

Melvin F. Talbot,
 Nelson S. Trotman,
 Ralph H. Cutler,
 Judson C. Sutherland,
 Arthur B. Shaft,
 Romeyn B. Scribner,
 Ralph B. Bristol,
 Jacob M. Bregar,
 John G. Penniman,
 Robert J. White,
 Robert P. Hazlehurst,
 Lawrence Lockwood,
 Harold H. Thurlby,
 William S. Rhoades,
 Charles A. Soars,
 Summerfield G. Roberts,
 Augustine Healy,
 Russell D. Thomas,
 Paul L. Steketee,
 William C. King, jr.,
 Russell D. Pennycock,
 Kent J. Owens,
 Samuel H. Dickson,
 Milton L. Brown,
 Ralph H. Howard,
 James E. Jones,
 Hugh Quinn,
 Jean F. Loba,
 Walter W. Gilmore,
 William N. Ormsby,
 Joseph F. Halloran,
 Edwin D. Foster,
 Richard C. Adams,
 Paul K. Niven,
 Harlow H. Hoffman,
 Allen H. White,
 George F. Aldrich,
 James G. Prout,
 Clarence A. Keeley,
 Edwin C. Austin,
 Bertram D. Schmidt,
 Walton Dismukes,
 Horace D. Nuber,
 John N. Harriman,
 Frank D. McCulloch,
 Stowell W. Armstrong,
 Stanley A. Joy,
 Stanley S. Schnetzler,
 Murrey L. Royar,
 William J. Carter, jr.,
 Robert H. Bennett,
 Harry A. Bellows,
 Daniel M. Miller,
 Edward J. Alexander,
 Vaughan C. Gunnell,
 Ralph M. Netz,
 Thomas S. Wyly,
 Frank W. Grover,
 Clarence G. Warfield,
 Phillips Bradley, and
 David W. Mitchell.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn June 29 (legislative day of June 28), 1917.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Infantry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 29, 1917.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, without whom nothing is strong, nothing holy, increase our faith and confidence in Thee; that Thou being our counsel and guide, we may fulfill to the uttermost the obligations of the hour; and Thine be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the follow-

ing titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2482. An act to reinstate Armor S. Heffley as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; and

S. 2434. An act authorizing the counties of Cass and Itasca, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River between said counties.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

PICKETING OF WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a telegram from the Equal Suffrage Club of my home city.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner stated. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASWELL, Mr. Speaker, in my time I ask that the following telegram and letter be read, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

[Telegram.]

NATCHITOCHES, LA., June 28.

Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL,
 Washington, D. C.:

The members of the Natchitoches Equal Suffrage Club, composed mostly of women, request you to convey to the President their sincere regret at the annoyance and embarrassment to which he is being subjected by the misdirected zeal of a few women suffragists, whose ill-timed activities in picketing the White House grounds and displaying banners denying the democracy of our Government they deeply deplore as hurtful to the cause of woman suffrage, as disloyal to our country in its hour of supreme peril, and as uselessly increasing the cares of a man on whom and on whose serenity of mind the welfare of the world at this critical time so largely depends.

NATCHITOCHES EQUAL SUFFRAGE CLUB,
 By ROBERTA NEWELL, President.

JUNE 29, 1917.

The PRESIDENT,
 The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I take pleasure in handing you herewith a telegram from the Equal Suffrage Club of my home city, Natchitoches, La., signed by Miss Roberta Newell, president of the club.

Permit me to add my most cordial approval of the sentiments therein expressed.

Sincerely, yours,

J. B. ASWELL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SCOTT of Iowa for 15 days, on account of important business.

FRANK FUNKHOUSER.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I call up House resolution 108, a privileged report (No. 90) from the Committee on Accounts, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 108.

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of \$500 to Frank Funkhouser for clerical services rendered as clerk of the Committee on Mileage.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, is this a unanimous report from the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. PARK. All but one member were present, and we could not get him.

Mr. GILLETT. Were some members of the minority present?

Mr. PARK. Yes; three of them were. Only one member was not present.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be again reported.

There being no objection, the Clerk again reported the resolution.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is not this an exceptional procedure, so far as the clerk of this committee is concerned?

Mr. PARK. In what respect?

Mr. STAFFORD. Is he not receiving a regular salary as clerk of that committee?

Mr. PARK. No; there is no clerk to that committee—no session clerk.

Mr. DILL. There is no session clerk for the Committee on Mileage, and it has been customary for the clerk of this committee to receive this allowance. He does the work, of course, and I rely upon his figuring. His figuring it out and my certification is all that there is.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not recall at any time when we have authorized a special amount to be paid to the clerk of the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. DILL. I am told that it has been done every year. Last year the same resolution was passed.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is the first time that I ever heard of it, and that is confirmed by other Members. I ask that the matter go over until further consideration can be given it.

The SPEAKER. It is a privileged resolution.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the matter go over for the time being until further consideration can be given it.

Mr. PARK. I object to that.

Mr. STAFFORD. I hope the gentleman will not force a call of the House.

Mr. PARK. I withdraw the resolution temporarily, Mr. Speaker.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a very brief editorial from a Richmond (Va.) newspaper, touching the matter referred to in the telegram just read from the desk, submitted by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing therein an editorial. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not to exceed two minutes to explain a statement in the RECORD of last Monday with reference to promotions in the Medical Corps.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday when the bill regulating promotions in the Medical Corps was being considered, in reply to a question asked by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD], I am made to state that the highest office in the Medical Reserve Corps is that of a first lieutenant, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is a major. I thought the question was directed to the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and the Medical Corps of the National Guard. It was to correct the inequalities between the Medical Reserve Corps and the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, and particularly the National Guard, that the bill was submitted by the Committee on Military Affairs. In other words, the Medical Corps in the Regular Army and in the National Guard have to have five years' previous service but for this bill before they could get promotion, whereas in the Medical Reserve Corps a man could be appointed a major or a captain, as the case may be, without any previous service. I wish to make this statement so as to correct any misunderstanding that might result from what appears in the RECORD of last Monday.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill known as the trading-with-the-enemy bill, H. R. 4960, be made a special order on Monday, July 9, and a continuing order thereafter. This will enable us, I will say to the House, to take this coming week and adjourn either to-night or to-morrow over until Tuesday and then from Tuesday to Friday and Friday to Monday. After we have finished the consideration of this present bill, which will not take very long, and the Niagara Falls bill, which we can finish, I think, to-day, we can adjourn over by unanimous consent until Tuesday and then from Tuesday until Friday and then from Friday until Monday, when we will take up the trading-with-the-enemy bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That will be the understanding, that we have no business on Tuesday or Friday?

Mr. KITCHIN. None at all; no business except the reading of the Journal and adjournment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Allow me to ask right there—

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, let me suggest to the gentleman from North Carolina there is a probability, and it may be a possibility, that a conference report can be had on the bill

which is now on the Speaker's table, H. R. 4188, and there may be a possibility of having one on the other food bill.

Mr. GILLETT. What bill is that?

Mr. LEVER. The first food bill.

Mr. KITCHIN. That is the reason I am making this request, because there is nothing but a possibility or probability of the Senate returning the food-control bill the coming week, and we do not want to sit the whole of next week waiting for the Senate. In the middle of the week comes the Fourth of July, and many gentlemen wish to be away then, to leave on Tuesday and return on Thursday, if any went. I do not think there is any probability, though some may think so—I hardly think it is a possibility—for the Senate to finish the food-control bill next week. Why keep all the House here a whole week waiting? We can have an understanding that nothing will be done during the week except to meet and adjourn for three days at a time until Monday week.

Mr. ADAMSON. If the gentleman will yield for one minute, I want to emphasize the importance of understanding absolutely that nothing will be done except what is stated, because if Members go away under a gentlemen's agreement and a handful come here and somebody gets up a little insignificant thing and asks unanimous consent it ought not to be allowed.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think every man will be committed in honor to stand by this understanding that nothing will be done next week except to meet and adjourn over.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There will be no quorum here then to do business until the 9th?

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. CRAMTON. In the event a report should come in in connection with the food bill prior to the 9th, what would be done with it?

Mr. KITCHIN. It will remain on the Speaker's table until the 9th, and then be disposed of.

Mr. CRAMTON. We might be kept here another week or two in regard to these various other bills, whereas we might as well be working on something this coming week—that is, the trading-with-the-enemy bill.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think it will be better to take it upon a day certain, because you can not take it up except by unanimous consent or by a rule, and there is objection to it now. We do not wish to get a rule for its consideration. The House needs to be in no special hurry about it now, as the Senate could not consider it, perhaps, within a month.

Mr. CRAMTON. We will have the result of being kept here and doing nothing unless the food bills come in.

Mr. KITCHIN. On Monday week we will begin on this bill. If the food bill comes in in the meantime, we will, on Monday, the 9th of July, the first thing, send it to conference, and when we dispose of the food bill and the trading-with-the-enemy bill we will have another gentlemen's agreement until the Senate returns the revenue bill, which will be some two weeks, or possibly three weeks, thereafter. Then while the conferees are getting together on the revenue bill all the other bills and conference reports can be passed. There will probably be a week or two of conference on the revenue bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. The result would be, it seems to me, a waste of time—

Mr. KITCHIN. No; it saves time; and another thing I think we do. The country knows the House is up with all its work and we are waiting on the Senate, and it may occur to the Senate or some Senators that they ought to do some business, and it might have a tendency to inspire them just to hurry up matters.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. DYER. I understand that there is a real substantial belief that the food-control bill will be through the Senate by Monday.

Mr. KITCHIN. This coming Monday?

Mr. DYER. They are getting ready to read it to-morrow morning—

Mr. KITCHIN. If the gentleman believes that, he is the most credulous gentleman I ever heard of.

Mr. DYER. I think we ought to stay here next week.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina yield for a suggestion?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. LEVER. I have just been notified by a friend of mine in the Senate that the Senate has overwhelmingly voted down the motion to recommit the food bill.

Now, my judgment is that the Senate will pass the food bill by Tuesday night. I may be entirely mistaken about it, but I

wanted to call the gentleman's attention particularly to the necessity for haste in connection with the bill that is now on the Speaker's table—the first food bill—the matter just coming to my attention this morning.

Mr. KITCHIN. Possibly that can go to conference now.

Mr. LEVER. If we might know that we would have a quorum here on Tuesday of next week, I think the question can easily be disposed of.

Mr. KITCHIN. I doubt if we can have a quorum, because most of the gentlemen have made engagements, a great many of them, for the Fourth of July.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And Tuesday is the day before the Fourth.

Mr. GILLET. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, I think the suggestion that the gentleman has made is a wise one; for one reason, that many Members of the House, on both sides, have understood since the first of this week that such an agreement was to be made. It was fairly stated, as we all know, and a great many have gone away on the strength of that. I wondered if it could not be arranged in some way, recognizing the haste about the food bill, that if the food bill came over here by Tuesday, as the gentleman thinks, although I do not agree with him in his expectations, it could not be understood that under those circumstances, as the House will come back on Friday, that there might be the conditional agreement so that we might take it up on Friday instead of the following Monday.

Mr. LEVER. Would the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] have this agreement, that if the food bill does come to the House next week we may enter into an agreement now that we shall disagree to all the Senate amendments and ask for a conference?

Mr. KITCHIN. I would gladly agree to that, but I understand the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] might not agree to it.

Mr. LENROOT. If the gentleman will yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I yield.

Mr. LENROOT. Might not this understanding be had, that if the food bill does come back the request for unanimous consent be made that it go to conference, and if it be objected to, of course it would not be taken up until we come back?

Mr. KITCHIN. I would like to see that agreement made, but I understand the gentleman from Kentucky is opposed to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would not like to agree to anything in reference to the food bill without knowing in advance what is going to be in it when it came back.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman would not have objection now to the making of a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know that it would be necessary to get unanimous consent to object.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman's agreement, as stated, would not permit even a request for unanimous consent. My only point was that should not apply to a request for unanimous consent, but that if this bill comes back the gentleman should have full opportunity to object.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would not enter into any agreement that would preclude me from objecting—

Mr. LENROOT. Certainly not.

Mr. KITCHIN. You can object at that time.

Mr. BARKLEY (continuing). Or to offer any preferential motion that might be in order in reference to the bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. I would not want to make any agreement, from what I see of the Senate's addition to the food bill.

There are a good many things that they have put on there that I want to move to concur in, and I want to have the opportunity of making the motion.

Mr. KITCHIN. My friend from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER] is an optimist as to the action of the Senate, and so is my friend from Missouri [Mr. DYER]. We need not expect the Senate to send this bill back here next week. They are going to take the Fourth of July also, I presume.

Mr. DYER. I would like to ask the gentleman how long we will likely be in session to-day?

Mr. KITCHIN. I would say we would get through the pending bill here in an hour.

Mr. ADAMSON. And probably in 30 minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. My judgment is we will lose no time, but make time, by consenting to the unanimous-consent request that I have made.

Mr. BORLAND. It is proposed to start in on the trading-with-the-enemy bill this week?

Mr. KITCHIN. My request is to put it off until July 9, as we can not get unanimous consent to consider it now. That is satisfactory to the committee. The committee considered the matter and thought this the wise arrangement.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is it the understanding that, in the event this request is granted, following these matters of to-day and to-morrow there will be nothing whatever taken up except conference reports and the trading-with-the-enemy bill?

Mr. KITCHIN. Nothing will be taken up next week.

Mr. CRAMTON. And the week of July 9 you are not going to start in with a new grist of legislation?

Mr. KITCHIN. No. I think that would end it. Of course the aeronautics bill would come along later, but that would be all. That would end up the program.

Mr. CRAMTON. Nothing would be taken up anew except the bill concerning trading with the enemy?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; nothing except the bill respecting trading with the enemy, in addition to these two measures that have been referred to to-day. That is my understanding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] asks unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of the business on the Speaker's table on the 9th day of July House bill 4960, in relation to trading with the enemy, shall be in order and remain the continuing order until it is completed—

Mr. KITCHIN. Not to interfere with conference reports—

Mr. DILLON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Not to interfere with conference reports, revenue bills, and appropriation bills.

Mr. DILLON. Can the gentleman give us any information as to when he expects to secure a final adjournment?

Mr. KITCHIN. Well, I think we ought to get a final adjournment by the 15th of August.

Mr. LANGLEY. Or at any rate by September 15.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. LEVER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, there is on the Speaker's table a House bill with Senate amendments. I do not think that the conditions existing between the two bodies are such that we can not easily come to an agreement very quickly. The only thing that troubles me now is that members of the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate are engaged on the floor of the Senate. But I would like, if I possibly could, to enter into an agreement that if this conference report should be brought back to the House by Monday or Tuesday of next week it might be disposed of, because I am satisfied that there are no real differences that we can not work out.

Mr. KITCHIN. As I said awhile ago, another reason why we need not hurry about the trading-with-the-enemy bill is that, even if you pass it next week, the Senate will probably not be able to reach its consideration within three or four weeks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMS. That has reference to the fixing of the time?

The SPEAKER. Yes; that has reference to that one thing. All the rest of this talk is futile.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I will object to any unanimous consent until action is taken on that food-survey bill with the amendments of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Arkansas seeking to object to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. WINGO. If the gentleman will couple with that the consideration of this matter next, I shall not object.

Mr. KITCHIN. This does not interfere with conference reports.

