipstead-Mansfield bill, now pending in Congress, provides for an internal loan to supplement annual budget appropriations for the adequate financing of all river and harbor projects already adopted by Congress, thus effecting a material saving in the primary cost of these works, hastening the date of their completion and beneficial enjoyment, and providing immediate employment for idle labor, idle industry, and idle capital: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and urgently requested to enact this bill into law, and that our Representatives in Congress be urged to support it and use all honorable means to procure its passage; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, attested by the proper officers of both houses, be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to each United States Senator and Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

Passed the senate the 17th day of February, 1931.

HENRY ARENS,

President of the Senate.

G. H. SPAETH,

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 20th day of April, 1931.

OSCAR A. SWANSON,

Speaker of the House.

JOHN I. LEVIN,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Filed April 24, 1931.

MIKE HOLM,

Secretary of State.

Approved April 24, 1931.

FLOYD B. OLSON,

Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection.

REPEAL OF SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a house joint memorial which was passed, almost unanimously, a few days ago, by the legislature of my home State, Wyoming, in which they go on record as favoring the repeal of the sixteenth amendment, and of placing a constitutional limitation of 25 percent on income and death taxes, which can be levied and collected by the Federal Government. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that Wyoming is the first State to take this significant step, and is therefore worthy of comment.

Since Wyoming has no State income tax, and no large income that could, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, come within a mile of the higher brackets, certainly no selfish reasons can explain why this action was taken. We will have to look for other reasons.

Wyoming, until a few years ago at least, believed that the world owed no man a living, but rather an opportunity to work and earn a living, and the great majority of our citizenry, including hundreds on relief, still believe this. Certainly we always have and do believe that a man has the right to keep as his own a fair and equitable part of his earnings to take care of his family, to educate his children, and to provide for their welfare after he has gone. We so truthfully believe these things that we want them safeguarded again under our Constitution, hence this memorial.

If, as individuals, we claim these privileges, then in all fairness we cannot withhold them from legitimate enterprise. Especially since to do otherwise is pennywise and pound foolish for the very good reason that our own economic history proves that taxes above 25 percent not only slow up industry, but slow up the flow of tax moneys into the Treasury as well.

The unlimited power to tax is the power to destroy. I know, and so do you, of more than one instance when the unexpected and sudden death of a man, who had built up his own great legitimate business, accompanied by the imposition of an unfair and unjust death tax, made necessary the sacrifice of his entire life's work and left his family almost destitute. That, in itself, is bad enough, but even worse is the fact that in practically every instance of this kind the property went for a song into the hands of those who are ever looking for something for nothing. It does not take a drastic death tax to bring about such a situation, like instances occur daily because excessive taxes weaken industrial structures, making them easy prey for the same interests.

There is one other thing that I want to speak of in connection with taxes and that is the expense and grief that individuals and industries are put to in filling out information blanks demanded by Government departments.

If the Government must have all of this information, why should not the Government pay the cost? If the Government had to pay the bill, then perhaps it would discover that many reports could be dispensed with. The Government will soon get its share of grief, however, if it insists on imposing an income tax on farm labor under guise of social security and tries to compel farmers to fill out Social Security forms.

While we are talking about blanks and forms I want to call your attention to F. C. C. Forms 705 and 706, and in doing so I am not digressing too far from the question of taxes because this sort of thing piles up tax costs. This form was sent to me by one of the small broadcasting companies in my State, and despite the fact that they were told by the F. C. C. that "it wouldn't take more than an hour's work to fill out this financial report," two men were kept busy 2 days in order to get the necessary information. Not only that, but this report followed closely on the heels of their "twice-yearly" license application for renewal. This is

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a serious matter and is deserving of early attention by Congress. There is one broadcasting company that I do not believe has filled out this report, and that is the Federal Government. I think that it should, and I am interested in a report showing its activities. As a matter of fact this Congress should provide for an exhaustive investigation into the activities of the F. C. C. in its relation to radio.

We thoroughly believe that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay. At the same time, we know that excessive surtaxes, such as are in effect today, not only deprive the Government of maximum tax receipts but close factories and cause unemployment. In doing this it deprives the Nation of creative and wealth-producing brains. Even a Fascist state makes use of executive and creative ability by putting it to work, while under our present system they are subject to enforced idleness.

Wild Federal spending will continue and real prosperity be delayed until such time as the people in this country fully realize just whose dollar it is that is being spent. When we come to realize that they are our dollars—not your dollars—then we will stop wild spending, and not before.

I think that my people must have come to the realization of whose dollar it is, and if they have they realize that perhaps they have gone too far in matching, on a 50-50 basis, Federal dollars for a great number of things. If our dollar is our dollar and your dollar is your dollar, then we are going to do without a lot of things that have been heretofore deemed necessary. Since I have been in this Congress more than once a fellow Member has said, "Wyoming is not entitled to any of this Federal money because Wyoming has not contributed any." While this is not true, still it is certain that we have not contributed anywhere near as much as many States.

Why? One reason might be because all of your eastern States own and control and have developed not only your surface rights but your mineral rights as well, while many of the western States own and control less than one-half of the surface of the lands within their border, while the minerals under most lands, they own not at all.

If we are to repeal the sixteenth amendment and largely go on our own as States, we must all start on an even basis in order to make it work out, not only all lands and remaining minerals must belong to the States but the millions of dollars taken from the deposits in these States, which are our birthright, must be returned to the State. Only by such an action can the so-called public-land States ever be as self-sufficient as other States and take their rightful place in the sisterhood of States.

Before condemning such a stand please recall the President's recent message in which he pointed out that more than 20 percent of the total acreage of the United States belonged to the Federal Government. Take a look at the report of the President's real estate board where perhaps you will learn for the first time that your State is listed as a public-land State and that therefore your State is as virtually interested as is mine.

House Joint Memorial 4

Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to amend the Constitution of the United States, relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; and providing limitations on taxes so levied; and repealing the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas there is now pending or will be pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States of America, proposed legislation to repeal the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to amend the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; providing for a limitation of taxes thereon; that the people of the State of Wyoming are greatly interested in the passage of this said amendment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the senate concurring). That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows: That application be, and it hereby is, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

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March 8, 1939

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO. 45)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the Post Office Department to provide funds required under certain appropriations to meet deficiencies or additional requirements for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, aggregating \$116,403, by transfers from certain other appropriations under which balances are in excess of the actual or prospective needs thereof, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROMOTION OF NAUTICAL EDUCATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to promote nautical education, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SURVEYS AND MAPPING (S. DOC. NO. 54)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint letter from the Secretaries of War, Commerce, and Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 87 (submitted by Mr. HAYDEN, and agreed to February 27, 1939), a report outlining the necessity for additional surveys and mapping in the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

AIRPORT SURVEY—REPORT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman and members of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, report on a survey of the airport system of the United States, including recommendations relative to the construction, improvement, development, operation, and maintenance of a national system of airports, and as to the nature and extent of proposed participation, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman and secretary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Corporation covering its operations for the fourth quarter of 1938, and for the period from its organization on February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1938, inclusive, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

VISITORS TO THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Mr. BAILEY presented the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
March 25, 1939.

To the Senate:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act approved April 10, 1937, I hereby appoint Senators FRANCIS T. MALONEY and WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., to represent the Senate Committee on Commerce on the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy during the remainder of the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. As chairman of the committee I am an ex officio member of the Board.

JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Senate Joint Memorial 8

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Fortieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in regular session assembled, respectfully show, request, and petition as follows: That

Whereas to carry on activities during the late World War the Federal Government incorporated a company known as the United States Production Corporation; that this company purchased and took title to certain lands in Lincoln County, Oreg.; the land so acquired included 12,000 acres containing a stand of selected spruce

timber, a mill site of approximately 10 acres of land located at Toledo, Oreg., on which a mill building was constructed; and for the purpose of transporting spruce logs to Toledo the Federal Government also constructed two railroad spurs, one running south and another running north from Yaquina Bay, from whence logs were rafted to the mill and Toledo; and

Whereas at the close of said war, and on December 17, 1920, all of the above property so purchased was disposed of by the United States Production Corporation under contract of sale to the Pacific Spruce Corporation, a private company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, which contract of sale exempted said properties from taxation; and

Whereas the Federal Government, in disposing of such land under contract of sale to private owners, in exempting such land from taxes, deprived Lincoln County of a source of taxable revenue it should be entitled to have; and

Whereas in order to remedy the situation the Honorable CHARLES L. McNARY, senior United States Senator of this State, introduced on January 25, 1939, into the Senate of the United States, a bill numbered S. 997, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be directed to pay to Lincoln County, Oreg., a sum of money equal to the amount Lincoln County would have received as taxes for the years 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 from the United States Spruce Corporation if the real and personal property of such Corporation, exclusive of improvements made thereon by the United States Spruce Corporation, or any other agent of the United States, were taxable as property privately owned; that such sum be in full satisfaction of all claims of Lincoln County against the Corporation or any real or personal property thereof, or against the United States in respect of such Corporation or property for such taxes for such years. For the year 1923 and each year thereafter, as long as such property remains the property of the Corporation of the United States, or of any corporation 51 percent or more of the shares of which is owned by the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Lincoln County an amount equal to the amount which would be payable as taxes on such property to Lincoln County if such property were taxable as property privately owned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the house of representatives jointly concurring therein), That your memorialists, the Fortieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, do hereby most respectfully request, petition, and urge the Congress of the United States to enact the aforesaid bill introduced by Senator McNARY; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this joint memorial be forwarded by the chief clerk of the senate to the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress of these United States, and to each Member of the Oregon delegation in Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Delegates of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House resolution requesting the Congress of the United States of America to amend the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; and providing limitations on taxes so levied; and repealing the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas there is now pending or will be pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States of America proposed legislation to repeal the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to amend the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; providing for a limitation of taxes thereon; that the people of the State of Maryland are greatly interested in the passage of this said amendment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the Congress of the United States be requested as follows: That application be, and it is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census of enumeration: *Provided*, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 4. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December, following the ratification of this article."

And be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Maryland be, and he is hereby directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

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March 25, 1939

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940

(Legislative day of Monday, March 4, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZEBARNEY T. PHILLIPS, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who knowest our necessities before we ask and our ignorance in asking: Help us to perceive what we most really need, that we may truly unburden our hearts in Thy presence, and at Thy feet may feel no disquiet with Thy goodness and mercy about us. Make us especially mindful of the needs of others, as we thank Thee for those who love us and in whose love we find a quiet sanctuary when the ills of life oppress us, that we may bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. Pity and pardon us, dear Lord, if at close of day our achievements fall short of the morning's dream, and be Thou patient with us, for Thou knowest our frame, Thou rememberest that we are but dust.

Bless all the people of our beloved land, prosper their endeavors, sanctify their homes, purify their hearts, and renew a right spirit within them that, making them truly blessed, our Nation may become an instrument of blessing to the world. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, March 25, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 8262. An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8792. An act to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept and maintain a memorial fountain to the members of the Metropolitan Police Department; and

H. R. 8917. An act to authorize the construction of a waiting room and comfort station in Commodore Barney Circle, United States Reservation 55-56, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Ellender	Lodge	Schwartz
Ashurst	Frazier	Lucas	Schwellenbach
Austin	George	Lundeen	Sheppard
Bankhead	Gerry	McCarran	Shipstead
Barbour	Gibson	McKellar	Slattery
Barkley	Gillette	McNary	Smith
Bilbo	Green	Maloney	Stewart
Bone	Gurney	Mead	Taft
Bulow	Hale	Miller	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	Harrison	Minton	Thomas, Okla.
Byrnes	Hatch	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Hayden	Neely	Tobey
Caraway	Herring	Norris	Townsend
Chandler	Holman	Nye	Tydings
Chavez	Holt	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Hughes	Overton	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Wagner
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Pittman	Walsh
Davis	King	Reed	White
Donahay	La Follette	Reynolds	Wiley
Downey	Lee	Russell	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are detained from the Senate on public business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are unavoidably detained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

DECISIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, That application be, and it hereby is, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: *Provided*, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall, however, be subject to the qualification that in the event of a war in which the United States is engaged creating a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, with like power, while the United States is actively engaged in such war, to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

"SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said 31st day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"SEC. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect."

And be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the proposal that in future appropriations for continuation of the work-relief program under the Work Projects Administration the sponsor's 25-percent contribution necessary for the proposed project, designed to provide useful work for unemployed citizens, be based upon the magnitude of the local relief problem and ability of the local sponsoring body to provide such contribution rather than upon any fixed minimum percentage of the costs of the project, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

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world about us is full of wild commotion, the clamor of the violent, the dark deeds of the ruthless, and the agony of uncounted hosts of Thy children haunted by nameless dread, and ground in the dust of tyranny. We cannot adequately face such a world without and make our humble contribution to the healing of its tangled, tragic state unless our faith in Thy power to make even the wrath of man praise Thee and in the victory of Thy purpose is kept untarnished. Give to us peace in our time, O God. To our stricken generation may there come peace with honor, with human dignity vindicated and social justice the canopy of all the nations. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 26, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on April 22, 1943, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 899) to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to add certain lands to the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXPEND OF EXCESS AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY FOREST SERVICE IN UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCES

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 19 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of June 26, 1934 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO OR MODIFIED BY MARITIME COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law 46 (77th Cong.), for the period from January 1, 1943, to March 31, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

AGREEMENT OF LAW PROVIDING COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SUFFERING INJURIES IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended (with an accompany-

ing paper); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Navy (2) and Agriculture (2); Federal Works Agency (2), and the War Production Board which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, Calif., favoring the calling at the present time of meetings of representatives of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of such nations with specific and limited authority looking to the solution of post-war problems; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions adopted by the Puerto Rico Statehood Association, protesting against the enactment of the so-called Tydings bill granting independence to Puerto Rico, and also endorsing the efforts of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] directed toward intensifying teaching of the English language in the island; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of California; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 35

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to immediately launch an investigation into the administration of the Federal rent control program in California as requested in House Resolution 51 presented by the Honorable THOMAS ROLPH, Representative of the Fourth California Congressional District.

"Whereas the Federal program for the control of residential rents has been placed in effect in many communities in this State for several months past; and

"Whereas a reasonable period of time has elapsed to permit fair and equitable administrative policies to be adopted; and

"Whereas widespread complaint of administrative policies has arisen on the part of both landlords and tenants in many communities; and

"Whereas unfair and inequitable administrative policies may seriously affect the tax yield from real property which contributes primarily to the support of local government in this State; and

"Whereas many communities of California are vital war industry centers wherein fair and equitable administration of a rent control program which will not unduly antagonize either landlords or tenants is an important factor in obtaining unity of effort in the conduct of the war: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly). That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized to adopt House Resolution 51 introduced into the Seventy-eighth Congress by Hon. THOMAS ROLPH, Representative of the Fourth California Congressional District, in order that immediate investigation may be made into the admini-

stration of the Federal rent control program throughout the Nation and particularly in the important centers of war industry in this State; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Resolutions memorializing the Secretary of State of the United States to request the Bermuda Refugee Conference to allow the Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs to appear before it and present its program

"Whereas the Bermuda Refugee Conference is now in session at Hamilton, Bermuda, for the expressed purpose of exploring the questions of the release of prisoners of war and of their evacuation and feeding; and

"Whereas the Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs has not been invited to said conference; and

"Whereas said committee has prepared a 12-point program for the rescue of Europe's enslaved Jews, and desires an opportunity to present said program to the conference: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of Massachusetts memorializes the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, to request said conference to allow said committee to appear before it and present its program: And be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the Members of Congress from Massachusetts, and to the Secretary of Mass.

"In senate, adopted April 20, 1943."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Finance:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution of the United States, relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; and providing limitations on taxes so levied; and repealing the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Whereas there is now pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States, proposed legislation to repeal the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to amend the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; and providing for a limitation of taxes thereon; and

"Whereas the people of the State of New Hampshire are greatly interested in the passage of such legislation; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows: That application be and it is hereby made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: *Provided*, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

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"Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of death or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the thirty-first day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said thirty-first day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"Sec. 5. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3 laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect; be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide, as the mode of ratification, that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States, and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and to each New Hampshire Member thereof."

"ROBERT O. BLOOD,
Governor."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Florida; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 5

"Resolution looking toward the establishment of peace on earth and good will toward men in the world following the war in which we are now engaged

"Whereas it is the hope of every American that out of the suffering, the destruction, and the horror of this war, there shall rise the foundations of a lasting peace, affording to all peoples of the world freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, and freedom from want, and to the minorities everywhere protection of those inalienable rights which should be the heritage of every human being; and

"Whereas there can be no lasting peace unless rampant and unrestrained nationalism and economic and military aggression are forever eliminated from all the nations of the world; and

"Whereas a lasting peace can only be established upon the foundation of the dignity of the spirit and soul of man, and to assure such requires the opportunity for a reasonable measure of prosperity and welfare for all people; and

"Whereas such aims can be achieved only by an international organization of nations, wherein each will surrender some of its sovereignty in order that the protection and welfare of all may be secured; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida (the House of Representatives concurring):

"(1) That it is hereby declared to be our profound conviction that an international organization of all nations to achieve these results must be an essential condition of the peace which is to come.

"(2) That we hereby memorialize the President of the United States and the Congress

of the United States to lend every effort to accomplish this end.

"(3) That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States elected from the State of Florida.

"Approved by the Governor April 21, 1943."

A memorial of the Legislature of Florida; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"House Memorial 2

"Memorializing Congress to pass pharmacy-corps bill

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Florida in session assembled:

"Whereas the experience of every civilized country in the world as exemplified by the laws on their statute books governing the practice of pharmacy, including those on the statute books of all of the States of our own country, requires that a pharmacist shall have at least 4 years of professional training in a college of pharmacy to make him a safe person to be entrusted with the responsibility of handling the many dangerous drugs and medicines prescribed by physicians, such as strychnine, morphine, sulfanilamide, bichloride of mercury, serums and vaccines, etc.; and

"Whereas correspondingly competent pharmaceutical service is not now afforded the men serving in the Army and is not comparable to that received by our civilian population, such services being performed in the Army in many cases by men with only 90 days of emergency training and in other cases by those who have had no pharmaceutical training whatsoever, thus jeopardizing the health and welfare of our soldiers; and

"Whereas the men in the Army should be afforded pharmaceutical service of at least the same competence and efficiency as that afforded the civilian population; and

"Whereas this can only be accomplished by creating a pharmacy corps in the Army, which will have the authority required and the personnel of which will be adequately educated and trained for the purchase, selection, manufacture, standardization, storage, and dispensing of medicines and for such other pharmaceutical and administrative duties as their education and training qualifies them to perform: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Florida State Legislature now in session goes on record as urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation without delay to establish a pharmacy corps within the Army; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and to the Florida Members of Congress.