Mr. WINGO. Here is the situation: This House has been rawhided by Members of the Senate—at least one of them—each day, and by the newspapers of the country also, for failure to take up this proposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can take it up in half a minute.

Mr. KITCHIN. Half a minute after the disposition of this. It does not exclude that. The gentleman can make his motion immediately.

Mr. WINGO. With the understanding that that is to be taken up and disposed of, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina that this trading-with-the-enemy bill be considered on the 9th day of July after the reading of the Journal, and so forth, not to interfere with conference reports?

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I want to know if it is agreed now that this other matter can be taken up. Objection has been made to the consideration of it. One objection has been

able to knock it out heretofore. I want to know if it is to be agreed to take it up.

The SPEAKER. The only way to find out in that state of mind is for the gentleman from North Carolina to withdraw his unanimous-consent request and try it on.

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. I will withdraw it, and renew it right off.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 4188, with Senate amendments, disagree to all the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House bill 4188, disagree to all the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference. Is there objection?

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, there is one amendment put on by the Senate that I desire to move to concur in. That is the antihoarding proposition. I have not the number of it.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman refers to the Nelson amendment, does he not?

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. I refer to the Nelson amendment.

Mr. LEVER. I do not happen to have the bill as amended by the Senate in my files, but I will say that the bill pending in the Senate that passed in this House by an overwhelming vote on Saturday night contains an antihoarding section that is better drawn and more effective than the section the gentleman calls attention to. If at this time he wants to test the House on that proposition, I am willing to arrange some time for debate.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. I do not care for debate, but I want to make a motion that we concur in that Senate amendment.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from South Carolina can assure me that the antihoarding proposition will be retained in the other bill—

Mr. KITCHIN. A vote can be given on it. That will be all right—

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. I will agree right now.

Mr. LEVER. Yes. I am as strongly for the antihoarding proposition as the gentleman is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object—which I do not intend to do—I want to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to some very far-reaching amendments that have been put on this bill with reference to public lands, including the so-called Fall amendment. Will the gentleman yield to me two or three minutes?

Mr. LEVER. I have no time myself.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. On December 31 last the Congress passed the so-called 640-acre homestead bill. Under that legislation approximately 60,000 applications have been made to enter the public lands of the United States. The bill carries a provision that none of these entries can be allowed until they are examined—which is a very proper provision—to determine that they are nonmineral, nontimber, and nonirrigable, and so forth, or grazing-land propositions. These 60,000 applications are hung up in midair, awaiting an examination by the Geological Survey, so that they can be allowed or disallowed, as the case may be. The sundry civil appropriation bill carries an appropriation of \$150,000 to carry on this examination. That is a little more than \$2 a claim for examining the claims, which amount, of course, as is apparent to the House, is wholly inadequate, and means that another year will elapse with these 60,000 applications hung up, neither allowed nor disallowed, which leaves a state of chaos in the West. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] has placed some amendments on the pending food bill providing for a summary allowance of these entries, without any examination at all, which would subject mineral lands, timberlands, irrigable lands, and all sorts of lands to a legislative classification. It is not necessary to tell the House that such a classification is unwise and improper, and should not be agreed to on this bill, but it is also necessary to let the House understand that something ought to be done toward the solution of that problem. The House Public Lands Committee met, with a view to try to solve this problem in some way or, rather, we met to aid the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER] to solve it, and after a conference with the Interior Department, and with the Geological Survey, and with

the Commissioner of the General Land Office, they tell us that if we will give them a little more money to carry on this examination they can examine these claims by the aid of the three field forces they have, in something like six months or a year. We have prepared and our committee have agreed to an amendment that provides an additional \$100,000, which added to the \$150,000 given by the sundry civil bill makes \$250,000 for the examination of 60,000 claims. That makes between \$4 and \$5 a claim. That probably is not enough, although the Interior Department thinks it will do.

Mr. LEVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. LEVER. Was that agreement of your committee a unanimous agreement?

Mr. FERRIS. It was; but I will state to the gentleman—

Mr. LENROOT. It was not.

Mr. FERRIS. I was going to state that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] was not present, and I was going to state that I understand the attitude of Mr. LENROOT to be otherwise, although I had not talked to him on this proposal.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman from Oklahoma well knew the position of the gentleman from Wisconsin upon it.

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

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GILLET. Reserving the right to object, what has this got to do with the matter now before the House?

Mr. FERRIS. There is no more important proposition in this bill than this matter, which reaches 60,000 homesteaders. We are appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars—

Mr. GILLET. But the House can not act on this matter now. The conferees have control of it.

Mr. FERRIS. I only want a minute more to bring it to the attention of every Member of the House—

Mr. AUSTIN. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma be allowed to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma be allowed to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. DOWELL. I object.

Mr. LEVER. Let me say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that the conferees who represent the House will be glad to hear from him as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], and to listen to any suggestions they may have to make. It is unfortunate, however, that such an amendment should be put on a bill of this character. The members of the House Committee on Agriculture know nothing—at least the chairman of that committee knows nothing—of the public-land laws of this country, and we must get our views from those gentlemen who are well acquainted with these laws. I can say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that both sides of this question shall be heard by the conferees.

Mr. FERRIS. I am perfectly sure of that, and I only wanted to make plain to the House the importance of action upon this matter.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman may be interested in knowing that many Members from the public-land States were consulted in connection with this matter, and they agreed to the amendment suggested by the Public Lands Committee which has been reported.

Mr. LEVER. I assure the gentleman—

Mr. DOWELL. Regular order! This is a matter for the conference committee.

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to take this bill from the Speaker's table, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. BATHRICK. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOWELL] has demanded the regular order.

Mr. BATHRICK. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] for an extension of time?

The SPEAKER. No; that was objected to. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER]?

There was no objection; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. LEVER, Mr. LEE of Georgia, Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi, Mr. HAUGEN, and Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan.

TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY BILL.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that on July 9, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, the enemy trading bill shall be made the special order, and continue to be the special order until it is completed, barring conference reports, appropriation bills, and revenue measures. Is there objection to that?

Mr. LEVER. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. KITCHIN. I ask the gentleman not to do that. It will open up the whole debate again.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SLAYDEN, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. ASHBROOK, for two weeks, on account of important business.

ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATION FOR AMBASSADOR WHITLOCK (H. DOC. NO. 223).

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report by the Secretary of State, accompanied by a copy of a note from the minister of Belgium at Washington expressing the wish of his Government that Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, may be permitted to accept a decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, which the King of the Belgians desires to confer as a recognition of the exceptional circumstances under which Mr. Whitlock discharged his official duties in occupied Belgium and as a testimonial of the King's gratitude to the whole American Nation.

I ask the Congress to consider whether its permission should not be granted for the acceptance of the decoration by Mr. Whitlock, as conferred for "an exceptional, extraordinary, and meritorious act," as set out by the Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1917.

DESERT-LAND ENTRANTS IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 3331. We have agreed to an amendment, and I do not think there will be any objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks to proceed for one minute.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3331) for the protection of the owners of mining claims and of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on each mining claim located after the 10th day of May, 1872, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, shall not apply to claims or parts of claims owned or held by officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States from April 1, 1917, to and including the termination of the existing war, or until six months after such owner or claimant is mustered out of service, or until six months after his death in the service: *Provided,* That the claimant of any such mining location, in order to obtain the benefits of this act, shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded within six months from and after the date of this act, or within six months after he is mustered into the service, a notice of his muster into the service of the United States and of his desire to hold said mining claim under this act.

SEC. 2. That no desert-land entry made or held under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, as amended by the act of March 3, 1892, by an officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States shall, after April 1, 1917, be subject to contest or cancellation for failure to make or expend the sum of \$1 per acre per year in improvements upon such claim, or to effect the reclamation thereof, so long as said entryman or his successor in interest is engaged in the military service of the United States, and the time within which such entryman or claimant is required to make such expenditures and effect reclamation of the land shall include four years, exclusive of the time of his actual service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States: *Pro-*

vided, That each such entryman or claimant shall, within six months after the passage of this act, or within six months after he is mustered into the service, file in the local land office of the district wherein his claim is situate a notice of his muster into the service of the United States and of his desire to hold said desert claim under this act.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman does this permit a desert-land entry or a mineral entry by a soldier already in the service?

Mr. RAKER. The first section of the bill has been stricken out because the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] had a bill providing for mineral entries. This does for the desert-land entrants just what we did for the homesteader and the mineral claimants yesterday.

Mr. NORTON. But the gentleman has not answered my question. Does not this act in its present form permit a soldier who is now serving in the Army to make an entry and then to receive the benefits or exemptions of the provisions of this bill?

Mr. RAKER. There are no benefits to be received; the only thing is that while in the service he does not have to perform the dollar-an-acre labor.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman permit me to answer the gentleman from North Dakota? It is true, under the bill as it stands, a desert entry could be made by a man in the service on leave, but it strikes me there is no objection to that, because all that this law does is to waive the performance of the labor of a dollar an acre during the period of the service. It does not grant any other right or privilege.

Mr. NORTON. Let me ask the gentleman if the law was passed in the present form, could not I go out to any Army post and secure the application of 500 soldiers to file upon desert-land entries? Their entries would be made upon the land, and then for a period of four years the land could be held free from any other appropriation, without any improvement whatever, and could be used for grazing or for whatever other purpose it might be useful.

Mr. RAKER. No; because the bill expressly says "no desert-land entry." This does not say application. You have got to go to the land, you have got to go and see it, and you have got to have your witnesses, and you could not leave the Army for that purpose. The bill does not apply to that. It applies to those who have desert-land filings or entries, and nothing else.

Mr. NORTON. Well, that is the gentleman's statement.

Mr. RAKER. That is what the department says. The Secretary of the Interior is in favor of it, the Secretary of Agriculture is favorable to it, and the Secretary of War favors it because it protects the men in the service of the United States.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Unless the gentleman can read something to me from the bill stating that the soldier who is now enlisted does not under the provision of this law as it exists have the right to make an entry, I shall object. I do not care anything about the gentleman's oratory or about the approval of the heads of the departments.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman does not know what is in this bill.

Mr. NORTON. I object.

Mr. RAKER. We have passed the objection period.

The SPEAKER. No; the gentleman from California asked that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, and the gentleman from North Dakota objects.

Mr. RAKER. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill (H. R. 3331) for the protection of the owners of mining claims and of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. SLAYDEN in the chair.

Mr. RAKER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think the bill ought to be read.

The Clerk again read the bill, with the following committee amendments:

Strike out all of section 1 of the bill, which includes lines 3 to 10, both inclusive, page 1, and lines 1 to 13, both inclusive, page 2.

Strike out in line 14, page 2, the following: "Sec. 2." Amend the title by striking out the following words, viz., "of mining claim and," so that as amended it will read as follows: "For the protection of the owners of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war."

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, we are entitled to general debate on the bill. I do not wish to take up the time of the House, but one gentleman here desires to speak upon a subject other than the bill.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman from California appealed to us that he had a bill that would only take a few minutes. Our bill is the regular order, and we gave way under the assurance that his bill would take but a short time. Now, if there is to be general debate on this bill, I think the gentleman from California ought to ask to withdraw the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Let me appeal to the gentleman from Massachusetts. Yesterday we agreed to a similar bill—

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, I think this bill ought to go through.

Mr. FERRIS. We agreed to a similar bill in regard to homesteaders and in regard to mineral entries. The gentleman from California has this bill for the same purpose as to desert-land entries.

Mr. GILLETT. I understand that. I do not wish to obstruct the passage of this bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Objection was made, and the gentleman from California acceded to the objections that came yesterday and is to offer amendments to satisfy them. The gentleman then gave assurance to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that this bill would take but a few moments, in which I think he was warranted, but objections sprang up from another source, as the gentleman knows, and I really hope that we can keep out all general debate on both sides.

Mr. GILLETT. Perhaps the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Sims] would allow 30 minutes to this side on his bill.

Mr. SIMS. Let me say to the gentleman that there is another bill coming up, the Niagara bill.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that on the Union Calendar?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. Then I shall wait until that bill is under consideration.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the committee amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Lines 19 and 20, page 2, strike out the language "after April 1, 1917."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 23, page 2, strike out the words "so long as" and insert "during the period."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 2, page 3, strike out the words "include four years" and insert the word "be."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on that amendment.

I want to say with regard to the amendment that the committee just adopted, on line 23, page 2, that that is simply for the purpose of making the language clear. The language was "so long as" and the words inserted were "during the period," in order to make it clear that the time within which the entryman is exempted is during the period of his service. It also makes it clear that a man can not be contested after he leaves the service for failure to perform the work or make the expenditures during his service. The amendment now before us, to strike out, on page 3, the words "include four years" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "be," is for this purpose: The original desert-land law gives the entryman four years within which to make final proof on his entry, but there are a number

of laws under which, under certain conditions, there may be an extension of time, and therefore we should make no reference to the period within which he must make proof, but simply provide that, whatever the period be under the law, it shall be exclusive of this service. There is no intention of depriving these men of any extension of time within which to make final proof which the law now allows. The object is to also relieve them of the necessity of expenditures for reclamation during the period of their service. This amendment makes that clear.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 24, page 2, after the words "United States," add the words "during the present war with Germany and until six months thereafter."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the section, in line 10, page 3, change the period to a colon and insert the following:

"Provided further, That the term 'enlisted man' as used in this section shall include any person selected to serve in the military forces of the United States as provided by the act entitled 'An act authorizing the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that at the end of that amendment the word "officer" be added; otherwise the amendment would seek to interpret the words "enlisted man" as including all classes, officers and privates as well. That was not the intent of the gentleman in offering his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman offer an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, this is for drafted men. We do not draft officers.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the bill provides for officers and enlisted men. My opinion is that that language as it is in the bill is proper and sufficient, but some of the gentlemen have thought that there might be an interpretation of the term "enlisted man" so as not to include the men who were drafted; hence this legislative interpretation to the effect that "enlisted man" includes everyone called to the service. The bill already provides for officers, and the interpretation was not intended, I am sure, to be all-embracing of officers and enlisted men as well. I assume, however, that the department may so interpret it, and I shall not insist upon my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 3, after the word "Navy," insert the word "or," and, in the same line, strike out the words "or Organized Militia."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on this amendment. I do not believe the words "or Organized Militia" should be stricken out, for the reason there are now in Federal service from the States of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico Organized Militia called into the service of the United States over a year ago to resist invasion from Mexico. All the other National Guard regiments from the other States were called into Federal service for border-patrol duty after the passage of the Army reorganization act, which became a law in June, 1916, whereas the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico were called forth in May of last year as Organized Militia and are still known as such, although they will be drafted into Federal service under the selective-draft act on the 5th of next August.

Mr. LENROOT. Let me ask the gentleman, after these National Guards are all drafted each State will continue to have a National Guard or an Organized Militia for their home defense, would they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are two kinds of National Guard at the present time—

Mr. LENROOT. And therefore you should strike out "Organized Militia."

Mr. HAYDEN. If this amendment prevails, the Organized Militia in the service of the United States can not get the benefit of this act.