"Approved by the Governor April 21, 1943."

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the Senate of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Senate Resolution 246

"Resolution memorializing the Secretary of Agriculture concerning an increase in the ceiling prices of dairy products

"Whereas the food situation grows more acute daily, this being particularly true of the milk supply necessary to meet the requirements of our greatly increased population; and

"Whereas dairy farmers are going out of business at an alarming rate owing to the shortage of skilled farm labor, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and to inadequate prices to meet the increased cost of production; and

"Whereas some immediate action must be taken to remedy this situation and give encouragement to our remaining dairy farmers to carry on in this grave national food crisis: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of Rhode Island respectfully requests the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Price Administrator, and all other governmental agencies involved in the production and distribution of food to take immediate action to eliminate the existing shortage of milk by establishing price ceilings that will make it possible for Rhode Island dairy farmers to meet production costs and to continue in business; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Price Administrator, and the Rhode Island Members in Congress."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"Joint Resolution 86

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress in order that one of the newly constructed ships of the United States Navy or of the American merchant marine may be named for Capt. Robert Gray, of Tiverton, R. I., the first American, in 1787, to carry the American flag around the world

"Whereas Capt. Robert Gray, of Tiverton, R. I., was the first American, in 1787, to carry the American flag around the world and was the discoverer of the Columbia River, in 1792, through which the United States laid claim to the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana; and

"Whereas the deeds of Captain Gray are recorded upon a column 125 feet high in Astoria Park, Oreg., the dedication of which took place July 22, 1926, the Northwest and the United States as a whole thus showing appreciation and honor; and

"Whereas it is therefore fitting that a ship of the United States Navy or of the great American merchant marine should bear the name of this redoubtable and intrepid navigator: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States of America be, and they are hereby requested to use their best efforts to arrange that one of the newly constructed ships of the United States Navy or the American merchant marine shall be named for Capt. Robert Gray, of Tiverton, R. I.; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission."

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Wichita, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors and also to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTION OF KANSAS COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION—DRAFTING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR WAR EFFORT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the Kansas Commission on Interstate Cooperation, on April 15, 1943, disapproving the drafting of women and children for the war effort, and viewing with "disapproval and disfavor any proposal

We wish to protest against the bill introduced in the Senate and House pertaining to amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act which affect professional employees. Sections 2 (12) and 9 (b) 1 of the Taft-Hartley Act should be maintained in the act. These sections prohibit the inclusion of professional employees with nonprofessional employees in collective-bargaining units, unless a majority of such professional employees vote for inclusion in such unit.

An act of this nature which segregates the professional employees from the nonprofessional employees in their collective-bargaining units will serve the best interests of the public and the professional employees. Therefore, we sincerely hope that when any further consideration is given this labor legislation you will favor the maintenance of that portion of the act which prohibits the inclusion of professional employees with nonprofessional employees in collective-bargaining units.

Yours very truly,

Wisconsin Section, American Society of Civil Engineers: O. Neil Olson, President; Fred M. Sloane, First Vice President; LeRoy W. Empey, Second Vice President; Charles W. Yoder, Secretary and Treasurer; Willard W. Warzyn, Chairman, Legislative Committee; Legislative Committee Members: Robert C. Johnson, E. H. Schmidtman, Richard A. Smith, Grant M. Hinkamp, Louis J. Larson.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE RESOLUTIONS

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the Record Senate Memorial 282, relating to a limited world federal government, and Senate Memorial 614, relating to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, both of the Florida Legislature, sent to me by the secretary of state of Florida, for presentation to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be received, appropriately referred, and, under the rule, printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Senate Memorial 282

"Memorial to the Congress of the United States to convene a constitutional convention as provided by article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of determining the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby the United States can participate in a limited world federal government to be created by amendment to the United Nations Charter, or by a world constitutional convention, with authority to enact, interpret, and enforce laws to prevent wars

"Whereas war is now a threat to the very existence of our civilization, because modern science has produced weapons of war which are overwhelmingly destructive and against which there is no sure defense; and

"Whereas the effective maintenance of world peace is the proper concern and responsibility of every American citizen; and

"Whereas the people of the State of Florida, while now enjoying domestic peace and security under the laws of their local, State, and Federal Government, deeply desire the guarantee of world peace; and

"Whereas all history shows that peace is the product of law and order, and that law and order are the product of government; and

"Whereas the United Nations, as presently constituted, although accomplishing great good in many fields, lacks authority to enact, interpret, or enforce world law, and under its present charter is incapable of re-

straining any major nations which may foster or foment war; and

"Whereas the Charter of the United Nations expressly provides in articles 108 and 109, a procedure for reviewing and altering the Charter; and

"Whereas the necessity for endowing the United Nations with limited powers rendering it capable of enacting, interpreting, or enforcing world law adequate to prevent war has been recognized by the Florida State Legislature through the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 10, 1945; and

"Whereas many other States have memorialized Congress through resolutions by their State legislatures or in referenda by their voters, to initiate steps toward the creation of a world federal government; and

"Whereas several nations have recently adopted constitutional provisions to facilitate their entry into a world federal government by authorizing a delegation to such a world federal government of a portion of their sovereignty sufficient to endow it with powers adequate to prevent war: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendment to the Constitution to enable the participation of the United States in a world federal government, open to all nations, with powers which, while defined and limited, shall be adequate to preserve peace, whether the proposed charter or constitution of such world federal government be presented in the form of amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, or by a world constitutional convention.

Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Florida is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress, to the Members of the said Senate and the House of Representatives from this State, and to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures in the several States, requesting their cooperation; be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and memorial be immediately forwarded by the secretary of state of the State of Florida, under the great seal, to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"Approved by the Governor May 16, 1949."

To the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

"Senate Memorial 614

"Memorial recommending to the Congress of the United States of America the carrying into effect of the administrative recommendations of the Hoover Commission

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Florida convened in regular session, respectfully represent that—

"Whereas during the last generation the enormous expenses of Federal governmental activities has created a condition of confusion and overlapping in the divisions of the administrative authority which has placed upon the President of these United States an ever-increasing burden and has resulted in increased costs and inefficient administration; and

"Whereas pursuant to Public Law 162, enacted by the Eightieth Congress, there was created a commission known as the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, which Public Law was on July 7, 1947, approved by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman; and

"Whereas pursuant to said Public Law 162, there was appointed a bipartisan group of representative and distinguished citizens of our country who had had experience in governmental affairs, which group made an exhaustive and unbiased examination into the administration of the agencies of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas the said commission has filed a detailed report of its findings and its conclusions therefrom together with its recommendations covering the matter; and

"Whereas it appears to your memorialists that the said findings, conclusions, and recommendations constitute a cohesive and efficient program which will be of great benefit to the peoples of these United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida (the house of representatives concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be and it hereby is petitioned and requested by your memorialists to give due and favorable consideration to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission to the end that the said recommendations may be adopted by the Congress of these United States and the President of the United States be directed thereby to effectuate the provisions of such recommendations; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Florida be, and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this memorial to the President and clerk of the United States Senate, to the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each member of the Florida delegation in the Congress of the United States."

GAS AND OIL RESERVES—RESOLUTION OF INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT COMMISSION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, in meeting assembled at Jacksonville, Fla., May 11, 1949, pertaining to the subject of gas and oil reserves, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States H. R. 79 and H. R. 1769 and S. 1498 for the purpose of amending the Natural Gas Act of 1938 to clarify the confusion existing in the Federal Power Commission, the State oil and gas regulatory bodies and the oil and gas industry with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over the production, gathering, and field sales of gas, and after due consideration the Interstate Oil Compact Commission finds that—

1. It is the objective of each of said measures to make definite and certain that the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission does not extend to the production and gathering of natural gas or the facilities used in connection therewith or the sales of natural gas by a producer or gatherer at arm's length to "a natural gas company."

2. In August 1947 the Federal Power Commission issued its order No. 139 disclaiming regulatory jurisdiction over production and gathering of natural gas or the facilities used in connection therewith or the sales made by a producer or gatherer at arm's length to "a natural gas company."

3. The State oil and gas regulatory bodies having jurisdiction over production and gathering of oil and gas and the enforcement of the oil and gas conservation laws in their

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cessions Granted by the United States" and "Trade-Agreements Concessions Obtained by the United States," respectively (with accompanying documents); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
A letter from the president of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Academy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to the use of the water of the Colorado River; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See text of joint resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. KNOWLAND on June 14, 1949, p. 7618, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

By Mr. McMAHON:

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved by this assembly:
"Whereas war is now a threat to the very existence of our civilization because modern science has produced weapons of war which are overwhelmingly destructive and against which there is no sure defense; and

"Whereas the effective maintenance of world peace is the proper concern and responsibility of every American citizen; and

"Whereas the people of the State of Connecticut, while now enjoying domestic peace and security under the laws of their local, State, and Federal Government, deeply desire the guaranty of world peace; and

"Whereas all history shows that peace is the product of law and order, and that law and order are the product of government; and

"Whereas the United Nations, as presently constituted, although accomplishing great good in many fields, lacks authority to enact, interpret, or enforce world law, and under its present Charter is incapable of restraining any major nations which may foster or foment war; and

"Whereas the Charter of the United Nations expressly provides, in articles 108 and 109, a procedure for reviewing and altering the Charter; and

"Whereas several nations have recently adopted constitutional provisions to facilitate their entry into a world federal government by authorizing a delegation to such a world federal government of a portion of their sovereignty to endow it with powers adequate to prevent war; and

"Whereas the State of Connecticut has memorialized Congress, both through passage by the general assembly in 1943 of the so-called Rumber resolution and through the world government referendum of 1948, overwhelmingly approved by the voters of the State, to initiate steps toward the creation of a world federal government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, That application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution which are appropriate to authorize the United States to negotiate with other nations, subject to later ratification, a constitution of a world federal government, open to all nations, with limited powers adequate to assure peace, or amend-

ments to the Constitution which are appropriate to ratify any world constitution which is presented to the United States by the United Nations, by a world constitutional convention or otherwise; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Connecticut is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress, to the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State, and to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 1st day of June in the year of our Lord 1949.

"CHESTER BOWLES,
Governor.

"By His Excellency's command:
WINIFRED McDONALD,
Secretary."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC IN SUBVERSIVE TEXTBOOKS—PETITION

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a petition of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking a congressional investigation into interstate traffic in subversive textbooks and teaching materials, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

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

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

We hereby petition for an independent and impartial investigation of the interstate traffic in subversive textbooks and teaching materials as requested in the petitions now on file presented by the National Society and the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and we do hereby join in and make ourselves a party to those proceedings.

We request the Congress to grant us all relief possible in this matter by determining the facts and giving them to the people with appropriate recommendations.

Dated this 7th day of June 1949 in the city of Pittsburgh State of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
By JOHN A. FRITCHEY II,
President.
EDWIN B. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

MUNDT-NIXON ANTICOMMUNISM BILL—MEMORIAL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a letter from Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called Mundt-Nixon anticommunism bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on the

Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARTFORD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1949.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to convey to you the complete opposition of my church of over 1,200 members to the Mundt-Nixon bill which will come up before this session of Congress.

We are as much opposed to organizations seeking to overthrow the Government by violence as anyone in America. On the other hand we are against this method of calling labor groups or any group, Communist or Communist fronts, without a fair hearing and if they so desire in a court where they can be tried by the peers. The latitude of this bill makes it possible for any party or group in power, to label their opponents regardless of the honesty of their motive, Communist or Communist front and as the bill now seems they have no redress. Such a bill will only create more confusion and unrest in the country. Just as no type of legislation could hold back the antislaavery movement, neither will any type of legislation which has to be for free living people of America but which opposed to Jim Crow and segregation in any form, these individuals will give their life for democracy where everyone is equal regardless of race, creed, or color, or national origin. The Mundt-Nixon bill will only drive the subversive forces underground where other effectiveness will be much more dangerous.

Trusting that you will use your influence against any form of legislation that points to thought control, we are yours for a real democracy.

Rev. CHARLES A. HILL,
Pastor, Hartford Avenue Baptist Church.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—LETTER FROM UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, INC.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have received a letter from the Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., of New York, N. Y., signed by Benjamin Gibbons, president, and Benjamin W. Jones, executive secretary, relating to the unemployment problem, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST
MOVEMENT, INC.,
New York N. Y., June 11, 1949.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator, Senate Office
Building, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Inasmuch as we had replied to your of the 7th inst., it became evident to us, after its dispatch, that there are certain suggestions we can make; therefore we hasten to transmit them.

Since the list of unemployed is growing rapidly, it becomes the duty of the leaders and administrators of the Nation to find a solution to the problem; so when we turn to statistics furnished by the Government we find the situation quite appalling, for if we turn to the World Almanac and Book of Facts we will find on page 312, column 4, under the caption Beneficiaries, as of June 30, 1948, that there were 3,820,774 persons receiving unemployment compensation at the rate of an average of \$18.17 per week; mark you, this does not represent all those whose status were of such that they were not covered by this insurance; but we will take that figure for the basis of our argument; if the ratio of 10 percent was used,

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President and Vice President of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative of the State of Nevada in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on income, inheritances, and gifts

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, That this legislature respectively petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: *Provided*, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent."

"Sec. 4. The limitation upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall, however, be subject to the qualification that in the event of a war in which the United States is engaged creating a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolution or transfers of property with like power, while the United States is actively engaged in such war, to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

"Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said 31st day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"Sec. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of Congress from this State."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"House Joint Resolution 12

"Joint resolution making application to the Congress of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"Whereas article V of the Constitution of the United States reads in part as follows: 'The Congress * * * on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States'; and

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, in view of the increasing tax problems of the State, caused in large part by the invasion of tax sources by the Federal Government, believes that its problems as well as the problems of other States similarly situated, can be solved only by some restraint upon present unrestrained exercise of the taxing power by the Federal Government; and

"Whereas the Federal Government is using and has been using for a number of years the taxing power to produce revenue beyond a legitimate necessity of a Federal Government, other than defense needs, and has been using the funds so raised to invade the province of legislation of the States and to appropriate in many fields that which amounts to a dole to the States of the money raised therefrom to accomplish many purposes, most of them worthy, but by the described process making the money available only under conditions which result in a control by the Federal Government from centralized agencies in Washington, in many cases unfit, and in other cases unable to administer the laws according to the local needs because of varying conditions in the country as a whole, resulting in inequities in the administration of the very benefits purported to be granted; and

"Whereas State and local needs are disadvantaged because the people are already taxed far beyond the real need for any purpose other than forcing the centralization of all government in Washington; and

"Whereas the framers of the Constitution of the United States clearly foresaw the possibility of a condition similar to that herein described, and made provision in the Constitution for safeguarding the States against any oppression or invasion of rights by the Federal Government: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, That said legislature, hereby and pursuant to article V of the Constitution of the United States, make application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the proposing of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The power to levy taxes and appropriate the revenues therefrom heretofore granted to the Congress by the States in the several articles of this Constitution is hereby limited.

"Sec. 2. This article shall be in effect except during a state of war, hereafter declared, when it shall be suspended. The suspension thereof shall end upon the termination of the war, but not later than 3 months after the cessation of hostilities, whichever shall be earlier. The cessation of hostilities may be declared by proclamation of the President or by concurrent resolution of the Congress or by concurrent action of the legislatures of 32 States.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of article V, this article may be suspended for a time certain or amended at any time by

concurrent action of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

"Sec. 4. There shall be set aside in the Treasury of the United States a separate fund into which shall be paid 25 percent of all taxes collected by authority derived from the sixteenth amendment to this Constitution, except as provided in section 5, and 25 percent of all sums collected by the United States from any other tax levied for revenue.

"Sec. 5. There shall be set aside in the Treasury of the United States a separate fund into which shall be paid all sums received from taxes levied on personal incomes in excess of 50 percent thereof and from taxes levied on income or profits of corporations in excess of 33 percent thereof.

"Sec. 6. Before paying any sums into the funds created by sections 4 and 5 hereof, the Treasurer of the United States shall deduct therefrom 20 percent which shall be used in payment of the principal of the national debt of the United States.

"Sec. 7. No tax hereafter be imposed on that portion of the incomes of individuals which does not exceed, in the case of unmarried persons, the sum of \$600 per annum, and in the case of married persons the sum of \$1,200 per annum jointly. A minimum deduction of \$600 per annum shall be allowed for each dependent.

"Sec. 8. The Treasurer of the United States shall once in each year, from the separate fund created by section 4 hereof, pay to each of the several States one-fourth of 1 percent of said fund and from the remainder of said fund shall pay to each State a portion of such remainder determined by the population of each State in ratio to the entire population of the several States according to the last Federal decennial census or any subsequent general census authorized by law.

"Sec. 9. The Treasurer of the United States shall, from the separate fund created by section 5 hereof, pay to each State, once in each year, a sum equal to the amount of money in such fund which was collected from persons or corporations within such State.

"Sec. 10. Any sums paid hereunder to the several States shall be available for appropriation only by the legislatures thereof. The legislatures may appropriate therefrom for any purpose not forbidden by the constitutions of the respective States and may appropriate therefrom for expenditures within the States for any purpose for which appropriations have heretofore been made by the Congress except such purposes as are specifically reserved by this Constitution for the exclusive power of the Congress. The people of each State may limit the expenditures of funds herein made available to the legislature, but shall not direct the appropriation thereof.

"Sec. 11. Each legislature shall have power by rule or resolution to provide for the assembly thereof in special sessions for the purpose of considering amendments to, the suspension of, or the ratification of amendments proposed to this article.

"Sec. 12. Each legislature shall have power to elect one or more persons to represent such legislature in any council or convention of States created by concurrent action of the legislatures of 32 States for the purpose of obtaining uniform action by the legislatures of the several States in any matters connected with the amendment of this article.