Mr. LENROOT. They will anyway.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. They become enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why not leave specific mention of the Organized Militia in the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Because it will extend to the militia who will not be in the service of the United States. Certainly the gentleman does not intend to extend this exemption to those who are not called into the service of the United States?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard in opposition to this amendment. I am not entirely sure I am right about it, but I think I am. I think to strike out these words "or Organized Militia" and allow men who are being held in the camps and in training camps to be excluded from the opportunity that an ordinary citizen has to file a homestead on public land in the West is a mistake. I know the gentleman from Wisconsin is moving with caution in order to draft better legislation, but I think he is going to strike a blow at the young men of this country who are trying to prepare themselves for the service, going to the training camps. One branch of the Army is the militia. We have created a Militia Bureau, the head of which is Gen. Mann, of the War Department. We have created cantonments all over the United States for military training of the boys from the country in the service, and I do not think the Organized Militia ought to be stricken out.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume the gentleman does not wish to extend this privilege to those in the National Guard who are not called into the service of the United States?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes, I do. They are entitled to it. Of course I am not the last word on military matters and I may be in error about this. But I can see no good reason for this.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will remember when we had under consideration the Army reorganization bill it recognized two classes, the National Guard per se and the militia, and the National Guard when taken into the fold of the United States became part and parcel of the Army of the United States. Now, this is to extend the privilege—

Mr. FERRIS. The trouble is that the gentleman's suppositions are right and his facts are wrong. Now, men are to be taken into the service in three forms: First, the Regulars; second, the National Guard or the militia; and, third, the conscripted army, known as the National Army. They are carried in three divisions, and cantonments are being established for the purpose of training them in separate units of the Army. The gentleman from Texas who sits in the chair knows he has one cantonment at Fort Sam Houston to train the conscripted army. He knows there are three more in Texas to train the militia or the National Guard. These men may be held in camps for weeks or months, and perhaps years, in training in preparation for going into the National Guard Army or into the Regular Army, and because they are subject to be drafted into the militia army or the Regular Army they should not be excluded from this legislation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Would the gentleman have any objection to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] to strike out "Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia" and insert "military or naval service of the United States"?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think that would be all right.

Mr. FERRIS. I really have objection to the whole amendment. The real truth is, this committee comes in here with some legislation trying to aid our boys, trying to keep claim jumpers from taking land away from our boys who are serving the Republic, in these three little bills which have been brought up here, and yesterday we were badgered and hounded as though the bills were of no importance.

To-day we are hounded and besieged on every side because we are trying to do a little more for these boys, not carrying one cent of appropriation against the Federal Treasury. It would seem, Mr. Chairman, in this Congress, that in order to popularize a bill we must have it carry a \$100,000,000 appropriation. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, there are going to be some new voices heard in this House unless this committee is treated with a little more respect and unless the bills which they are trying to pass for the benefit of the boys who are fighting for us are treated with a little more respect. Appropriations go through here by unanimous consent. Anyone who dares to question them is castigated, but when it comes to some real

relief for some real fellows who are first willing to try to develop the West and, second, willing to fight for and defend their country everyone assails them.

Here is an amendment—a great, long amendment—that has never been submitted to the committee at all. It was agreed by Mr. BAKER he would accept it to get consent here so that we can get consideration of this bill. The gentleman in charge of the bill, anxious to render service to these boys, has agreed to an amendment here that ought not to be adopted. It is not necessary to adopt it.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] may have been technically correct originally, but a man is an enlisted man once he is enrolled and sworn in, whether he volunteers or is conscripted. I think there is equal argument that could be made against this other amendment that was brought in here. I think there is absolutely no necessity for this one. I think it encumbers the bill. I think it is purely technical, and the whole amendment ought to be disagreed to, so that every enlisted man, whether he be a National Guardsman or a Regular or whether he be a conscripted man, ought to have the same relief. And I am not willing any longer to sit here, without protest at least, as chairman of the committee, and allow great, long amendments to be put in this bill when the authors themselves, although well meaning, do not know what they are about. [Applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the committee has criticized the House for its action upon a certain bill yesterday. I wonder if the gentleman realizes if it had not been for the amendment put into that bill by the House yesterday every man serving in the United States during this war—

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman yield? To which I make a positive denial, both in truth and in fact. The facts are not to that effect at all, and the Interior Department is not in agreement with the gentleman, and no member of the committee is in agreement with the gentleman. The gentleman is a member of the committee and saw the light first yesterday as to that.

Mr. LENROOT. As to that, perhaps the gentleman can make a bald statement of that kind, but I should be willing to submit that matter to Mr. Finney, of the Land Department, whom the gentleman and I know very well, and for whose opinion I have great regard, as to whether or not entries could not have been made after enlistment, just as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] contended they ought to be made, if it had not been for the amendment adopted by the House.

Mr. FERRIS. The report of the department does not agree with the gentleman.

Mr. LENROOT. They did not report on that proposition. The department, as the gentleman knows quite as well as I do, is not infallible and is quite as subject to making mistakes as the committee itself is, and I am quite frank to say that we are not infallible. The gentleman evidently thinks the Committee on the Public Lands—and I am proud to be a member of it—is infallible and can not make a mistake. The committee can make mistakes just as other committees do make mistakes, and it is no reflection upon our committee if an amendment offered to a bill that comes from that committee is agreed to in the House. And upon this bill I want to call the attention to what the bill will do if it is not amended.

The first part of the bill, relating to Organized Militia, I have no objection to, because that limits it to the Organized Militia that is in the actual service of the United States. But when you come to the second use of the term "Organized Militia," what does it do? It says:

And the time within which such entryman or claimant is required to make such expenditures and effect reclamation of the land shall include four years—

That has now been amended—

exclusive of the time of his actual service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States.

That is not confined to the service of the United States. That is not confined to the period of the war. As long as he remains a member of the National Guard of any State, he never will be required to make final proof under the bill as it now stands.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, there is no gentleman in the House for whom I have a higher regard than the chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, but I think that all of us sometimes get a little impatient with regard to our legislation, and I am afraid the gentleman has grown a little impatient.

Under the laws a soldier in the service of the United States can make an application under the new 640-acre homestead law the same as anybody else, without going near the land, and that if we had not amended the bill yesterday it would have been possible for men in every camp in the United States who were

qualified homestead entrymen to make such an application, and if the land was held subject to entry to enter and hold it without improvement or residence during the entire period of his service. The folks on the public land have not asked for that. The amendment does not prevent a man while in the service from making the application or entry. It simply does not include such entry, made after the service began and not based on an application or settlement initiated before the beginning of service from having the benefits of that particular bill.

Some gentlemen have seen fit to criticize what was done and to pose as the particular friend and patron of the soldier. These gentlemen are not the only friends the soldiers have, fortunately for the soldiers.

The purpose of the bill before us was to care for the interests of men who had taken any steps toward securing a homestead by making settlement, application, or entry, so that their rights would be secure and their required time of residence run while in the service as though they were on the land. It was not intended that the fact of enlistment should be used after enlistment as a means of taking up land and securing title without residence or cultivation. I do not know of any western soldier, or soldier anywhere for that matter, who is asking for any such privilege.

If gentlemen want to urge a land-bounty law, that is another thing. It had no place on that particular bill. I feel quite confident that gentlemen, after they think about it, will not want to give men in eastern military camps, or even in Europe, the right to make applications and entries covering in the aggregate thousands—it might be millions—of acres of lands in the West, and to hold them indefinitely as an added emolument of military service. If they do, the people who live where these lands are do not want that to occur. We want to and we will fully protect every honest settler, applicant, or entryman who enters into the service of his country, but we do not want the boys in eastern camps tempted to make speculative entries. They are not asking us to do so. We never have done so in our past wars.

So much for that. This particular controversy grows out of an unfortunate use of language. Legislation of this sort, instead of designating all the various branches of the service, should use the language "military or naval service of the United States"—that is all embracing.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. MONDELL. Just a moment. I want to make this clear. Now, that embraces every man in the service. The men who are asking for this relief, and to whom the relief should be granted, and to whom the relief has been granted in the past, are men in the service of the United States, and by striking out all of these words intended to be descriptive of the very branch of the service and saying "men in the military and naval service of the United States," we shall in this bill do what we have done before and what is asked.

I do not think the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin should be adopted, and if it is not I am content to leave the language as written in the bill, but if there is to be a change, we should adopt terms that are general and embrace all branches of the service.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to see if we can not agree to accept the suggestion made by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. He is thoroughly informed on public-land law. We should make it, as he suggests, apply to all the Army and Naval forces. Then we shall not run the risk, by making specific mention, of excluding some one whom we do not want to exclude.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I have a high regard for the gentleman from Wyoming, and have listened attentively to his statement, but in this I think he is wrong. This is the language that has heretofore been used in the law. It was copied from it.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, have I the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me a minute?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. If it does not come out of my time, I will.

Mr. ADAMSON. I am not trying to interfere with the business before the House, but the gentleman from California secured recognition on the assurance to the House that this would take only a few minutes, displacing a matter that was almost finished, a matter that was the regular order of the House. I will ask him candidly, if he thinks this debate is to continue longer, whether the gentleman would move to rise and proceed with the regular order?

Mr. RAKER. I will say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that I am satisfied that four or five minutes only will be required to finish this.

Mr. SIMS. I would like the gentleman from Oklahoma to make this agreement, that if he does not finish the disposal of this bill within four or five minutes he will move that the committee rise.

Mr. FERRIS. We are hastening this as fast as we can, but I will remind the gentleman that yesterday was the first time that a committee dealing with 700,000,000 acres of public land and 160,000,000 acres of forest reserve, and 60,000,000 acres containing coal and water power has asked for a vote, and ask whether there has been a day when the genial gentleman from Georgia has not been strenuously endeavoring to get bills through? I do not know of any such. The gentleman ought to be a little patient with us.

A MEMBER. Regular order!

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, it seems that no two single authorities on the Committee on Public Lands can agree for two consecutive minutes on the meaning of this language. As a layman on public lands, but as one who has public lands in his district and is therefore interested in the subject, I want to freely express my opinion. My opinion is not based necessarily on any expert knowledge of public lands, but it is based on some knowledge and some appreciation of existing conditions at the present time, and I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

I want to see this language stand as it is drawn. If I were to draw it myself, I would draw it and shape it and frame it a little bit differently, but this will do the business. I take issue with the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], and I take it short and sharp. We are calling, in these days of the war, on the manhood of the Nation for what purpose? For the defense of the land and to fight our battles abroad. It is military service whether it is performed by the Navy, by the Regular Army, by the National Guard, by the home guard, or by the Organized Militia. It is military service, and I do not care in which form they serve. I do not care whether a man is upon the Atlantic in the submarine zone; I do not care whether he is in the Regular Army with the gallant Pershing in France; I do not care whether he is in the National Guard on the plains of Texas, sworn into the service of the United States; I do not care whether he is a man just recruited in the Organized Militia of California, of Arizona, of Minnesota, or any other State, not yet taken into the service of the United States. He is among the military forces, engaged in this one great work, and he ought to have the protection that this bill gives. [Applause.]

Let us give it to him ungrudgingly. Mark you! You ask these men to go from their homesteads in the forests or on the prairies, 10 or 20 or 30 or 40 miles, leaving their wives and children exposed to privation and the elements, to join the National Guard or the militia or the home guard to defend the vital places in our country, perhaps to defend railroads, docks, elevators, steamboat lines, or bridges. They are organized militia. Perhaps they may be called home guards. They are not yet sworn into the service of the United States, but if we have any sense of propriety at all, if we wish to reward merit in any form, let us take care of these boys who are thus serving the public welfare in a protecting sense just the same as those who are in the Regular Establishment. [Applause.]

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

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, the danger of hastily amending carefully prepared bills was directed to our attention forcibly yesterday and to-day. Men bob up here to make amendments to bills that they have not studied, and we do not know where we are getting.

The most unfortunate amendment recently offered in this House was one made yesterday. This morning it developed that the gentlemen who advocated it yesterday did so under a misapprehension of the existing law and had no comprehension whatever of what they were undertaking to do.

A soldier who goes into the Army retains his right to make a homestead entry, but it is of no use to him when he can not go out and settle the land and retain it. This land will all be taken sometime. Who has a better right to it than the man you conscript? So this bill was drawn that a man who went into the Army to risk his life should not forfeit any of his civil rights. It was proposed that a man who had begun a homestead entry should receive credit on that homestead for the time he was in the Army and should forfeit no rights by absence. Up rose a gentleman who said the arid country will be lost to civilization during this war, because land sharks will go around and persuade the soldiers to take these claims by proxy and hold them out from development. There is not going to be any

public-land development during this great war. This land will not be wasted while 5,000,000 men are fighting in Europe. There will not be any claims taken up out West. Forget it! You will lose nothing if soldiers take them all up. [Laughter.]

You say agents will come and those fighting in Europe will give them power of attorney to go out and enter these lands and then buy them for a song and prevent actual development. There is a statute which gives to honorably discharged soldiers the right to enter public land in that way, and it has no more application to the soldier in Europe, the men under this bill whom they were trying to rescue from that alleged menace, than a milk statute would have.

The gentlemen had no serious conception of the situation they so cheerfully invaded yesterday, as was conclusively shown here by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN], who probably has had more experience in land-claim law than any other man in this House. Our overflow went down into his country. I overflowed down there myself a little at one time, and I am familiar with the gentleman's practice. He is entirely correct in his suggestion. I concur without fear of contradiction in his statement that one of these soldiers could not issue such a power of attorney. Nothing of that kind could be done. When they come home the present law will be amended to include them. These men here yesterday were fighting a straw man when they persuaded you to take away from the soldier in Europe a right to make an entry while at war and credit his land with the time he was in the war; and in doing this they drew a class distinction and branded the soldier and punished him for going to Europe, and they did it because they supposed our boys somewhere in France could delegate their right to make an entry, as can a Cuban or Philippine veteran in Wisconsin or Wyoming, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN] explained this morning.

Now, gentlemen, this is a war session. This is not a session to develop the lands of the West. It is a session when we ought to pass legislation to help the Army and further the interests of the soldiers who are going across the water to fight our battles. For that purpose this bill was introduced, which you crippled yesterday, on a fallacious legal theory. We are here to help our armies win a victory, and we had better get down to business and quit floundering around here and talking about western lands. You can not revamp the political debates of five years ago and apply them now. You did a great wrong to the soldier yesterday, those of you who voted to deprive him of the right to have credit on his land entry for the time of his service in Europe, whenever he should make an entry while in the Army. You did it on account of somebody's pipe dream that he could issue a power of attorney, as is provided for discharged soldiers. You put a brand upon him. You removed him into a class by himself. You said to him, "You have not got sense enough to take one of these land warrants and use it. Your comrades who made entries before enlisting were bright and can be trusted and credited on their entries with their Army records, but not you." These gentlemen were guarding against a purely imaginary danger. The soldier could not do anything of the kind that has been suggested here. As the chairman of the committee [Mr. FERRIS] suggested, this legislation yesterday was carefully prepared in the form in which the bill was presented, and gentlemen who wish to amend it should give the subject careful consideration before urging changes that might, and yesterday did, do fatal injury to the bill.

Mr. RAKER. I offered this amendment, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. LITTLE. I was not discussing this amendment. I was talking about what was done yesterday, as were the gentlemen whose argument I am discussing—

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman objected to the amendment, and I wanted to bring it before the House, to let the House understand what it is about. I have offered the amendment. The House may pass upon it. This bill was thoroughly gone into by the Land Department in the form in which it is presented, and I believe it is a good bill. I think my amendment would improve it, but it is before the House for their action.

Mr. LITTLE. I have served on the Irrigation Committee with the gentleman who has just spoken [Mr. RAKER], and I have found that he is familiar with these land laws, and I have confidence in his judgment. I was not seeking to oppose his amendment.

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

Mr. LITTLE. I ask for one minute more to answer the gentleman's query.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. I will ask that at the conclusion of that one minute debate be closed.

Mr. STAFFORD. I should like to have five minutes. This is a very important amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Then I ask unanimous consent that debate close at the end of six minutes, one minute to go to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] and five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the end of six minutes, one minute to go to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] and five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], the debate be closed. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. LITTLE. I will say to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] I came in during this discussion, and I did not know any more about his pending amendment than the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] knew about the amendment they put through yesterday. I was not speaking against the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], but these other gentlemen brought my name into the discussion. They did not discuss the amendment of the gentleman from California, but they discussed their action of yesterday, endeavoring to justify it, referring to my humble effort to secure for soldiers in foreign lands the right to secure a claim on any public lands opened during their absence abroad. I do not want to say anything against the gentleman's amendment. It may be a good one, but as a general proposition we ought to be very careful, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] has suggested, about offering any loosely drawn amendments. Before this war closes all our public lands may be opened to settlement and taken up by those at home, without giving the conscript on the Rhine a chance to save a farm. That is what comes of an ill-advised amendment yesterday. I want to say to you gentlemen that this is a war session, and you had better get busy and pass legislation with that fact in view for the benefit of the Army and the soldiers. Yesterday's bill was drawn to preserve and increase the conscript's rights, not nullify them. This country has assumed a task that will occupy all its attention for some time to come. You can not develop the great West while this war is going on. [Applause.]

Mr. STAFFORD. For the purpose of making this bill of some real value, I rise to call the attention of the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. FERRIS] and of that new Member from the arid plains of Kansas [Mr. LITTLE], more new than any other new Member here—

Mr. LITTLE. More arid. [Laughter.]

Mr. STAFFORD. To the fact that if this bill should be passed in its present form it would not amount to as much as a snowball in the lower regions, for the reason that, as has been called to my attention by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS], there is no act of March 3, 1892, which this bill seeks to amend. I have examined the statutes and have found no act whatsoever of that date. Of course, after the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] has been here a little longer, perhaps he will see that it is of some value for Members to scrutinize bills reported from committees of exceeding excellence, even when comprised of such worthies as the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from California.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. Possibly the gentleman who gave the information to the effect that there was no such act as the one mentioned was not aware of the fact that that provision was a part of a sundry civil bill. I will not be absolutely certain, but my recollection is that it is a part of a sundry civil bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am not going to allow the gentleman to throw any slurs or insinuations upon the assiduity and carefulness of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS], because I confirm the fact that instead of being the act of March 3, 1892, it was the act of March 3, 1891.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the gentleman is right about that.

Mr. STAFFORD. I knew the gentleman would agree with me as soon as I called his attention to the fact, and this will show to the gentleman from Kansas that there is some value in our scrutinizing these bills. At the proper time I will ask the chairman of the committee to move, or will move myself, to strike out "ninety-two," in line 17, and insert "ninety-one."

Mr. RAKER. I agree with the gentleman. He is correct about that.

Mr. STAFFORD. So that it is a good thing to scrutinize even a good bill. That is all I care to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

Mr. LITTLE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LITTLE. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], who is so familiar with parliamentary law and usage here, has startled me a little by his suggestion as to the rights of a new Member. Do I understand that a new Member is not allowed to discuss bills under consideration just as other Members?

The CHAIRMAN. That is hardly a parliamentary inquiry. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, on page 2, line 17, the word "ninety-two" and insert the word "ninety-one."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 4, after the word "Provided," insert "That said desert-land entry shall have been made by said officer or enlisted man prior to his enlistment: *Provided further.*"

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer is to make certain that the provisions and exemptions of this act shall be applicable only where the entry has been made prior to the time the entryman enlisted in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States. I believe that is what the House desires in this legislation, the same as in the legislation that was passed yesterday in reference to homestead entries.

I want to further call attention of the House to this fact, that the legislation we have before us is general legislation. The legislation yesterday was confined to a period during the war with Germany, or any other war in which the country might be involved.

Mr. FERRIS. That has been amended.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman from Oklahoma calls my attention to the fact that an amendment has been made, restricting the terms of this act to the period of the present war. If that is so, it escaped my notice.

Mr. FERRIS. There was an amendment adopted in line 23 making it during the war.

Mr. NORTON. That amendment was very much needed for the reason that if the amendment had not been adopted the provisions of this bill would apply to the Organized Militia of the United States in the several States after the war. Any man who belonged to the militia of any State could be exempted from complying with the provisions of the desert-land laws as to improvements and cultivation. I do not believe that men generally who have any acquaintance with the unappropriated public desert lands of the country would desire any legislation of that kind.

Gentlemen have in attempted flights of oratory seen fit to criticize members of this committee for offering amendments to this bill when at the same time they arise in their seats and admit that amendments have been offered and adopted which improve the proposed legislation. I have no objection to gentlemen making orations for home consumption and voicing their self-asserted patriotism, as the gentleman from Zenith City by the unsalted sea has done, as it is evident here in the House that other gentlemen who are modest and reticent in asserting their patriotism are not, as a matter of fact, less patriotic in any manner than the gentlemen who are so fond of announcing their patriotism in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I do think it might be well for gentlemen to give some careful study and consideration to some of the legislation that is presented to the House and to try to understand the wording and the full meaning of some of the poorly considered and poorly prepared bills, like this one, which are often thrust upon the House.

Mr. MORGAN rose.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes.

Mr. MORGAN. All right, if I can have the five minutes. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAKER. Four for the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN] and one for me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota should prevail. As we amended the bills yesterday, the benefit is confined to entries made prior to the time the soldier enters the Army. Now,

we do not give the homestead entrymen who are soldiers the benefit of the law unless the entry is made before they enter into the service.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. While we do not believe it is necessary, yet at the same time we have no objections to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. I am very glad that the gentleman has consented to the amendment. Now, I want one minute more. I did not say quite all I wished to when the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] was talking. I understood him to claim that one could make a homestead entry through an agent, and that had always been the law. I am certain the gentleman is mistaken. Under the homestead law no one has ever been allowed to make a homestead entry through an agent except an honorably discharged soldier. The soldier, during the time of his service, could not make entry through an agent. He is required to wait until he is discharged. That has always been the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with amendments to the House.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a division.

Mr. NORTON. I demand a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say that there was no question about the preponderance of the yeas over the nays in the vive voce vote, but the Chair will indulge the gentleman's request for a division.

The committee divided; and there were 33 yeas and 1 no.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SLAYDEN, 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. 3331) for the protection of the owners of mining claims and of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, 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 any amendment?

There was no demand for a separate vote.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 2356) to amend the act to regulate commerce as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment on page 6, to go in at the end of line 14.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 14, after the word "commerce," insert the following: "Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal, modify, or affect either section 6 or section 20 of an act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints or monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, to avoid taking up the time of the committee I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks upon this amendment and on the bill by printing a letter and a portion of the address of the President of the United States and House joint resolution No. 111 and a letter from the president of the Commercial Club of Nashville, Tenn., and other matters.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, in support of the amendment that I have just offered on the part of the committee I beg to read from the address of the President of the United States delivered on the 4th day of July, 1916, on the dedication of the American Federation of Labor Office Building in Washington, D. C., what he said as to section 6 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, which is as follows:

Mr. Gompers was referring just now to the sixth section of the Clayton antitrust law, the section in which the obvious is stated, namely, that a man's labor is not a commodity, but a part of his life, and that therefore the courts must not treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were a part of his life. I am sorry that there were any judges in the United States who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me that that section of the Clayton Act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but if the judges have to have the primer opened before them I am willing to open it. If any part of the United States, through habit, through ancient prejudice, through long addiction to technical ideas, insists upon living in an age which everybody else with his eyes open knows has gone by, why, then we have got to sound some great note that will wake them up, but wake them up always to the same thing with which we would thrill as well as others; that it is take as well as give; that the other man has as much right as we have; that we are not to seek for an advantage but for an equality; that though we have been put upon we do not desire to see any other man put upon or any other class, but that we should all have as our highest ideal merely to bask in that only nourishing sun that has ever shone upon the human heart, the sun of justice and of truth and of humanity.

Mr. Chairman, section 6 of the Clayton Act, referred to by the President, reads as follows:

Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the antitrust laws.

Section 20 of the Clayton Act, referred to in the amendment I have just offered, reads as follows:

Sec. 20. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work of labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

These sections need only to be read and understood in order to command the support of any liberty-loving citizen of our country, and they can not too often be reaffirmed by the Congress of the United States, and I am glad to be able to say that I am offering this amendment with the consent and approval of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this bill chiefly provides for preferential shipments during the war, and that such powers as are given to the President in this bill are shown to be necessary by a letter which I have just received from the president of the Commercial Club of Nashville, Tenn., which I now read:

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE,
June 27, 1917.

HON. THETUS W. SIMS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SIMS: This section of the country is suffering from car shortage, and, while we appreciate that the demand is great and the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, still we are forced to the conclusion that the railroads serving us are not getting the number of box cars that they are entitled to.

We hold no brief for any railroad company, but we are approaching you and asking your assistance in the interest of the shippers of this section.

We are sure that you are familiar with the agreement entered into by the various railroads, forming a gentleman's agreement in connection with the War Department, in regard to pro rating cars to the different lines.

The shortage that exists here has forced our shippers to demand of the transportation companies the reasons why their wants can not

be supplied, and we find upon investigation what appears to us to be rank discrimination by the committee having the matter in charge.

The country, as we understand it, has been divided into five divisions, and a committee of railroad officials has charge and are supposed to give to these five divisions their pro rata of box cars.

The two lines serving Nashville—the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads—are neither one represented on this committee. We find that at least three of the railroads with a representative on the committee have not only in use the cars that they own but have, in addition, cars of other lines amounting from 10 to 50 per cent of the cars owned by them. Conditions as regards the lines serving us are just the reverse. These lines not only have not been able to secure cars owned by them, but at this time are short of their own cars about 33 per cent.

We are advised by the officials of these companies that they have made repeated efforts through the committee to have this matter rectified, but so far without success.

While we appreciate that there is at this time probably no legal way to force the committee to at least give the lines serving us the cars that they own, still we feel that you can exert an influence through the War Department that might at least bring about relief to the situation.

While the War Department may have no legal power to change these conditions, the shippers in this section certainly feel that it should use its good offices to have these discriminations corrected; and we write to ask you to join in with the other members of the Tennessee delegation and make a concerted effort to have the War Department bring its influence to bear to that end.

It was at the instance of the War Department that the railroads pooled their holdings of cars, and it certainly would be right and proper for it to use its influence in correcting these discriminations.

We are writing this letter to each member of the Tennessee delegation, and will appreciate your interest and efforts in our behalf.

The loss we have undergone up to this time will be as nothing to what it will be when the crops begin to move, which will be, as you know, in a very short time.

Awaiting your reply and thanking you in advance for your thoughtful consideration of this matter, we are,

Yours, very truly,

GEO. R. GILLESPIE, *President.*

WILL R. MANIER, *Secretary.*

Mr. Chairman, while I am supporting this bill and hope it will accomplish what is desired and what is imperatively necessary, I have doubt as to the success of the bill to as full and ample an extent as may be needed. For this reason I have introduced House joint resolution 111, Sixty-fifth Congress, for the purpose of enacting into law the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission, made in its report of June 19, 1917, on Senate resolution 51, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, and Senate resolution 217, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session. Said joint resolution is as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to provide further for the national security and defense by regulating the production, sale, distribution, and transportation of coal and coke, and for the coordination of the railroads of the United States for the efficient transportation and distribution thereof.

Whereas the existence of a state of war has caused a national emergency, and it is essential for the national security and defense to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of coal and coke at reasonable prices for the Government and the people and the industries of the United States and to protect them against exorbitant prices for such coal and coke; and

Whereas the prices of coal and coke in many parts of the United States have reached an exorbitant level; and

Whereas a large number of consumers, both domestic and industrial, are unable to obtain sufficient supplies of this prime necessity; and

Whereas the failure to procure such prime necessity impairs the health and strength of the people of the United States upon whom the national defense depends, and involves the partial or complete cessation of many industries essential to the supplying of the armed forces with necessary materials and munitions of war; and

Whereas the payment of exorbitantly high prices for coal imposes such an expense on the people of the United States as to materially impair their means of sustenance and their financial ability to assist in providing for the national defense, and so increases the cost of production of many industries essential to properly arming and supplying the military forces of the country that the prices of their products are greatly enhanced to the increased expense of the Government in the purchase of supplies necessary for the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas the coordination of railway and water transportation is a primary factor in the production and distribution of an adequate supply of coal and coke to meet the extraordinary needs of the Government and of the people and industries of the United States; and

Whereas the transportation of coal and coke is so large a factor in the total transportation of commodities in the United States that the control of transportation as to coal and coke makes necessary the control of all transportation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That it is necessary, in order to execute the powers of Congress to raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, and in order to efficiently and effectively provide for the common defense, that the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, and he is hereby so authorized and empowered, whenever in his judgment it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to direct any or all producers of coal or coke, either in any special area or in any special coal fields, or in the entire United States, to sell their product only to the United States through an agency to be designated by the President, such agency to regulate the resale of such coal and coke and the prices thereof and to fix the compensation to be paid such producers by the United States and to regulate the method of production, including compensation of employees of mines, distribution, classification and grading, routes of transportation, apportionment or storage of such coal and coke among merchants, domestic consumers, industrial consumers, common carriers, and others, or of export, and to make payment of the purchase price of such coal or coke to producers thereof or to the person or persons legally entitled to said payment.

That within 15 days after notice from the agency so designated to any coal-mine operator or producer of coke that his output of coal or

coke is to be included in any pool or pools formed by purchase by the United States, as hereinbefore described, such coal-mine operator or producer of coke shall cease shipments of coal or coke upon his own account and shall transmit to such agency all orders received and unfilled or partially unfilled, showing the exact extent to which shipments have been made therein, and thereafter all shipments of coal or coke shall be made only on authority of the agency designated by the President, and thereafter no such operator of coal mines or producer of coke shall sell any coal or coke except to the United States through such agency, and the said agency alone is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase the output of coal or coke of such coal-mine operator or producer of coke whose output is included in any such pool or pools during the continuance of the operation of such pool or pools.

That the prices to be paid for such coal or coke so purchased shall be based upon a fair and just profit per ton over and above the cost of production of such coal or coke, including proper maintenance and depletion charges, the reasonableness of such profit and the cost of production to be determined by the said agency, and if the prices fixed by the said agency of any coal or coke purchased by the United States as hereinbefore described be unsatisfactory to the person or persons entitled to the same, such person or persons shall have the right to sue the United States in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code, to recover such other sum as added to the amount so fixed will be just compensation.

All coal or coke so sold through any pool or pools established or operated by the said agency shall be sold for cash and at such uniform prices as may be determined by said agency to be just and fair.