"Sec. 13. The Congress shall not create, admit, or form new States from the territory of the several States as constituted on the 1st day of January 1949, and shall not create, form, or admit more than three States from the Territories and insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the United States on the 1st day of January 1949, or from territory thereafter acquired without the express consent of the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

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"Sec. 14. On and after January 1, 1949, the dollar shall be the unit of the currency. The gold content of the dollar as fixed on January 1, 1949, shall not be decreased.

"Sec. 15. Concurrent action of the legislatures of the several States as used herein shall mean the adoption of the same resolution by the required number of legislatures. A limit of time may be fixed by such resolution within which such concurrent action shall be taken. No legislature shall revoke the affirmative action of a preceding legislature taken therein.

"Sec. 16. During any period when this article is in effect the Congress may, by concurrent resolution adopted by two-thirds of both Houses wherein declaration is made that additional funds are necessary for the defense of the Nation, limit the amount of money required by this article to be returned to the several States. Such limitation shall continue until terminated by the Congress or by concurrent action of a majority of the legislatures of the several States. Upon termination of any such limitation the Congress may not thereafter impose a limitation without the express consent by concurrent action of a majority of the legislatures of the several States.

"Sec. 17. This article is declared to be self-executing; and be it further

Resolved, That attested copies of this concurrent resolution be sent to the presiding officer of each House of the Congress and to each Member of the New Mexico delegation in Congress, and that printed copies thereof, showing that said concurrent resolution was adopted by the Legislature of New Mexico, be sent to each House of each legislature of each State of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this application hereby made by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico shall constitute a continuing application in accordance with article V of the Constitution of the United States until at least two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States shall have made similar application pursuant to said article V; and be it further

Resolved, That since this is an exercise by a State of the United States of a power granted to it under the Constitution, the request is hereby made that the official journals and *Recom* of both Houses of Congress, shall include the resolution or a notice of its receipt by the Congress, together with similar applications from other States, so that the Congress and the various States shall be apprised of the time when the necessary number of States shall have so exercised their power under article V of the Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That since this method of proposing amendments to the Constitution has never been completed to the point of calling a convention and no interpretation of the power of the States in the exercise of this right has ever been made by any court or any qualified tribunal, if there be such, and since the exercise of the power is a matter of basic sovereign right and the interpretation thereof is primarily in the sovereign government making such exercise and since the power to use such right in full also carries the power to use such right in part the legislature of the State of New Mexico interprets article V to mean that if two-thirds of the States make application for a convention to propose an identical amendment to the Constitution for ratification with a limitation that such amendment be the only matter before it, that such convention would have power only to propose the specified amendment and would not have power to vary the text thereof nor would it have power to propose other amendments on the same or different propositions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New Mexico does not, by this exercise of

its power under article V, authorize the Congress to call a convention for any purpose other than the proposing of the specific amendment which is a part hereof; nor does it authorize any representative of the State of New Mexico who may participate in such convention to consider or to agree to the proposing of any amendment other than the one made a part hereof; and be it further

Resolved, That by its actions in these premises, the Legislature of the State of New Mexico does not in any way limit in any other proceeding its right to exercise its power to the full extent; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress, in exercising its power of decision as to the method of ratification of the proposed article by the legislatures or by conventions, is hereby requested to require that the ratification be by the legislatures."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Puerto Rican Manufacturers' Association, San Juan, P. R., signed by Juan Suarez, president, relating to the sale of surplus Puerto Rican sugar (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the secretary of state of the State of Delaware, notifying the Senate that an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact entered into by that State had been submitted to the Senate on July 25, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

The memorial of Mrs. Louis Spring, a citizen of the United States, remonstrating against the extravagance in Government (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

A resolution adopted by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of House bill 4544, to establish in the Bureau of Customs the United States Customs Port Patrol and the United States Customs Border Patrol in order to improve the enforcement of the anti-smuggling laws; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the National Association of Retired Police and Firemen, Inc., of Miami, Fla., signed by John H. Ruddy, secretary, praying for repeal of the income tax on pensions; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted by Miami Townsend Club, No. 22, West Palm Beach Townsend Club, No. 1, and Miami Friendship Townsend Club, No. 1, all in the State of Florida, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

The memorial of Hardy B. Ogden, and sundry other members of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A telegram in the nature of a memorial from the Presbytery of western Kentucky, of Paducah, Ky., signed by Charles M. Bunce, stated clerk, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican, and so forth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The memorial of Hazel V. Brandeburg, a citizen of the United States, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of Mr. and Mrs. Dean F. Hatch, citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The petition of Mrs. Wm. E. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase retirement benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 194. A bill to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency; with amendments (Rept. No. 1164); and

S. 1539. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931; with amendments (Rept. No. 1165).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, February 11, 1952, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 493. An act to require the taking and destruction of dangerous weapons in certain cases, and for other purposes; and

S. 905. An act for the relief of Margaret A. Ushkova-Rozanoff and Mrs. L. A. Ushkova.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BRIDGES (for Mr. CAIN):

S. 2633. A bill for the relief of John H. Miller;

S. 2634. A bill for the relief of John Axel Arvidson; and

S. 2635. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Y. Mueller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDGES (for Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. 2636. A bill for the relief of Jose Deang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDGES (for Mr. IVES) (by request):

S. 2637. A bill for the relief of Peter Roussetos, also known as Panagiotis Roussetos, also known as Panagiotis Roussetos Metritikas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 2638. A bill for the relief of John K. Schmidt; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HILL, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KERR, Mr. MOODY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. IVES):

S. 2639. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. GEORGE (by request):

S. 2640. A bill to revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents; and

S. 2641. A bill to elevate the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension for disability or death and to provide certain exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 2642. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the U.S. Senate, and to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the U.S. House of Representatives.

"RAY J. WAYRYNEN,
"Speaker of the House.
"TED JAMES,
"President of the Senate."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 1 OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Concurrent memorial requesting the Congress of the United States of America to convene a constitutional convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to apportionment of one house of State bicameral legislatures and of membership of governing bodies of subordinate units of the States.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that membership in both houses of a bicameral State legislature must be apportioned according to population and has thus asserted Federal judicial authority over the basic structure of government in the various States; and

"Whereas this rule denies to the people of the respective States the right to establish their legislatures upon the same pattern of representation deemed advantageous for the Congress of the United States and provided by the Federal Constitution; and

"Whereas this action of the Supreme Court goes so far as to restrict the ability of the citizens of the respective States to designate the manner in which they shall be represented in their respective legislatures thereby depriving the people of their right to determine how they shall be governed; and

"Whereas the implications of this action by the Supreme Court raise serious doubts as to the legality of the present form of the governing bodies of many subordinate units of government within the States;

"Wherefore your memorialist, the house of representatives of the State of Arizona (therewith concurring), prays:

"That the Congress of the United States convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"Section 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any State which shall have a bicameral legislature from apportioning the membership of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State.

"Sec. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

"Be it further resolved, That if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this memorial prior to June 1, 1965, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect; be it further

"Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this memorial be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from this State.

"Approved by the Governor, January 29, 1965.

"Filed in the office of the secretary of state, February 1, 1965."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Public Works:

"S. RES. 111

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to authorize the construction of a dam across the Savannah River and Duke Power Co. to construct an electric generating plant on the Savannah River

"Whereas, Duke Power Co. announced plans more than 4 years ago to construct a giant 2-million-kilowatt steam electric generating plant on the Savannah River in Anderson County, S.C.; and

"Whereas, in order to form a pool for condenser cooling water for such plant, it is necessary for Duke Power Co. to construct a low-level dam across the Savannah River; and

"Whereas construction of this steamplant would cost approximately \$210 million and this plant would yield to Anderson County, S.C., and the Government of the United States, approximately \$13.5 million per year in tax revenue, in addition to many other tax and industrial benefits which would accrue to Anderson County and the surrounding area as a result of having this plant constructed: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate of the State of South Carolina, That this body go on record once more as urging Duke Power Co. to proceed at the earliest possible date with the construction of this plant, and that the Congress of the United States is hereby urged to take such action as may be necessary in order that such low-level dam may be constructed; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the Duke Power Co. and to the following officers and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress: the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen of the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and the House of Representatives, each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina."

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting of American citizens of Lithuanian descent, of Racine, Wis., relating to the restoration of independence of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Business Council of the Goshute Indian Reservation, Ibabah, Utah, favoring an investigation of the administration of that Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the mayor and city council of the city of Anderson, S.C., favoring the granting of permission to the Duke Power Co. to construct a steam plant at Middleton Shoals on the Savannah River, in Anderson County, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution adopted by the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, relative to the death of the late Sir Winston Churchill; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the Colonel Francis Vigo Post 1093, of the American Legion, New York, N.Y., protesting against the clos-

ing of Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts):

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Commerce:

"RESOLUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

"Resolution urging the Members of the Congress of the United States from the New England States to cause a bipartisan investigation of the Civil Aeronautics Board's action in ordering the discontinuance of the Florida run by Northeast Airlines

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives urges the Members of Congress from the New England States to cause a bipartisan investigation of the Civil Aeronautics Board with particular reference to the action taken by said board in ordering the discontinuance of the Florida run by Northeast Airlines; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from the New England States.

"WILLIAM C. MAIERS,

"Clerk.