The books, correspondence, records, and papers in any way referring to transactions of any kind relating to the mining, production, sale, or distribution of all mine operators or other persons whose coal or coke has, or may, become subject to contribution in such pool or pools, and the books, correspondence, records, and papers of any person applying for the purchase of coal or coke from such pool or pools shall at all times be subject to inspection by the said agency, and such person or persons shall promptly furnish said agency any data or information relating to the business of such person or persons which said agency may call for, and said agency is hereby authorized to procure the information in reference to the business of such coal-mine operators and producers of coke, and customers thereof, in the manner provided for in sections 6 and 9 of the act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," and said agency is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers granted to the Federal Trade Commission by said act for the carrying out of the purposes of this resolution.

That the sum of \$10,000,000 for the carrying out of the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. That said sum be used only as working capital for the carrying out of the purposes of this resolution.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his judgment it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to direct any or all railroads, ships, or boats engaged in coastwise or inland lake or river trade, and all other common carriers in the United States to be operated as a unit on Government account under direction and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission under such rules and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall prescribe, and the owning corporations, person, or persons shall be paid a compensation for such service to be equal to the average annual net amount earned by each such common carrier for the five-year period prior to June 30, 1916. Such direction and control shall continue for the period of the war and not to exceed one year thereafter. All earnings of such carriers, from whatever sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and all operating expenses and compensation to such carriers shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States from funds not otherwise appropriated, on warrants of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and any surplus remaining out of the earnings after paying operating expenses and compensation as above directed be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem essential and necessary to the proper enforcement of this resolution.

The word "person" wherever used in this resolution shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this resolution, or any regulation made by the President for the proper enforcement of this resolution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, and each act of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday afternoon before the House adjourned, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LEXROO], the chairman of the committee agreed to offer an amendment, at the beginning of line 19, to insert the words "in his judgment."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas offer such an amendment?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. RAYBURN: Page 6, line 19, before the word "may," insert the words "in his judgment."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, strike out all of line 18, down to and including line 25, and on page 6 strike out lines 1 to 14.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I followed the discussion yesterday very closely, and I was unable to obtain from the chairman of the committee or the members of the committee the specific purpose of this paragraph in the bill. It surely can not

apply to strikes, because the proviso just inserted by the committee takes care of that. What we are doing is to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal court to petty misdemeanors or any disorder which may take place within a State. I fail to see any reason for that; and if the chairman or any member of the committee is able to state any good reason why this section should remain in the bill, I shall be glad to withdraw my amendment. We authorize the President to call in the Army at any time to prevent disorder. We take away from the State government all its rights to regulate its own affairs and to maintain order within its boundaries.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. BLACK. This would not deprive the State court of any jurisdiction over its own offenses.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly. That is just the point. If an individual commits some act on a railway or on the track which may extend beyond the boundary of that State, he can immediately be taken by the Federal authorities and tried in a Federal court. We are transferring the jurisdiction of the Federal court for no reason whatever. Every State has ample laws for dealing with such acts.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. What jurisdiction does the State have to punish interference with United States mails?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But you do not provide for that in this section. If there is any disorder, instead of first permitting local authorities or the governor of the State to deal with the situation, on the mere say so of an inexperienced, excitable, unlettered United States marshal the President may order the Regular forces there. We are not yet willing to extend to the military forces power to maintain order. There is no necessity for that. It is a vicious precedent to establish. There is no reason for putting this section in the bill, unless it is in keeping with all of the rest of the legislation that we have passed during this session carrying a lot of unnecessary matter, and let the Senate unravel it and send it back in proper shape. I think we have passed enough goulash legislation in this session, and it is time now that we keep our bills logical and to the point—let not every war measure contain provisions to enact into law pet fads and hobbies.

Mr. RAYBURN. Does not the gentleman know that the Senate has already passed this section that the gentleman seeks to strike out?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, that is one on the Senate. The Senate has enough to do now in straightening out our revenue measure, they had their troubles with our espionage bill, and the are certainly up against it in the food-control bill, because some Members here lost their heads last Saturday and tied up the whole food-control matter. If the chairman of the committee will give me one good reason why this section is necessary I shall withdraw my amendment, and I shall be glad to yield at this time. [Pause.] The silence is most eloquent. I urge the adoption of my amendment. The bill will carry out its purpose with the first paragraph. No good will come from it, and we establish a dangerous precedent. Surely the Members on the Democratic side of the House should support me in this effort to save to the several States the right to regulate and police their own territory.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LAGUARDIA) there were—ayes 2, noes 25.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

Mr. LAGUARDIA (interrupting the count). Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 2, after the word "authorized," strike out the remaining part of line 2 and all of lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "shall not by such compliance incur any of the civil or criminal pains, penalties, obligations, or liabilities that may otherwise be incurred under existing law by such preference of priority."

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is simply to limit the exemptions provided in the section to the specific preferences that are permitted by the President. I think that was the intention of the committee, but it seems to me that the language on page 8 will at least lend force to an argument that when a preference is granted by the

President the complying with that order would exempt all of the companies involved in that exemption from all penalties of every nature and character without limitation.

Now, I have offered an amendment, which stipulates that when the President grants permission for a preferred shipment the company making such shipment shall be exempt from the penalties that might otherwise accrue by virtue of that preference. I believe the amendment I have offered conveys the idea meant to be conveyed by the committee, and I am sure any person reading the bill will see that if the President grants the privilege of giving priority to one shipment, then the railroad is exempted from existing penalties of every character, regardless of whether such penalties have any relation to the preference shipment.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I will.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think the last lines in the last part of the paragraph ought to make it clear to the gentleman that his contention would not obtain. The last line says:

By reason of giving preference or priority in compliance with such order or direction.

It would certainly seem to me that would apply to the specific shipment under order of the President. Just like my colleague, if I did not take the language put in there to mean what the gentleman intends to write into the bill in the language he proposes I would be for his amendment, but I think it is in there.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The very language the gentleman quotes provides that all penalties are abolished by reason of the simple giving of one preference.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman permit a suggestion?

Mr. JONES of Texas. For a question. I desire to explain my amendment a little further.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not object to the gentleman doing so.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Very well.

Mr. ADAMSON. There are specific penalties in the law already against preferences and discriminations. If that language were stricken out it would leave the companies subject to those penalties if they obeyed the President and gave preference to shipments. This strictly exempts them when in obedience to orders they give such preferences to shipments, and it is absolutely necessary to relieve the carriers from the penalties denounced by law.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does not the gentleman think the amendment does that clearly?

Mr. ADAMSON. What is the amendment?

Mr. JONES of Texas. It strikes out the provision after the word "authorize" and inserts:

Shall not by such compliance incur any of the civil or criminal pains, penalties, obligations, or liabilities that might otherwise be incurred under existing law by such preference or priority.

Mr. ADAMSON. There are more words but not better.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It has about four or five less words, and they are much clearer. The committee has intended to say one thing and said another. Evidently they intended to exempt from penalties growing out of any preference or priority, whereas the language means that if the President grants the company the right to one preference, that company is absolved from every penalty under existing law, and a company could then grant all the preferences it desired. The language of the bill does not carry a limitation, but provides that by reason of a company giving a preference it shall thereby gain absolute freedom from any and all of its acts.

The language of the amendment that I have offered exempts from any pains and penalties that may have accrued by virtue of the preference given, but limits it to those pains and penalties and leaves the carrier subject to all other pains and penalties under existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from New York suggested an amendment to strike out the comma after the word "intimidation" in line 21, page 5. I do not think there is any objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman propose the amendment?

Mr. RAYBURN. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 21, after the word "intimidation," strike out the comma.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill as amended with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill S. 2356 and had directed him to report the same back, with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the amendment and the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill S. 2099, providing for the modification of the designs of the current quarter dollar.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 3548. An act providing for the modification of the designs of the current quarter dollar.

FRANK FUNKHOUSER.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution. I will try it again.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 108 (H. Rept. No. 90).

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of \$500 to Frank Funkhouser for clerical services rendered as clerk to the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can not object.

Mr. MADDEN. Why not?

The SPEAKER. It is privileged.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to ask a question or so. Can I do that?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. What does the clerk of the Committee on Mileage do? Is he regularly employed?

Mr. PARK. They have no clerk.

Mr. MADDEN. What does this resolution provide?

Mr. PARK. It provides \$500 for the clerk who figures up the mileage for Members.

Mr. MADDEN. Every Member figures out his own mileage.

Mr. PARK. But he sees whether it is correct or not.

Mr. MADDEN. But how does he know?

Mr. PARK. He can tell from the railroad reports.

Mr. MADDEN. I will not object.

Mr. MEEKER. Is this agreeable to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD]?

Mr. PARK. I so understand. I submitted data showing this same matter has been passed before.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARK. Yes.

Mr. MEEKER. Is this \$500 going to a gentleman who is already the private secretary of a Member of this House?

Mr. PARK. I do not understand it so. He is a special man employed to do this work.

Mr. MEEKER. Is he the secretary of a Congressman?

Mr. PARK. I do not think he is.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, every Congressman makes out his own mileage report, and I have been informed that this goes to the private secretary of a Member of this House. I would like to know about it before we vote on the resolution.

Mr. PARK. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. DILL] is not here, but this gentleman came to my office and stated that he was the man who did the work. I do not understand that he is the secretary to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DILL].

Mr. MEEKER. Did the gentleman who did the work tell you he was not secretary to a Member of Congress?

Mr. PARK. No. He did not tell me that.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. PARK. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 24, noes 7.

So the resolution was agreed to.

NIAGARA RIVER WATER POWER.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOOD] is recognized.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take up House joint resolution No. 109. And, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask unanimous consent in connection with this resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 13, and then I want to get that substituted for the House resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOOD] asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 13, and that it be substituted in lieu of House joint resolution No. 109. Is there objection to that?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I understand it is the purpose of the gentleman when the Senate resolution is presented for consideration in lieu of the House resolution, which has been given a privileged status, to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate resolution and substitute the House resolution?

Mr. FLOOD. I am going to ask unanimous consent to do that. I put it all together. And in addition to that, I ask unanimous consent that all after the enacting clause in Senate joint resolution No. 13 be stricken out and House joint resolution No. 109 be substituted in lieu of that part of it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia first asks unanimous consent to consider Senate joint resolution No. 13. There is no objection to that. Then he asks that all in the Senate resolution after the enacting clause be stricken out and the House bill considered as the substitute or amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would that preclude the offering of the Senate joint resolution as a substitute for the House resolution when we take it up for consideration?

The SPEAKER. Technically speaking, it will be the Senate resolution before the House with the House resolution offered as a substitute.

Mr. AUSTIN. This unanimous consent agreement now would prevent the offering of the Senate joint resolution as a substitute for the House resolution?

Mr. STAFFORD. If the Chair will bear with me, it would not prevent any germane amendment or any amendment in the nature of a substitute which the House may wish to vote upon, in my opinion.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I would like to know precisely what the motion is.

The SPEAKER. In the first place, the gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from the consideration of Senate joint resolution 13 and to consider that in lieu of the House joint resolution 109. Then he requests that everything in the Senate resolution after the enacting clause be stricken out and the House joint resolution be considered as a substitute.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That everything after the enacting clause in the Senate resolution be stricken out?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. And the House resolution substituted after the enacting clause of the Senate resolution?

The SPEAKER. Yes; that is it. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This resolution is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue temporary permits for diversions of water from the Niagara River.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon such conditions as he may deem necessary to impose in the public interest, to issue permits, revocable at will, for the diversion of water in the United States from the Niagara River above the Falls for the creation of power to individuals, companies, or corporations which are now actually producing power from the waters of said river, which shall in no case exceed the capacity of the generating machinery of the permittee and tenant companies now installed and ready for operation, nor an amount sufficient to enable the permittee to supply the now existing hydroelectric demands of the individuals, companies, or corporations which said permittee and tenant companies are now supplying, but not in excess of the capacity of power-using appliances of said consumers now installed and ready for operation: *Provided,* That in no event shall the total quantity of water diverted in the United States from said river above the Falls for power purposes ex-

ceed in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 20,000 cubic feet per second: *Provided further,* That the authority of the Secretary of War to issue permits under this resolution shall remain in force until the 1st day of July, 1918, and no longer, at the expiration of which time all permits granted hereunder shall terminate, unless sooner revoked; and any individual, company, or corporation, who, without such permit, or any such permittee, who, after the expiration or revocation of such permit, without further authority of Congress, diverts any part of said water of said river shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 nor less than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year nor less than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court; and each and every day on which such violation occurs or is committed shall be deemed a separate offense: *And provided further,* That where such violation is charged against the company or corporate body, the offense shall be taken and deemed to be that of any director, officer, agent, or employee of such company or corporate body ordering, directing, or permitting the same: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to make a comprehensive and thorough investigation, including all necessary surveys and maps, of the entire subject of water diversion from the Great Lakes and the Niagara River, including navigation, sanitary and power purposes, and the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and the rapids of Niagara River, and to report to Congress thereon on the earliest practicable date. To carry out the provisions of this paragraph, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, beginning on line 2, strike out all to and including the word "operation" in line 7; line 24, page 2, after the word "both," insert the words "such fine and imprisonment."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRISP). The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the first committee amendment was not voted upon. The Clerk has read two different and separate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report, then, the first committee amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. He has reported that, but the House did not act upon it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the first committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 13, after the word "thereon," strike out the word "on" and insert in lieu thereof the word "at."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 13, by striking out the word "on" following the word "thereon" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "at."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 15, by striking out the word "paragraph" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "proviso."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have had requests for an opportunity to speak on the bill.

Mr. FLOOD. I will, of course, do whatever the gentleman from Wisconsin thinks best to do.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. One gentleman has asked for 20 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. But I would call attention to this fact: This resolution has got to go to the Senate, and there has to be a conference, and we have got to come back here. It is proposed to adjourn to-night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the joint resolution is being considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole and there is no general debate. The debate is under the five-minute rule.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have an amendment which I wish to offer.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I have a request for an opportunity to talk for 20 minutes on the part of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood].

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Is it on this bill?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. No.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Could not the gentleman, by unanimous consent, get the opportunity to talk after this resolution is disposed of?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That is the only request I have had.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that after the disposition of this resolution the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that after the consideration of this resolution the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MEEKER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, we arranged the other day that I was to be granted an hour on Tuesday next. Now, the plan is to practically have no one here on Tuesday of next week, and I ask unanimous consent to follow the gentleman from Indiana to-day and address the House for an hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman object to the request in behalf of the gentleman from Indiana that on the disposition of the resolution now pending the gentleman from Indiana shall have 20 minutes? Is there objection?

Mr. KEATING. Is it the intention, Mr. Speaker, to transact any business in the House after the disposal of this resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair can not answer that.

Mr. KEATING. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs said something about a conference report on this particular resolution.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not think it is the purpose to adjourn the House very soon.

Mr. KEATING. What is to come before the House this afternoon after we complete the consideration of this resolution?

Mr. FLOOD. Probably a conference report on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood]?

Mr. RUBEY. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know on what subject the gentleman from Indiana wishes to address the House?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I will state to the gentleman that my subject is political.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, may I say a word? When the other bill was up and the House was in committee, and the gentleman from Indiana had the right to address the House, I waived it at the request of gentlemen on this side, as it was important to go on with that bill, and thought he could get time after the disposition of that bill. It seems to me it would be unfair now to object.