"Attest:

"KEVIN H. WHITE,

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

By Mr. CARLSON:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

"Concurrent resolution applying to the Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"Be it resolved by the senate of the State of Kansas (the house of representatives concurring therein), That this legislature respectfully applies to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"Section 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any State which shall have a bicameral legislature from apportioning the membership of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State.

"Sec. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

"Be it further resolved, That if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this resolution prior to June 1, 1965, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect.

"Be it further resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from this State.

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION I-1

A concurrent resolution applying to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to apportionment.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that membership in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned only according to population; and

Whereas, for 175 years the people of the various states have had the freedom to apportion their legislatures in the manner they felt best reflected the best interests of the people, recognizing that a system of apportionment that might be best for one state might not necessarily accommodate the needs of another state, but that each should be free to make its own selection;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved that this Legislature respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of submitting a Constitutional Amendment to the States which will secure to the people the right of some choice in the method of apportionment of one house of a state legislature on a basis other than population alone; and

Be it further Resolved that this resolution is rescinded if the Congress itself proposes such a plan to the states for ratification; and

Be it further Resolved that a duly attested copy of this Resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

GORDON S. AAMOTH,
Speaker of the House.
G. R. GILBREATH,
Chief Clerk of the House.
CHARLES TIGHE,
President of the Senate.
LEO LEIDHOLM,
Secretary of the Senate.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted, until midnight tonight, to file reports, together with minority, individual, or supplemental views, if desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAKER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 617. A bill to authorize the State of Washington to use the income from certain lands for the construction of facilities for schools and other public institutions (Rept. No. 198).

By Mr. KUCHEL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

S. 889. A bill to designate the San Rafael

Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, in the State of California (Rept. No. 199); and S. 1098. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, authorizing the Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, Central Valley project, California, in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands (Rept. No. 200).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. TOWER:

S. 1652. A bill for the relief of Anastasia D. Mpatzian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1653. A bill for the relief of Duk Hwa Kim and his wife, Kyi Bok Han Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself and Mr. GRUENING):

S. 1654. A bill to provide for transferring from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over lands of the United States within the boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, and abolishing such naval petroleum reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. BARTLETT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDEER (by request):

S. 1655. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to authorize user charges for certain services performed thereunder by the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; and

S. 1656. A bill to amend the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MORSE:

S.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to further extend the period provided for under section 10 of the Railway Labor Act applicable in the current dispute between the railroad carriers represented by the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees; placed on the calendar.

(See reference to the above joint resolution when reported by Mr. MORSE, which appears under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY TO DETERMINE THE POTENTIAL OF RAILROAD PASSENGER AND MAIL TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYBINGS, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota), submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) to express the sense of Congress with respect to an investigation and study to determine the potential of railroad passenger and mail transportation in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. ALLOTT, which appears under a separate heading.)

ALASKA OIL PROGRESS REPORT: NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, this year is the centennial celebration of Alaska's acquisition by the United States. Much has taken place during the past 100 years in Alaska, but when compared with the promise of the future, it seems truly infinitesimal. We have a great and wonderful State, and we look forward to the challenge of the future. The flag of Alaska most symbolically shows the Big Dipper and the North Star—the star to guide us into the future and the dipper to sustain us, a dipper filled with the treasures that are Alaska's: its forests, its clear and abundant streams, its wildlife, its buried ditches, and most of all, its people.

We Alaskans feel we have a lot to brag about, and sometimes we do brag a little—we are the biggest, we are the farthest north, we are the farthest west, we have the longest shoreline, the highest mountain, the largest bears, and so on—but, generally, we do not brag at all. I think we know how good Alaska is, but we also know we can make it better. Careful but imaginative exploitation of our natural treasures is one way Alaskans are working to make their State better.

The face of Alaska is showing the marks of technological change. Where once the environment denied man access, he is now able to survive; and where man formerly went on foot, he is now able to take limited amounts of heavy equipment. Change is the order of the day, and change we will, for we realize our future depends on the recovery and utilization of our natural resources—and the margin of profit is the balance between efficient modern methods and the stern environment.

We have barely begun to develop our resource industries. Untapped reservoirs of gas and oil await the driller's bit; veins of precious and semiprecious ore lie hidden below the surface; great forests stand silent and unproductive; and our waters abound with an immeasurable harvest. More than half the land is farther than 100 miles from the inadequate, defense-oriented system of highways—and the terrain is unaccommodating.

Despite the formidable obstacles that must be overcome, some of our industries are growing at a healthy rate, Mr. President, and one of the fastest growing is the petroleum industry. I would like to take this opportunity to describe that growth so that all Senators will better appreciate the problems that confront us and the great strides we are making in Alaska. This industry is typical of many in the State, and it demonstrates both the drive that is necessary to gain success and the economic benefits that result.

The oil industry is not new to Alaska. The presence of oil seepage has been known for centuries, and native Alaskans understood its importance despite their inability to render it very useful. Oil was found in the Arctic tundra, along the peninsula, in the Cook Inlet area, at Nome, and east of Prince William

plans, and estimated cost of 13 facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Army National Guard in 12 States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATES

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, reporting, pursuant to law, on Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificates; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON PROCUREMENT FROM SMALL AND OTHER BUSINESS FIRMS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-October 1970 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING ACT

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the implementation and administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL ON THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service on the health consequences of smoking (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF THE RENEGOTIATION BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 15th Annual Report of the Renegotiation Board (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF GRANTS APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of grants approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE RELIEF OF ROBERT F. FRANKLIN

A letter from the General Counsel and Congressional Liaison, U.S. Information Agency, submitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Robert F. Franklin, formerly an employee of the U.S. Information Agency, who suffered personal losses overseas on two separate occasions incident with the performance of his official duties (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE TO RECEIVE THE FEE OF \$2 FOR EXECUTION OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 214 of title 22, United States Code, to permit the Secretary of State to pay to the U.S. Postal Service the execution fee of \$2 for each passport application executed before postal officials (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL JUDGES IN FIVE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Court, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the appointment of additional judges in

five United States district courts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE GRANTING OF WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN ADDITIONAL INSTANCES

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code, to provide for the granting of writs of habeas corpus in certain additional instances (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR APPEAL FROM CERTAIN ORDERS BY A DEFENDANT WHO HAS PLEADED GUILTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for an appeal from certain orders by a defendant who has pleaded guilty, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENT OF A THREE-JUDGE DISTRICT COURT IN CASES SEEKING TO RESTRAIN THE ENFORCEMENT OF STATE OR FEDERAL STATUTES FOR REPUGNANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to eliminate the requirement of a three-judge district court in cases seeking to restrain the enforcement of state or federal statutes for repugnance to the Constitution (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to improve its benefits (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT ON POSITIONS IN GRADES GS-17 AND GS-16 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on positions in grades GS-17 and GS-16 of the Civil Service Commission (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance:

"JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2

"Joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York calling upon the Congress of the United States and the federal government to take prompt action to implement proposals for a system of direct federal tax-sharing payments to states

"Whereas, In recent years the challenges of modern-day America have required state and local governments to increase their expenditures at a rate greater than federal spending for domestic purposes; and

"Whereas, The growth in state and local taxation per capita has out paced the growth in federal taxation per capita in recent years; and

"Whereas, State and local governments are better equipped to determine how their needs can best be met and what formulas should be used in the distribution of available funds; and

"Whereas, The federal government is currently taking such a large share of the productive wealth of this nation through federal taxation that state and local governments are increasingly unable to find equitable and non-confiscatory revenue measures to produce the funds necessary to finance programs under their own control; and

"Whereas, The burden for innovation in domestic programs, under our federal system, rests with the states rather than with the federal government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of New York calls upon the Congress of the United States and the federal government to take prompt action to implement proposals for a system of direct federal tax-sharing payments to the states, so that the state governments will be able to provide vital domestic programs which are now beyond their financial means and so that the states may assist local governments to exercise their proper responsibilities, particularly in the fields of education, transportation, environmental protection and social services; and be it further

Resolved, That any such shared revenues that are provided to the states and local governments not be earmarked for specific purposes and functions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Majority Leader, Minority Leader and Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker, Minority Leader and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the Congress from the state of New York."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the sole purpose of amending the United States Constitution to provide for intergovernmental sharing of federal income tax revenues

"Whereas, A resolution of our Nation's myriad and diverse problems is contingent upon a viable partnership between the Federal Government and strengthened state governments; and

"Whereas, The Federal Government, by its extensive reliance on the graduated income tax as a revenue source, has virtually preempted the use of this course from state and local governments, thereby creating a disabling fiscal imbalance between the Federal Government and state and local governments; and

"Whereas, Increasing demands upon state and local governments for essential public services have compelled the states to rely heavily on highly regressive and inelastic consumer taxes and property taxes; and

"Whereas, Federal revenues based predominantly on income taxes increase significantly faster than economic growth, while state and local revenues based heavily on sales and property taxes do not keep pace with economic growth; and

"Whereas, The fiscal crisis of state and local governments is the overriding problem of intergovernmental relations and of continuing a viable federal system, and the only solution to this problem is a meaningful sharing of federal income tax resources; and

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States, despite the immediate and imperative need therefor, has failed to enact acceptable revenue sharing legislation; and

"Whereas, In the event of such Congressional inaction, Article V of the Constitution of the United States grants to the states the right to initiate change by applications from the legislatures of two thirds of the several states to Congress, calling for a constitutional convention; and

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"Whereas, The Congress of the United States is required by the Constitution to call such a convention upon receipt of applications from the legislatures of two thirds of the several states; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia: That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature of the State of West Virginia does hereby make application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing to the several states a constitutional amendment which shall provide that a portion of the taxes on income levied by Congress pursuant to the sixteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States shall be made available each year to state governments and political subdivisions thereof, by means of direct allocation, tax credits, or both, without limiting directly or indirectly the use of such moneys for any purpose not inconsistent with any other provision of the Constitution of the United States; and, be it

"Further Resolved, That this application shall constitute a continuing application until the legislatures of two thirds of the states shall have made like applications and such convention shall have been called by the Congress of the United States unless previously rescinded by this Legislature; and, be it

"Further Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be presented forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the legislature of each of the several states attesting the adoption of this resolution by the Legislature of the State of West Virginia."