Mr. KEATING. But I will serve notice that immediately after the completion of the gentleman's remarks you will have to keep a quorum here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest that the gentleman from Missouri—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of the 20 minutes of the gentleman from Indiana he be permitted to address the House for one hour in lieu of the hour allotted to him next Tuesday. Is there objection?

Mr. KEATING. I shall have to object to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado objects. The question is on agreeing to the last committee amendment to the Senate resolution.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to suggest a minor amendment. On line 23, of page 2, after the word "year," insert the word "and."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, line 23, page 2, by inserting, after the word "year," the word "and."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, if I may have the attention of the Chair for one question—

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. MEEKER. It is that following the address of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] I may be permitted to address the House for one hour this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that, following the address of the gentleman from Indiana he may be permitted to address the House for one hour in lieu of the hour allotted to him for Tuesday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate resolution as amended.

The Senate resolution as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FLOOD, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the House joint resolution on the same subject (H. J. Res. 109) was laid on the table.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the order of the House just granted the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on June 26 a special election was held in the sixth congressional district of Indiana for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Daniel W. Comstock, deceased. Two candidates were nominated for the place, one Democratic and the other Republican. The Democratic candidate was the Hon. Finly H. Gray, of Connersville, who was a Member of this House during the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses, and who was defeated by Judge Comstock for reelection to the Sixty-fifth Congress at the November election, 1916. The Republican candidate was Richard N. Elliott, also of Connersville.

The campaign for a period of 10 days preceding the election was a spirited one. Many Members of this House and of the Senate, representing both political parties, participated in the speaking. The issues discussed by them, as well as by the local speakers, were confined solely to national issues. No local or State matters entered into the consideration. This campaign and the election that followed attracted more than ordinary attention. It became national in character because the result would be looked upon by the country either as an indorsement or the failure of indorsement of the present administration of the Nation's affairs. Each party therefore put forth its best effort to win the election. The Democratic party managers, State and National, were especially active, so eager were they to be able to point with approval to this election as a confirmation that the sentiment of the people was in accord with the policies of the administration at this time. They not only drew heavily upon the best campaign speakers throughout the State and Nation for service in the district but the President of the United States was called upon, and he very generously responded by throwing his personal influence into the balance in favor of the election of the Democratic candidate. So anxious was the President for the election of Mr. Gray that he permitted memory for the time being to fail him and his regard for the truthful statement of facts to be thrown into the discard, as the following indisputable evidence amply discloses.

After the campaign had been on in the district about one week the opponents of Mr. Gray were using as an argument against his reelection to Congress that while a Member of this House he had not supported the war measures proposed by the administration during the last two years, and that as a matter of fact he had opposed all manner of preparedness during his incumbency as a Congressman. For the purpose of refuting this argument a friend of Mr. Gray, living in the district, addressed the following letter to the President of the United States:

CAMBRIDGE CITY, June 15, 1917.

President WOODROW WILSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Reports are being circulated in this district that the Democratic candidate for Congress, Hon. Finly H. Gray, did not give proper support during the past two years to your recommendations for preparedness and other war measures.

Will you kindly give me the facts in the matter?

Very truly, yours,

BENT WILSON.

To this letter the President very promptly replied, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: I am very glad, indeed, to reply to your letter of June 15, that the Hon. Finly H. Gray throughout his membership in the House has given the present administration the most generous and cordial support. It would afford me the greatest gratification to see him return to the House of Representatives.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. BENT WILSON,
Standard Manufacturing Co., Cambridge City, Ind.

These two letters were inserted by the Democratic managers in every paper in the district of consequence in three-quarter page advertisements in favor of the election of Mr. Gray.

Now, in order that the truth may be ascertained, let us examine the RECORD and see what "generous and cordial support" Mr. Gray gave to the "preparedness and other war measures" of the administration. Mr. Gray was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee in the Sixty-third Congress. The administration then was advocating the building of more battleships. A large majority of the committee was in favor of this program. Mr. Gray, supporting the minority report in opposition to building more battleships, made a speech against the administration's plan for an increase in the Navy, in which he declared that the principle advanced by the majority, of the necessity for such increase, was ridiculous and that the proposition was monstrous and absurd. (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 7272, 7273.)

The above speech was delivered on April 25, 1914, and on the 28th day of the same month, while the same measure was under consideration in this House, Mr. Gray stated, among other things, that never before was there less liability of there being a war than to-day; that there was absolutely no reason for an increase in the Navy; and that the Mexican situation should not be used as an excuse for the enlargement of the Navy. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 7378.)

At the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, when the question was whether two battleships should be built instead of one, Mr. Gray voted in favor of the building of one battleship. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 8266.)

During the second session of the Sixty-third Congress an amendment was offered to the naval bill by Mr. PADGETT, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, proposing to apply the proceeds derived from the sale of battleships to Greece to the construction of one superdreadnaught as a measure of preparedness. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Gray and he voted against it. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 10973.)

Mr. Gray also voted in favor of what was known as "the naval holiday bill," the same being a resolution providing for the suspension of naval construction for the period of one year. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 480.)

Mr. DECKER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. No; I have not time.

In the month of September, 1914, after "the sparks of the European war were beginning to fly everywhere," Mr. Gray declared, in a speech in this House, that he believed that the world respected the citizenship of this Republic and would continue so to honor and respect it. And he was still oblivious to any necessity for preparing ourselves for the worst. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 15754.)

During the third session of the Sixty-third Congress Mr. Gray expressed his unalterable opposition to a world-power naval policy of the United States. The present administration at the time he made this declaration was advocating the building of four battleships. On the 5th day of February, 1915, at great length, Mr. Gray set forth his opposition to this scheme in a set speech in this House, in which he deplored the vast expenditure of public moneys that would be made if this plan should be carried out. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 3d sess., pp. 3128 and 3129.)

During the same session the present administration was advocating the building of a hospital ship. This recommendation was opposed by Mr. Gray, and he spoke in favor of striking the item from the naval appropriation bill. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 3d sess., p. 3143.)

On Friday, January 29, 1915, while this House had under consideration an appropriation bill for the naval service, Mr. Gray, in an extension of remarks on this measure, among other things, said that "the charge of military unpreparedness comes from the timid, who magnify dangers, and in part from the crafty and designing." His extension of remarks filed at that time was very lengthy, but from start to finish he opposes this administration's plan for increasing the Naval Establishment, and advocates a little Navy as being sufficient for all the needs of our country. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 3d sess., App., pp. 325, 326, 327, 328.)

During the Sixty-third Congress it was proposed as a measure of preparedness to appropriate \$700,000 for the building of airships. Mr. Gray opposed this proposition and voted against it. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 3d sess., p. 2136.)

As a measure of preparedness this administration, during the third session of the Sixty-third Congress, asked that appropriation be made for two battleships. This also met with the opposition of Mr. Gray and he voted against it. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 63d Cong., 3d sess., p. 3152.)

On June 2, 1916, after the war in Europe had been on for nearly two years and when this administration was endeavoring to increase the appropriation for naval purposes, and such increase was under consideration in this House, Mr. Gray voted in opposition to the same. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 9189.)

Mr. Gray not only consistently opposed an increase in the Navy but he likewise consistently opposed an increase in the Army Establishment. When it was proposed during the Sixty-fourth Congress to increase the strength of the standing Army to 250,000 men, his vote was cast in opposition to the measure. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 7600.)

He also registered his vote against the proposition known as the volunteer-army plan recommended by the President of the United States, and the purpose of which was to increase the number and efficiency of the Regular Army. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 7601.)

The present administration within the last two years advocated the building by the Government of a nitrogen plant for the purpose of manufacturing explosives as a measure of preparedness. This, too, met with the opposition of Mr. Gray. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 4730.)

As late as August 15, 1916, when the opposition to the increase in the Navy in this House was reduced to a minimum, Finly H. Gray was still found casting his vote with that small minority. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 12700.)

And on this same day, in a speech delivered in this House, he declared, in opposition to the administration's naval building plan, that "military rivalry is the criminal folly of the nations." Also that he was "opposed to a naval policy looking to world power in war." Also "opposed to a naval policy looking to a contest for control of the seas." Also "opposed to any military policy for this Nation which will arouse distrust and apprehension against us, engender antagonism, animosity, and enmity toward us." Also "opposed to any military policy for this Nation calling for vast expenditures of money and burdensome taxation to maintain a menace to our peace, inevitably leading to war, and ultimately jeopardizing our very national existence." This speech was uttered by him in opposition to this administration's five-year building plan. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 64th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 12681, 12682, 12683, 12684, and 12685.)

It seems to me that it is needless to multiply this evidence. Those who wish to pursue it further may do so, and I venture the assertion that during all the period of Mr. Gray's membership in this House at no time will he be found supporting either by vote or speech a single measure of preparedness, a single measure having for its purpose an increase in either the Army or Navy Establishments.

Since the declaration of war with Germany a vast majority of the Members on the Republican side of this House have unflinchingly stood by the administration in every step proposed by it for the increase of the Army and Navy and for the appropriation of the vast sums of money necessary to accomplish the same; and in the consideration of all these great measures there has been found an entire absence of partisanship or any attempt to obtain party advantage on behalf of the Republicans in the House; and not one of these measures could have passed had it depended for its passage upon Democratic votes, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats have outnumbered the Republicans in this House since this session of Congress began.

In view of all this it is most astonishing that the President of the United States should find it necessary to write the letter that he did write in support of the candidacy of Mr. Gray. Especially is this letter astounding in the light of the facts as disclosed by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to which I have alluded.

It seems passing strange that the absence of partisanship so marked in this House at the present time can not be emulated by the President of the United States.

Let us look for a moment to see how much influence the effort put forth by the President on behalf of Mr. Gray's candidacy had on the election in the sixth Indiana district. At the general election held in this district in November, 1916, Judge Comstock was elected over Mr. Gray by a plurality of 978 votes, out of a total vote of 49,000. At the special election held on last Tuesday Richard N. Elliott was elected over Mr. Gray by a majority of 2,736 out of a total vote of 31,500.

It will be seen by these figures that the majority given Mr. Elliott was nearly three times as large as the plurality given Judge Comstock over Mr. Gray. The vote cast was about 65 per cent of the normal vote of the district, and from the ratio of increase of the Republican majority over that of 1916, it will be readily seen that if the normal vote had been cast Mr. Elliott's majority would have been more than 4,000.

The sixth congressional district of Indiana comprises one of the richest farming and manufacturing sections in the United States, about half of its population being urban and the other half rural, and a more intelligent voting population can not be found anywhere in the United States.

I am content that the people shall determine the causes that brought about the result of the election in the sixth Indiana district. My only purpose in enumerating the facts herein is that the public may judge whether the President had any warrant under the facts for writing the letter that he did in support of the candidacy of Finly H. Gray.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Who told you that the President was in favor of that volunteer-army proposition that was beaten here on the floor of the House?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. That was the report of the friends of the bill here.

Mr. GORDON. Who reported it?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. It was repeated half a dozen times during the discussion that the President of the United States was in favor of it.

Mr. GORDON. Oh, name a witness who said that the President was supporting it.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The President of the United States was said to be in favor of it and against it, and finally was declared to be in favor of it.

Mr. GORDON. You are mistaken. Nobody declared that the President was in favor of it.

SOME BY-PRODUCTS OF PROHIBITION.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the order of the House the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] is entitled to one hour.

Mr. MEEKER. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, it will be impossible for me in the time that I have to go into a full discussion of the subject which I have announced to-day, "Some by-products of prohibition."

I yield to no man on the floor of this House as to the amount of time and earnest endeavor which has been spent in the last 10 years in the purpose of getting at the facts as to how society has conducted itself under different kinds of excise laws. I became interested in this subject primarily at the suggestion of the editor of a St. Louis newspaper, in which he asked that I make some investigations for the purpose of writing a series of articles for his paper. The result of that request and of the beginning of that investigation was that it was two years before I had anything whatever to say upon this subject. I started out to discover what the conditions really were. Since that time I have kept up the investigation, and shall continue so to do, for there is no greater question before the American people now than the working out of the problem of how to administer the excise laws of this country.

We are entering upon a new era. For the first time in history the Federal Government has taken the States at their word when they have said they wanted prohibition. But the States never required that their citizens should not purchase, keep, nor use liquors. Only the sale within the borders of the States was prohibited. Never was the purchase prohibited. Thereby hundreds of thousands of retail purchasers of drinks were converted into wholesale purchasers. Many retail liquor dealers were destroyed, and thousands of wholesalers, who have been shipping throughout the country for the last 25 years, growing in wealth and prosperity, were put into business.

A great many things have been going on. It is my purpose to give to the House, without very much comment, some of the things that I have painstakingly worked out from the best sources obtainable, as to what is actually occurring in these States as regards crime, pauperism, juvenile delinquency, and all these kindred subjects which are on the lips of every alleged reformer who has come to believe that the power of moral suasion is a failure, the minister who believes that the Gospel of Jesus Christ can no longer do what it was intended to do, and who has resorted to the system of the Pharisee and the Saducee, of saving society by law.

As I said, I will not have time to cover this ground in its entirety, but I have asked that I might extend my remarks in the RECORD. I made that request simply in order that I might

put into the RECORD, practically without comment, for the thoughtful consideration of the Members of this House, some facts. They are not all of them down to the last minute, for the simple reason that we have had no census since 1910. I can not give you the exact figures on some of the data that I will submit at this hour to-day, for I am yet gathering data through the different departments of the Government. If there have been any errors made in the summaries, I shall indeed be grateful to any Member of the House who, after having read these remarks, will point out the error. For, gentlemen, we can get nowhere in the solution of any problem unless we face facts just as they are. This thing of men on either side of this question endeavoring to befog the issue, or cover up facts, or slur over things which may be unpleasant to their side, will get nowhere in the solution of this problem.

Now, gentlemen, there are a few things that are very evident to any thoughtful student in the investigation of the actions of men in this country, and one is that the average man does not want the other man to have a drink, but he does insist on having it for himself. You may go through the elections of the country, State, county, and municipal—and I have been in hundreds of them—and time after time it has been pointed out that the so-called prohibition amendments, offered generally by the Anti-Saloon League, always leave out the prohibition of the purchase of liquor, of the keeping of liquor in your own possession, and of its consumption. They say that it shall be prohibited except—and their exceptions are the things that make their speeches appear silly—except for mechanical, chemical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes.

This thing, that they have said kills more than any other one thing on earth, is very carefully protected for them at the hospitals, and it is very carefully safeguarded for them at the Lord's Supper. It is about time somebody was calling the attention of the people of this country to the fact that whenever men are denouncing what they call the worst evil on earth, but at the same time providing that they shall have it in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in their hospitals and at their bed-sides, that we should consider as to whether men in the exercise of their religious rites are worthy of any more consideration than they are in the exercise of their personal and social rights.

Now, what has been the result. As I said, it will be impossible for me to give you in the discussion of each one of these subjects I may touch upon all the data of this hour, but I will put them in the RECORD for you. I want you to take time and read them over.

If you will bear this one thing in mind it will aid you greatly in answering many questions which I frequently hear asked by opponents of the license system of handling liquors as beverages. If you will remember when trying to explain the enormous increase in the consumption of liquors in the United States since prohibition has been started, which no student can deny, where we have gone from an average consumption of about 17 gallons per capita in 1892, when this movement started, to an average per capita consumption of 22 gallons, when the question is asked, the old, old question: Well, why is that, and if that be true, why are liquor men opposed to it? A question that has been asked me a thousand times and one for a long time I did not understand—if you will keep in mind when you ask the question that in those States, counties, or municipalities when they enacted a law, they did not prohibit the purchase of liquor or its consumption, that they were never able to reach the man beyond their judicial jurisdiction who was permitted to sell liquor by the case or carload to anyone who would send the price; if you will remember that the men who drank beer by the stein, for which they paid a nickel, or by the bucketful for the family, that when prevented from getting it at the retail store they sent for it in bulk and got it by the case, when you remember that the man who drank whisky by the glass is compelled to buy it by the case, gallon, or barrel, when as you see the decline in the number of retailers, you see just about one wholesaler doing the business of every seven retailers who went out of business, you will begin to understand.

Then, in addition to that, you will remember the very careful, earnest efforts on the part of those leading "reformers," namely, the Anti-Saloon League, that they have always watched that the patent-medicine men should go scot free; that they have written into every amendment offered in any State that their law would not interfere with medicine, alcoholic medicine. Then when you remember that in addition to this there has never been a time that men who talk loudly in favor of prohibition for the other fellow, when you have pointed out to them what it would do in their local community, they have said, "Well, I can get mine." Then the assurance that men who speak for, vote for, and pass it violate the spirit of that law

every day of their lives, you can understand something as to why this movement has gone as it has.

Now, then, you put to any of these men the question as to why they do not prohibit the purchase of liquor, and, gentlemen, if our fight is against anything, it is against alcoholism and not against institutions. All you may say, all you may shout from the housetops about the evils of the liquor business, unless you get down to the consumer and reach him, your work will have been in vain.

If you will go over, as I have done, the legislation of every State in this Union to see how the drinker has been protected, to see how when you drove out your local retailer, who, if he sold in violation of law, could be jailed and fined, and then the consumer put his order in a mail-order envelope and sent it across the State line, and in return the man on the other side could send to him all the, so-called, whisky money would pay for without a blush and without knowing fear as to what might be done to him, you will again understand. Then, if you will take the other natural law of bulk purchase and bulk consumption and apply it to the liquors as you do to cigars and candy or any other commodity, you will understand something of what I mean.

Now there is the other question which you frequently have put to you, if prohibition does not prohibit, and it is not intended to, Why do the liquor men fight it? It is not intended to keep the drinker from getting it, Anti-Saloon League men in Minnesota told the farmers. "You fellows will not suffer; you just close up the saloons and you can get it by mail order."

The superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in South Dakota, when the bone-dry law was drafted in South Dakota, assured the farmers that if they would vote out the saloon they could still get theirs.

I do not care to use language on this floor proper to use toward the Anti-Saloon League, but I may sometime outside of the House. Now you say, "Why are all the liquor men against it?" They are not. You show me a mail-order whisky man who is not being attacked in his home county, his home State, where his place of business is located, who will make a contribution to an antiprohibition fund, and I will show you a snow-white crow. [Laughter.]

Let me put this simple question to you: Suppose instead of the retail-liquor business it was the retail grocers, and you had an election on in your home town to close up the retail grocery stores of that town. Which side of that question do you think Sears, Roebuck & Co. would take, and why? Would they give any money to keep the retail grocers doing business in town? That is not the way they make their living.

The closing of your home retail grocery store means that your money goes to Sears, Roebuck & Co. for your groceries. The building up of the mail-order whisky business, which, as I will show you from a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of some years ago, is the child of the fraudulent prohibition which the people of this country believed was going to give them relief.

Let us take another phase of this subject which has never as yet been touched upon fully, and that is our good friend who is always so carefully protected in all prohibition statutes—alcohol for medicinal purposes. We had an Army bill up here not very long ago, and the gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol decided that inasmuch as the soldiers of the United States were to go out to fight for democracy on foreign soil, the way to start them would be to first muzzle them. So they passed a prohibition law for the soldiers.

One of the Members of that body who despises hypocrisy offered an amendment providing that during the war nobody should sell liquor to a Representative or a Senator, and on the spur of the moment it was adopted, for they could not back out. However, in about two hours' time following that they took the muzzle from the Representatives and Senators who remain here, but they left it on the soldier who has to go to fight for democracy. That is what I mean. You will never apply prohibition to yourself, and there are so many just such in this country that that is the reason your prohibition law does not do what it was promised it would do. Then here is our good old friend the patent-medicine man who is always protected by every prohibition law which goes on the statute books, for in face of the statement that alcohol and "demon rum" kill more than any other one thing, according to the reports of the gentlemen who make the speeches—in spite of all that alcohol must be preserved for the good brother in the church and for the sick! What has been the result of it? I have been pointing out to the people of this country for a long time the development of the so-called proprietary-medicine business. I obtained a few years ago from the State of Massachusetts an analysis of about 25 or 30

of these medicines that are advertised by the preachers and the dregs, and the good women of the country, with all their curative powers, together with the photograph of some great statesman, taking up a quarter of a page in the daily newspaper, who desires to tell what it has done for him since his campaign was over; and the Rev. Dr. So-and-So gives his name in testimony of the wonderful curative power of whatever one of these he may choose to select. Just the publication of that little list started a furore all over this country, but we kept on digging around to find out how much there was of it. We have discovered, and for the first time I am able to give you a list, completed up to yesterday, of the patent medicines that are listed by the Department of Internal Revenue, together with their alcoholic content. All of those "medicines" escape under your prohibition laws, and there are 747 of them, and their alcoholic content runs all the way from eight-tenths of 1 per cent to 93½ per cent.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman mind stating which one has 93½ per cent? [Laughter.]

Mr. MEEKER. I think probably the gentleman knows, but for his benefit I shall say that it is one of about fifty different kinds of Jamaica ginger. I showed this to a very ardent "dry" the other day. When he looked it over and saw Jamaica ginger, he said, "Why that is what I use all of the time." [Laughter.] I could take your time for the rest of the hour going into this list, but it will be published in the RECORD so you can take your choice, though most of you possibly have your favorites, I presume, as the good ladies have. Here is a business that is to-day in the United States capitalized at \$71,000,000, while the distilling business is capitalized at only \$91,000,000. In other words, in 20 years' time these men are now within \$20,000,000 of the capitalization of all of the distilleries in the United States, and every law you put on the statute books that closes down the brewery and the wine maker and the distiller makes an exception in favor of these. They do not pay one cent of tax to this Government on their product, paying a tax only on the alcohol that goes into their product. It goes into your home and yours and yours. If I could take the time to-day to read to you the directions on the bottle from one of them—Hinckley's Bone Liniment, manufactured in the State of Michigan, with 87 per cent of alcohol, which gives instructions on the bottle as to how much the mothers shall put into the milk they give to the babies—you would not longer wonder where alcoholism is coming from in this country. Most of you remember a few years ago a man who is dead now—God rest his soul—who manufactured the Wine of Cardul, at Chattanooga, Tenn., a concoction that carried about 28 per cent of alcohol. He was an ardent prohibitionist, fighting the breweries, fighting wine, and all these other things, and was a member of the Methodist Book Concern of the United States, and treasurer of the Methodist Temperance Committee, and vice president of the Anti-Saloon League! Then there is this man whom we found in Michigan who manufactured Hinckley's Bone Liniment. He put up all of the money they asked him to put up to put Michigan "dry" last year. You will also find in here the product of another druggist or manufacturer in the city of Lansing, Mich. I purchased a bottle of it from his window display on the Sunday before the election in Michigan, a concoction called "Beef, Iron, and Wine," which contains 16½ per cent alcohol, and he was the leading "dry" of the city.

Now, gentlemen, I am talking to the sound, hard sense of this House, and I ask you men, not in a moment of excitement, to go back to your homes and ask yourself this question: Is this legislation which we have been enacting in these last years, which has been the guaranty of protection to these men as against all others, entirely proper, when these very men go into your homes with these drinks, and that is all they are, carrying 16, 18, 20, 30, 40, 60 per cent of alcohol, and you see your family using it, is this reform legislation? I say that when men are striking at alcoholism and at the same time make a special favorite of the patent medicine man they are committing a crime in the name of reform.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEKER. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is not this covered in some way by the pure food and drugs act?

Mr. MEEKER. We went to the Department of Internal Revenue. We could not get it; this was never obtained before. Never was that list given out until last week. I went to the Agriculture Department and made a request that under the food and drug act they give me the list. They had no such list in their office, and I furnished them the first list they ever had.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Assuredly those percentages up to 95 per cent would be in violation of existing law.

Mr. MEEKER. Not for medicines.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, before proceeding I would like to have some information. We do not want Pennsylvania to be left off that list. There is a bitters made up there called Hostetter's Bitters—

Mr. MEEKER. The gentleman will find it here.

Mr. FOCHT. Will the gentleman let me know about that?

Mr. MEEKER. The gentleman can read it in the RECORD to-morrow.

Mr. FOCHT. Very well.

Mr. MEEKER. Gentlemen will find all their favorites here. [Laughter.] Now, then, we turn to these articles of drink about which all this hullabaloo is made. Here is a report from the Department of Internal Revenue on them. What do we find? Beers run up to 5.95, and so forth; wines to about 10 and 11 per cent, champagnes to 13 and 14 per cent, Scotch whisky to 45 and absinthe 53 per cent, and the American whisky bottled in bond 50 per cent, and at the same time men come in on the floor of this House and vote to exempt alcoholic medicines. I excuse them, because I believe they are ignorant; I do not believe any informed man could continue to vote to strike down the beers and wines and light wines and champagnes and always legislate in favor of patent medicines and see to it that the laws we draft are for the exemption of a patent medicine, even though it has 93 per cent alcohol, more than twenty times as much as beer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to notify the gentleman, as requested; he has consumed 30 minutes.

Mr. MEEKER. Gentlemen, I am going to put in the RECORD for you this information, and much more. I am not going to take up any more of your time on this phase of the subject. I believe that there is no measure before us to-day to which we have so closed our eyes. We have been dominated by a gang of religious bigots, who are more dangerous to the liberties of America than beer or whisky ever will be.

I would rather have a nation of free men learning to exercise the habits of temperance than to have a nation dominated by religious fanatics who are attempting to run the Government. The church under some guise or other has attempted to get control of every nation in history, and it is making its fight here now with more than a thousand preachers in this country to-day who are professional lobbyists, with their headquarters here, who sit in the gallery to see which way we vote in committee so they can send it back home, the only organization that ever sent out to candidates for Congress a request for a secret pledge before they had been nominated. Now, I do not need to go any further in explanation of that. I received one such letter, and it was not the only copy. Men who will attempt to bind a man in secret on any legislation are a free government's deadliest enemies, but if they call it "reform" they get away with it. I put it up to the men of this House this afternoon that hereafter whenever you vote to strike down these beers, light wines, champagnes, and whiskies and by your legislative enactment make an exemption of those "medicines," never go again and look into the faces of your family and say you are fighting "booze" in this country. The only reason, as I said a moment ago, I have had any patience with the legislators of this country is because I believe they have been ignorant as to the facts. You put this prohibition amendment over as it is now being proposed and you are making a \$70,000,000 capitalization they now have worth \$700,000,000 inside of two years.

The way you have drawn your laws they, the medicine men, go scot free. Further than that, you would no more permit a brewer to send a circular into your home advising you to use a bottle of beer a day and give another bottle to your baby than you would let him send poison. But you will put one of these bottles up on the shelf with full instructions as to how much to give the baby, how much an adult is to take, and if mother is not watching you can get a good jag on before she can get to you. In the name of reform, in the name of common sense, in the name of common decency I say to the men of this House this afternoon if you let your prohibition amendment go on with the Federal exemption to patent medicines, you have made a free gift to all men who shall go into the conversion of alcohol into "medicine" instead of beer and wine and whisky. Now, let us come just a little nearer to the situation we are now facing. Gentlemen, I yield to no man at either end of the Capitol when it comes to tireless effort since the trouble broke out in Europe until now to maintain the honor and dignity of this Nation of ours.

I do not belong to the party of the administration. I come from a district where, before we entered the war, thousands

of people had their sympathy with one of the belligerents, and they were just as much entitled to hope that their brothers and cousins and relatives would win, until they understood the real situation, as were the men on the floor of this House who were denouncing what they were pleased to call hyphenism. I never could reply to any of those, because I thought they were too silly to answer. The men who came here, besides those who came from England and Scotland, to build this Nation were just as good and just as patriotic as were those who spoke the English language. This is not the land of the men who came from any one country.

It was a little difficult out in my district to make the people understand just what was the issue when war was declared. Many did not understand exactly why we had entered the conflict. Some talk was too ethereal. But when the issue was once clearly drawn, the people of my district and of my city rallied to the defense of the flag as quickly and as loyally as any other group of men in America. [Applause.]

My correspondence for the last three months has been one of constant effort to make these men understand just what the situation is. There has been no one thing that I have said oftener in my letters to them than the calling their attention to the fact that this is a free land. That this is a land where we recognize the rights of every man so long as he conducts himself properly; that the flag under which we live is the only flag under which all men can gather together, and where the majority is pledged to defend the rights of the minority [applause], a thing that has been forgotten in these days.

I am not condemning anybody, but it is a puzzle to me how men can walk down to the well of this House at the beginning of a session and, lifting their hands, swear by God Almighty to uphold and defend the Constitution, the only mainstay of our Government, and then turn around and vote for things that they say are unconstitutional.

Gentlemen, the only anchor of national solidarity is the fidelity of this House to the immortal Constitution of these United States. These men had begun to understand the situation, when here on last Saturday night, without a moment's warning—and I am not going to say anything about agreements made in caucus, as that is for the gentlemen who made the agreements to settle among themselves—in a frenzy of crocodile-tear shedding and ignorant voting, without thought of what it would mean in the question of our national life just now, lost their heads, some of them looking into the galleries to see if the whip was there, and "went through," voting for "prohibition."

Gentlemen, I am talking to you this afternoon on the most serious issue that now confronts us. The question at this moment in this Nation is not food control, it is not the railroad problem, it is not the draft, it is not the enrollment nor the shipping of men. We face the question to-day as to whether there is enough patience, there is enough statesmanship, there is enough courage in the men of the American Congress to keep from thrusting a straightforward insult into the face of millions of people of this country who are just as honest, who are just as patriotic, who are just as loyal to the flag, and who, thank God, if they are called upon will pour out their blood to keep this a free country.

Now, think. We say that this is a religious democracy, and we boast of it. You undertake at this time to legislate some certain religion out of existence and you would have trouble. But if this sort of legislation keeps on it will not be many years until it will be easy to legislate sects out of this country. This is an industrial democracy. You have no more right to tell your neighbor what he shall do to earn a livelihood than he has to tell you what you shall do. This is an educational democracy. No man or set of men can change the educational program of America. This is, at the same time, a social as well as a political democracy. We have men on the floor of this House who represent certain parties in whose doctrines we say we do not believe, but I rather doubt it when we say we do not. We are more socialistic to-day than we have ever been, and we denounce socialism with more vehemence. I believe the doctrine of socialism is dangerous to the American Government, but I hope the time will never come when I will ask that a Socialist be voted out of Congress because I do not like his politics.