The petition of Evelyn Barnes, of Bridge, Idaho, praying for a congressional investigation relating to the Headstart program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by the United Center of Retailers of Puerto Rico, Inc., praying for the enactment of legislation relating to curbing inflation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

The petition of Robert Hayworth Beel, of Mount Clemens, Mich., praying for a redress of grievances; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the City of Buffalo, N.Y., praying for the enactment of legislation relating to air pollution; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, County of Goochland, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation relating to revenue sharing; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of New York City, praying for the enactment of legislation relating to revenue sharing; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted at the Grand Camp, Alaska Native Brotherhood, Inc., relating to social security payments to persons living in Alaska; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Colorado Conference of Social Welfare, Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation relating to welfare reform; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted at the North Atlantic Assembly, held in The Hague, relating to certain recommendations concerning international relations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Evangelical Covenant Church of America, Chicago, Ill., praying for conformation to rules of war as delineated in the Geneva Convention, relating to prisoners of war; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

An opinion of the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis Division, relating to the case of Vance Hartke, Plaintiff, against Richard L. Roudebush, Samuel J. Walker, John R. Hammond, Duge

Butler, Defendants; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The petition of New Yorkers for a New York Senator, Hamilton, N.Y., objecting to the seating of JAMES L. BRUCKLEY, as Senator, from the State of New York; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The petition of Paul B. Knuese, of Lake Geneva, Wis., praying for a redress of grievances; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the city of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation approving income tax deductions for all people who cannot work at a gainful job without having to make private arrangements for child care; to the Committee on Finance.

A petition, signed by sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the immediate cessation of aid in any form to Communist enemies; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the council of the city of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to create an independent Federal agency to coordinate a national drive to conquer cancer; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A proclamation of the Governor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relating to the recently approved amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, granting the right to vote to all persons over 18 years of age; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session, the following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. HANSEN (for Mr. JACKSON), from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

ROBERTS C. B. MORTON, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Interior.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 185. A bill for the relief of Carmen Soto Velesquez;

S. 186. A bill for the relief of Miss Ilva John; and

S. 187. A bill for the relief of Miss Marie Arcache and Miss Verdun Arcache; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 188. A bill for the relief of Tibor Egetoe;

S. 189. A bill for the relief of Carmela Marullo; and

S. 190. A bill for the relief of Vittorio Liotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS (for himself, Mr. Tower and Mr. BEALL):

S. 191. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national catastrophic illness insurance program under which the Federal Government, acting in cooperation with State insurance authorities and the private insurance industry, will reinsure and otherwise encourage the issuance of private health insurance policies which make adequate health protection available to all Americans at a reasonable cost; to the Committee on Finance.

(The remarks of Mr. Boggs when he introduced the bill appear earlier in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 192. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works, by unanimous consent and then to the Committee on Commerce for its consideration of any matters in its jurisdiction, by unanimous consent.

S. 193. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the operation within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States of any civil supersonic aircraft until and unless the sonic boom and stratospheric pollution created by such operation have been reduced to zero or the effective equivalent of zero, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 194. A bill to permit a State to elect the use funds from the highway trust fund for purposes of urban mass transportation; to the Committee on Finance.

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON when he submitted the bills appear earlier in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. GRIFFIN):

S. 195. A bill to assist school districts to meet special problems incident to desegregation, and to the elimination, reduction, or prevention of minority group isolation, in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(The remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the bill appear earlier in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 196. A bill for the relief of Eva Semhan;

S. 197. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kai Dong Park;

S. 198. A bill for the relief of Osvalda R. Borelo, Angela Borelo, Diana Laora Borelo, Viviana Christina Borelo, Estevan Daniel Borelo, and Miriam Borelo;

S. 199. A bill for the relief of Miss Matka Hannemann;

S. 200. A bill for the relief of Olga Quintan-Freijo and Susanna Alvarez;

S. 201. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ralph R. Stevenson;

S. 202. A bill for the relief of Ann Maria Y. Uy;

S. 203. A bill for the relief of Eou Bee Han; and

S. 204. A bill for the relief of Sing Ho Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

S. 205. A bill for the relief of Kimura Koshun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 206. A bill for the relief of William Arthur Herbertson; and

S. 207. A bill for the relief of Grace Rome Herbertson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 208. A bill for the relief of Filadelfo Fraclca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICKER:

S. 209. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FONG:

S. 210. A bill to amend section 8340 of title 5, United States Code, to provide a 5-percent increase in certain annuities;

S. 211. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to permit retirement of employees with thirty years of service on full annuities without regard to age;

S. 212. A bill to provide certain retirement benefits under title 5, United States Code, for air traffic controllers;

S. 213. A bill to provide for employment within the Environmental Protection Agency of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; and

S. 214. A bill to correct certain inequities relating to civil service retirement benefits

in the Minneapolis, Minn., Area" was considered and agreed to.

PRINTING OF A REPORT ON THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON FAR EAST AND THE PACIFIC OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 415) authorizing the printing of a report on the Sino-Soviet conflict by the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, was considered and agreed to.

HISTORY OF REVISED EDITION OF "HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES"

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 423) authorizing the printing of a revised edition of "History of the House of Representatives" was considered and agreed to.

PRINTING FOR USE OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF ITS HEARINGS ON ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) authorizing the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of its hearings on economic concentration was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary two thousand additional copies of part I of the hearings held by its Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly during the Eighty-eighth Congress, second session, on economic concentration and its overall and conglomerate aspects.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "THE SOVIET EMPIRE—A STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AND ABUSE OF POWER"

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 38) to authorize the printing of additional copies of the committee print entitled "The Soviet Empire—A Study of Discrimination and Abuse of Power," was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary five thousand additional copies of its committee print of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "The Soviet Empire—A Study in Discrimination and Abuse of Power," prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, at the request of the Internal Security Subcommittee.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARING ENTITLED "COMMUNIST FORGERIES"

The resolution (S. Res. 113) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearing entitled "Communist

Forgeries," was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary four thousand three hundred additional copies of the hearing entitled "Communist Forgeries," held by its Internal Security Subcommittee during the Eighty-seventh Congress, first session.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that concludes the call of the calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the call of the remainder of the calendar will be dispensed with.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED LONG-LINES COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN ALASKA

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes which, with an accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

Three concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"S. CON. RES. 101

"Concurrent resolution applying to Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that membership in both houses of a bicameral State legislature must be apportioned according to population and has thus asserted Federal judicial authority over the basic structure of government in the various States; and

"Whereas this rule denies to the people of the respective States the right to establish their legislatures upon the same pattern of representation deemed advantageous for the Congress of the United States and provided by the Federal Constitution; and

"Whereas this action of the Supreme Court goes so far as to restrict the ability of the citizens of the respective States to designate the manner in which they shall be represented in their respective legislatures thereby depriving the people of their right to determine how they shall be governed; and

"Whereas the implications of this action by the Supreme Court raise serious doubts as to the legality of the present form of the governing bodies of many subordinate units of government within the States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That this legislature respectfully applies to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any State which shall have a bicameral legislature from apportioning the membership of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State.

"Sec. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress; be it further

"Resolved, That if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this resolution prior to July 1, 1966, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect; be it further

"Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from the State of Mississippi."

"S. CON. RES. 102

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the U.S. Congress to propose and submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the clarification and intention of the Constitution of the United States regarding operation of the public schools in the several States

"Whereas the Mississippi Legislature, in extraordinary session assembled, most respectfully represents that there is an urgent necessity for clarification and settlement by law of questions relating to the powers and rights reserved in the people and the several States under article X of the amendments of the U.S. Constitution as such powers and rights relate to the operation, management and control of public schools in the several States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi (the house of representatives concurring therein), That we hereby petition the Congress, under authority of article V of the U.S. Constitution to call a convention, as therein provided, to propose an amendment to article X of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution by adding a proviso thereto as follows:

"Among the rights reserved to the States shall be the right to sole, and exclusive jurisdiction of public school systems in the separate States, and all rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the separate States, as they relate to public school education, shall be determined solely by State courts. This Constitution shall not be construed in a manner to empower the President of the United States, the Congress or the Federal judiciary to disparage or nullify this inherent right in the States; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of

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Representatives, the President of the Senate and the Secretary of the Senate of the U.S. Congress and to the presiding officers of the separate houses of the legislature of the several States, and to the Governors of the several States, and to the members of the Mississippi delegation in the Congress."