Gentlemen, this bill as it is being proposed and considered to-day, means what? That the man under his own vine and fig tree, with his own apples, or his own grapes, or his own barley can not make for himself wines or beer. We step in and say thus to him under the hypocritical guise of "food control." But the exponents of this bill Saturday night could not cover up their real purpose. It was to put over a prohibition measure in the guise of a food control. Never will the time come

when by legislation you can say that a man shall not take his products and convert them into drink as he chooses. There was a time when everybody did his own distilling, brewing, and wine making. There was more drunkenness on the average when everybody did their own distilling than there is now.

Let me call your attention to this, gentlemen. Drinking is increasing in this Nation, but drunkenness is decreasing. Temperance has come, as have all the virtues, by moral development. By an orderly program men have changed their habits of life. They have not been changed by legislation.

When the bill was passed on Saturday night it was passed in such a way as to make it absolutely impossible for these millions of men at the furnaces—furnaces which, if you put a Member of Congress in front of them four or five minutes he would not be bigger than a crackling after a week's boiling—to get their beer. Men yesterday struck in one of the great mills of New Jersey because they could not be supplied with beer while they worked before their furnaces. We have said to those men, the brawn of this country, the hundreds and thousands and millions of these men, who are just as sober and just as patriotic as any man who sits on the floor of this Congress, that the drink they have used in their work in those great plants shall be denied them, while at the same time we call upon them to produce the enormous output of materials absolutely necessary for winning the war. And that in the face of the fact that the English Government, which has tried some of this same kind of "sissy" legislation, has been compelled within the last few weeks to change its order and permit an increase in the output of beer for the working men of England who are now complaining; to provide these men with this drink, that they might keep them at work to carry on the war.

Not only that, but you men know it just as well as you know that you are here, and there is not a man here to-day who would get on the floor of this House and deny what I am now going to say to you—you know when you have denounced drunkenness, calling us a nation of drunkards, calling our soldiers drunkards, it is an insult to the American people; it is a slander on the American soldier.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. MEEKER. I can not yield now.

Mr. KEATING. I thought you wanted some one to deny what you said.

Mr. MEEKER. Wait until I put it to you. There are millions of individuals in this country who use beer every day.

Mr. KEATING. Let me answer your question.

Mr. MEEKER. No; I refuse to yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MEEKER. I put the question whether any man here would deny that the American people who use beer are as good morally as the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman has made the statement here repeatedly that the advocates of prohibition have described the American people as drunkards and the American soldiers as drunkards. I have heard no such statement as that.

Mr. MEEKER. Will you take the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for it? That is all.

Mr. KEATING. You will not find it if you take the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. MEEKER. I refuse to yield.

Mr. KEATING. Show me where the American people and the American soldiers have been denounced.

Mr. MEEKER. I do not yield to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MEEKER. Now, gentlemen, when you are facing this issue, remember that during the past week men have been pleading with representatives of great industrial organizations in this country that they give Congress a little time to readjust itself. We to-day, above all other times, can not afford to make our own so-called democratic institutions a laughingstock to the men who are drafted to go to the other side of the sea to defend democracy. We are striking now at the foundation of free government. I am not concerned about this financial question; that can be easily settled. Two hundred million dollars on crude oil will pay half the bill, \$100,000,000 on newspapers and magazines will take the rest of it, and another \$100,000,000 on patent medicines and you have got your revenue.

Mr. BURNETT. How about two or three hundred millions on munition factories?

Mr. MEEKER. All right. Pile it on and see how high it will blow you.

Mr. BURNETT. That is where it should go.

Mr. MEEKER. You put it on on crude oil and your Anti-Saloon League will not last two days. You take the support of the Standard Oil away from the Anti-Saloon League and you will not have a league. And yet men continue to prate that they are the friends of labor and at the same time to legislate under the direction of an organization that is backed and owned by labor's "great friend," whose record in Colorado we all know—Mr. Rockefeller and his "friends" of labor, working together under the direction of the agents of the concern that has always assisted labor—with a shot gun.

Gentlemen, as we are passing through these days here, we had just as well solve this problem now as in the future. Some men are foolish enough to believe that by legislative enactments they are going to reverse the laws of fermentation, the laws of distillation, and the laws of human desires. Of course we will tackle anything these days—once. Nations have tried that in the past. Sweden, years ago, attempted absolute prohibition. What was the result? Her distilled spirits went out by fiat of the Government. The people of Sweden then began doing just what the people of prohibition States are doing now; they began to make distilled spirits at home. Without casting any reflection whatever upon that people—and I speak now only as a student of affairs—the man in his Swedish home learned to distill his alcohol from anything he had that contained alcohol. We know the penalty that that nation has paid by becoming a nation more addicted to straight alcohol than any other nation on the face of the earth. Sweden is now striving to struggle back again and once more get control of this great business.

Now, I want to say this to the men on the floor of this House: I have some patience with the man who talks prohibition and practices it. I have less with the man who talks it but lives as wet as the sea. The men who talk prohibition and send liquor to their friends are beneath the contempt of decent men. We men are introducing a program that bids for a universal violation of the law. In defiance of the law men and women will continue to exercise their God-given right. I wish to say, and plead as I say it, that in this hour, when we need as we have never needed before the sympathy, the cooperation, the good will of every man in this Nation, it behooves us to move with care in legislation. You will not stop drunkenness, gentlemen; you will not stop intemperance; you plan your legislation whereby these patent-medicine men and the wine men will be the sole beneficiaries of all the demand for stimulants. The thing that shocks me is that men will not see that when they exempt these "medicine" men from taxation they permit them in the name of "medicine" to put that amount of alcohol into what they sell, which, if put into any other drink, would drive the producer out of the country under the whip of public scorn. You would buy that by the bottle to put in your home, and you would say to yourselves, we are fighting "demon rum." Listen: If the principle of prohibition is right, we should enact it into law, and we should enforce that law if it takes a standing army to do it. If the principle of prohibition is wrong, we should oppose it on the ground of principle and not as a matter of dollars and cents, not as a matter of saving any man's commodity.

Oh, the men who came here from France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, and all those other lands, were told they were coming to a land of freedom. They believed it, and they were right, and the man who stands to-day to fight for his individual rights in this country is this Nation's best American. If this is not a nation that guarantees men their individual rights in the exercise of the pursuit of happiness, in the exercise of their legitimate tastes and desires, our claim of a free Government is a farce and our flag is a sham.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MEEKER. Not now.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Just on the matter he is discussing?

Mr. MEEKER. Not now. I decline to yield. We men here and now, as we are assembled in this Congress, should be giving our consideration, not to the whim of some alleged "reformer" who, if his trade was taken from him, would be looking for another job to-morrow. Abe Martin said, "There ain't nothin' in tendin' to other folks' business unless you are paid for it." That is all there is in this "reform" movement. Men who are benefiting by this alleged "reform" and "uplift campaign" are perfectly willing that the brethren should remain about the corridors of the sanctuary of the Capitol.

Gentlemen, this Nation for the first time is awake to the menace and threat of prohibition. Yield on this, and we can not longer be called upon to defend religious rights. We can not

longer be called upon to protect men in the exercise of their political rights. We can not longer be called upon to protect men in their industrial rights. We can not longer be called upon to offer ourselves as a sacrifice to defend the institution which we know as the great American Republic. Prohibition is the dagger in the hand of religious fanaticism and commercial greed that, in the name of reform, is to be driven into the heart of American liberty. It is the poison gas that would kill men's desires for liberty. Men, under the guise of saving their brothers, when they themselves refuse to be saved, are to call in a policeman and a court to do what the Son of God came to do. Men, under the guise of reform, in the pay of industries whose stocks will be worth ten to one by the special protection which "reformers" are now giving them, men made dupes and supers of a group of individuals in this country who know that whenever this prohibition fight is settled and the people go back again to looking after the general affairs of the Nation, will get what is coming to them; men who suddenly became interested in the Anti-Saloon League when a woman with a pen made them talk for the first time; men who claim to be the social uplifters of the world while their paid agents shoot down men and women in the hills of Colorado because they want better wages. And yet men come on this floor and work with such agents while boasting of being friends of organized labor.

We are passing through the era of the combination of religious fanaticism, public ignorance, and commercial corruption. The gentleman in New York provides a fund, the gentlemen around Washington head the army, the shouters are made up of the well-meaning people who have not studied the question—the masses of them—and the work that is done is always to specially protect the gentleman who makes it from eight-tenths of 1 per cent to 93½ per cent, and puts it into the home and instructs that it be given to the babies in the name of medicine, reform, and religion. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert here a considerable amount of general information which has been of service to me in the study of the subject now under discussion. I have no comment to make upon the data here offered. I submit it solely for the purpose of providing my fellow Members with some material which they possibly do not now possess.

As a matter of handy reference I insert first the last census report on population by States:

Bureau of the Census, 1910—Population by States.

Alabama	2, 138, 093
Arizona	204, 354
Arkansas	1, 574, 449
California	2, 377, 549
Colorado	799, 024
Connecticut	1, 114, 756
Delaware	202, 322
District of Columbia	331, 069
Florida	752, 619
Georgia	2, 609, 121
Idaho	325, 594
Illinois	5, 638, 591
Indiana	2, 700, 876
Iowa	2, 224, 771
Kansas	1, 690, 949
Kentucky	2, 289, 905
Louisiana	1, 656, 388
Maine	742, 371
Maryland	1, 295, 346
Massachusetts	3, 366, 416
Michigan	2, 810, 173
Minnesota	2, 075, 708
Mississippi	1, 797, 114
Missouri	3, 293, 335
Montana	376, 053
Nebraska	1, 192, 214
Nevada	81, 875
New Hampshire	430, 572
New Jersey	2, 537, 167
New Mexico	327, 301
New York	9, 113, 614
North Carolina	2, 206, 287
North Dakota	577, 056
South Dakota	583, 888
Ohio	4, 767, 121
Oklahoma	1, 657, 155
Oregon	672, 765
Pennsylvania	7, 665, 111
Rhode Island	542, 610
South Carolina	1, 515, 400
Tennessee	2, 184, 789
Texas	3, 896, 542
Utah	373, 351
Vermont	355, 956
Virginia	2, 061, 612
Washington	1, 141, 990
West Virginia	1, 221, 119
Wisconsin	2, 333, 860
Wyoming	149, 965
United States	91, 972, 266

I next insert the prohibition legislative history of the several States:

Alabama adopted prohibition by legislative enactment in 1908; repealed it in 1911; again adopted it in 1915 by legislative enactment, to become effective July 1, 1915.

Arizona adopted prohibition by popular vote November 3, 1914. The law became effective January 1, 1915.

Arkansas adopted prohibition by legislative enactment in 1915. Law became effective January 1, 1916.

Colorado adopted prohibition by constitutional amendment in 1914 by popular vote. Law became effective January 1, 1916.

Connecticut adopted prohibition in 1854; repealed it in 1872.

Delaware adopted prohibition in 1855; repealed it in 1857.

Georgia adopted prohibition in 1907. Law became effective January 1, 1908.

Idaho adopted prohibition in 1915. Law became effective January 1, 1916.

Illinois adopted prohibition in 1851; repealed it in 1853.

Indiana adopted prohibition in 1855. Declared unconstitutional. Adopted by legislative enactment in 1916, to go into effect April, 1918.

Iowa adopted partial prohibition in 1855. Full prohibition in 1884. Mulct law in 1893. Prohibition reenacted in 1915. Has never been repealed, but a statute known as the mulct law was later enacted, which suspended the prohibitory law, but which has lately been repealed, rendering the prohibitory law again operative after January 1, 1916.

Kansas adopted constitutional amendment in 1880. Maine adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; reenacted prohibition in 1858.

Maryland adopted prohibition in 1855; only a few months' trial; repealed in 1855.

Massachusetts adopted prohibition in 1852; repealed it in 1868; readopted in 1869; repealed in 1875.

Michigan adopted prohibition in 1855; repealed it in 1875; readopted in 1916, law to go into effect in 1918.

Mississippi adopted prohibition in 1908.

Montana adopted prohibition in 1916, law to go into effect in 1918.

Nebraska adopted prohibition in 1855; repealed it in 1858; readopted in 1916.

New Hampshire adopted prohibition in 1855; repealed it in 1903.

New York adopted prohibition in 1855. Declared unconstitutional.

North Carolina adopted prohibition January 1, 1908. Law went into effect January 1, 1910.

North Dakota had a prohibition provision in the constitution when admitted into the Union in 1890.

Ohio adopted prohibition in 1855; annulled this by license tax law. Defeated proposed constitutional prohibition by 83,000 majority in 1914, and at the same time adopted a constitutional provision (by a majority of 83,000) which prohibits the Legislature of Ohio from enacting a county unit law.

Oklahoma had a prohibition provision in constitution when admitted into the Union in 1907.

Oregon adopted prohibition in 1914; effective January 1, 1916.

Rhode Island adopted prohibition in 1852; repealed it in 1863; readopted it in 1866; repealed it in 1889.

South Carolina adopted prohibition in 1915; went into effect in 1916.

South Dakota had a prohibition provision in the Constitution when admitted into the Union in 1890; repealed same provision in 1896; again passed prohibition law November 7, 1916.

Tennessee adopted prohibition by legislative enactment in 1909, law going into effect July 1 of the same year.

Vermont adopted prohibition in 1850; repealed in 1903.

Virginia adopted prohibition in 1914; effective November 1, 1916.

Washington adopted prohibition November, 1914. The law went into effect January 1, 1916.

West Virginia adopted constitutional amendment for prohibition by popular vote in November, 1912; went into effect July 1, 1914.

Wisconsin adopted prohibition in 1855; vetoed by governor.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

For those desirous of knowing where to find all Scriptural texts in regard to wine, strong drink, and prohibition I insert the following:

COMPLETE BIBLE REFERENCE REGARDING WINE AND STRONG DRINK.

- Genesis ix, 20, 21, 24; xiv, 18; xix, 32, 33, 34, 35; xxvii, 25, 28, 37; xlix, 11, 12.
- Exodus xxix, 40.
- Leviticus x, 9; xxiii, 13.
- Numbers vi, 3, 20; xv, 5, 7, 10; xviii, 12; xxviii, 7, 14.

Deuteronomy vii, 13; xi, 14; xli, 17; xiv, 23, 26; xvi, 13; xviii, 4; xxviii, 39, 51; xxix, 6; xxxii, 33, 38; xxxiii, 28.
 Joshua ix, 4, 13.
 Judges ix, 13; xiii, 4, 7, 14; xix, 19.
 First Samuel i, 14, 15, 24; x, 3; xvi, 20; xxv, 18, 37.
 Second Samuel vi, 19; xiii, 28; xvi, 1, 2.
 Second Kings xviii, 32.
 First Chronicles ix, 29; xii, 40; xvi, 3; xxvii, 27.
 Second Chronicles ii, 10, 15; xi, 11; xxxi, 5; xxxii, 28.
 Ezra vi, 9; vii, 22.
 Nehemiah ii, 1; v, 11, 15, 18; x, 37, 39; xiii, 5, 12, 15.
 Esther i, 7, 10; v, 6; vii, 2, 7, 8.
 Job i, 13, 18; xxxii, 19.
 Psalms iv, 7; ix, 3; lxxv, 8; lxxviii, 65; civ, 15.
 Proverbs iii, 10; iv, 17; ix, 2, 5; xx, 1; xxi, 17; xxxiii, 20, 30, 31; xxxvi, 4, 6.
 Ecclesiastes ii, 3; ix, 7; x, 19.