"H. CON. RES. 14

"Concurrent resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"Whereas all three branches of the Government of the United States have recognized the existence of the world Communist conspiracy and the fact that the Communist Party, U.S.A., operates as an arm of such conspiracy in seeking to bring about the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence; and

"Whereas the operations and activities of the world Communist conspiracy and the Communist Party, U.S.A., have been found to constitute a clear and present danger to the security of the United States; and

"Whereas any totalitarian organization controlled or dominated by the world Communist conspiracy or by the foreign nation controlling such conspiracy, or by any agent or agency of such conspiracy or such foreign nation, and having as its purpose or one of its purposes the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, might well constitute a clear and present danger to the security of the United States; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States by various enactments from time to time has sought to control or counteract the threat of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its operations and activities, and other similar subversive organizations, operations and activities; and

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States through various decisions has circumscribed, limited, or invalidated such congressional enactments, on constitutional grounds, with the result that action by the Congress of the United States to counteract or control effectively such clear and present dangers to the security of the United States has been rendered virtually impossible: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the senate concurring therein), That this legislature respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution, the Congress shall have power to declare illegal, or order the dissolution of, or provide for control of, any activity or activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., or any successor thereto, or any other organization, which the Congress finds (1) is totalitarian in nature, (2) is substantially controlled by the world Communist conspiracy or by the foreign nation controlling such conspiracy or by any agent or agency of such conspiracy or such foreign nation, and (3) has as its purpose or one of its purposes the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, whenever the Congress shall find that such organization or its activity or activities constitutes a clear and present danger to the security of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution, the Congress may prevent the dissemination within the United States, by or on behalf of any Communist foreign government or any foreign government with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations, of such propa-

ganda as the Congress may determine to be detrimental to the national security or contrary to the national interest.

"Sec. 3. The Congress may provide for the summary expulsion from the United States, without judicial proceedings, of any agent or representative of any such foreign government who is not a citizen of the United States and who is engaged in the dissemination of any such propaganda.

"Sec. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by such legislation as it shall deem appropriate, the provisions of this article; be it further

"Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution shall be immediately transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States from this State."

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, without amendment:

H.R. 9497. An act to extend the time for conducting the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1966 (Rept. No. 425).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session. The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Paul R. Tyler, William J. Van Ryzin, William T. Fairbourn, Bruno A. Hochmuth, and William R. Collins, officers of the Marine Corps, for permanent appointment to the grade of major general; and

John G. Bouker, Norman J. Anderson, Keith B. McCutcheon, Ronald R. Van-Stockum, Joseph L. Stewart, John P. Coursey, Joseph S. Reynaud, William K. Jones, and Hugh M. Elwood, officers of the Marine Corps, for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. DODD:

S. 2246. A bill for the relief of Ekaterini Manda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2247. A bill for the relief of Iolanda Izzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 2248. A bill to provide for the recordation of mining claims; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JACKSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. YARBOROUGH (by request):

S. 2249. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to make and execute on behalf of the United States of America, land leases and concession contracts with persons, companies, and corporations on lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, at Amistad Dam and Reservoir,

Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2250. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to permit, under certain circumstances, the payment of death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation to the widow of a veteran even though such widow has been remarried; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUSKIE (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MORSE, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 2251. A bill to coordinate and consolidate the major civilian marine and atmospheric functions of the Federal Government through the establishment of a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, to enunciate national policies pertinent to the marine and atmospheric interests of the United States, to further the expanded exploration of marine environs and the use of marine resources, to encourage research and development in the marine and atmospheric sciences and technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MUSKIE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2252. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chung Sook Paik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2253. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide for cost-of-living increases in certain benefits payable under such act; to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTION

STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM AND THE COST OF LIVING

Mr. PELL, for himself and Mr. MILLER, submitted a resolution (S. Res. 127) to authorize a study of the relationship between the social security system and the cost of living, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. PELL, which appears under a separate heading.)

RECORDATION OF MINING CLAIMS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill I am introducing at the request of the Department of the Interior to provide for the recordation of mining claims. I realize that this measure is quite likely to be controversial in that it would provide for a change in the mining law of 1872 and in the eyes of some might be thought to impose additional burdens upon small independent miners.

However, Mr. President, the situation with which the measure seeks to deal is a very serious one. Only recently I have had a letter from a constituent setting forth facts which are squarely in point with the purposes of this proposed legislation. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the text of the measure as submitted by the Department of the Interior, together with the letter of Under Secretary Carver explaining the provi-

consider a voice vote on final passage of legislation which adjusts the pay or affects the limitations on outside earned income of Members; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H. Res. 347. Resolution to provide amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in the second session of the Ninety-seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WYDEN:

H. Res. 348. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the rights of residents in certain health care facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

247. By Mr. WILLIAM J. COYNE: Memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

248. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to defense cuts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

249. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to the annual payment bill; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

250. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to Federal-territorial relations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

251. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, requesting that Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or in the alternative, call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment, to require a balanced Federal budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

252. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to reduction of services by the Corps of U.S. Army Engineers; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

253. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to national tuition tax credit legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

254. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the Mediterranean fruit fly; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 18: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. NEAL, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 768: Mr. MINISH and Mr. GEJENSON.

H.R. 769: Mr. JOHN L. BURTON and Mr. ALBOSTA.

H.R. 789: Mr. McCOLLUM.

H.R. 852: Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. STARK, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 1513: Ms. MIKULSKI.

H.R. 1514: Ms. MIKULSKI.

H.R. 1515: Ms. MIKULSKI.

H.R. 1516: Ms. MIKULSKI.

H.R. 1517: Ms. MIKULSKI.

H.R. 2280: Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. STARK, Mr. VENTO, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. BEDELL, and Mr. GRADISON.

H.R. 3269: Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. DECKARD, Mr. ROBERTS of Kansas, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. CLAUSEN, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. BROOMFIELD.

H.R. 3575: Mr. DAVIS, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. NOWAK, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 3600: Mr. NOWAK.

H.R. 4014: Mr. WHITEHURST.

H.R. 4070: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SABO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. YATES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STARK, Mr. MOTTI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. APPELGADE, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. PANNETTA.

H.R. 4147: Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 4157: Mr. HARKIN.

H.R. 4227: Mr. RINALDO, Mr. CHAFFELL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. FRANK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. GRAY, Mr. DOUGHERTY, and Ms. OAKAR.

H.R. 4325: Mr. McGRATH.

H.R. 4330: Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 4334: Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 4399: Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. PRICE.

H.R. 4535: Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 4709: Mr. WOLF and Mr. QUILLEN.

H.R. 4835: Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. DYSON, and Mr. MARRIOTT.

H.R. 4863: Mr. LENT.

H.R. 4882: Mr. BEILSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. Lowry of Washington, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ECKART, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. BARNES, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. GEPHARDT.

H.R. 5093: Mr. FORSYTHE.

H.R. 5147: Mr. BILEY.

H.R. 5163: Mr. STRATTON and Mr. JAMES K. COYNE.

H.R. 5238: Mr. FISH, Mr. ROE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DAUB, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. YATES, Mr. GORE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. SIMON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MINETA, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. HOWARD, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. SMITH of Alabama, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROBERTS of Kansas, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. ERTEL, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. KOGOVSEK, and Mr. RATCHFORD.

H.R. 5264: Mr. ROSENTHAL and Mr. ROYBAL.

H.R. 5323: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 5332: Mr. SHANNON.

H.R. 5334: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ECKART, Mr. LATTA, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MOTTI, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio.

H.R. 5338: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. MOTTI, Mr. EMERY, Mr. SMITH of Alabama, Mr. DREIER, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. STRATTON, Mr. BEARD, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FROST, and Mr. DeNARDIS.

H.R. 5341: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. DeNARDIS, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. WALGREEN, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. ROBERTS of Kansas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. LEE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. HOLLENBECK, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FLORIO, and Mr. HOPKINS.

H.R. 5356: Mr. SYNAR and Mr. BLANCHARD.

H.J. Res. 225: Mr. MINETA, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEARD, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. WORLEY.

H.J. Res. 316: Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. FRANK, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROBERTS of South Dakota, Mr. STANTON of Ohio, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. RITTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DYSON, Mr. GINN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. FISH, Mr. HAWKINS, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. KEMP, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. LENT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SILVANDER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CHAPPIE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. BONKER, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.J. Res. 354: Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. COLLINS of Texas.

H.J. Res. 387: Mr. WILSON, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. ZEPERETTI, Mr. MINISH, Mr. DUNN, Mr. ROE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. WORLEY, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DYSON, and Mr. WHITLEY.

H.J. Res. 394: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. PICKLE, Ms. FERRARO, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. DREIER.

H. Con. Res. 219: Mr. WOLF, Mr. ADABBO, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, and Mr. McCOLLUM.

H. Con. Res. 222: Mr. ANTHONY.

H. Con. Res. 236: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GRAY, Mr. FISH, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. YATES, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. DeNARDIS, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. EMERY, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. ROE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. KEMP, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BARNES, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LEE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. Lowry of Washington, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H. Con. Res. 255: Mr. BEDELL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr.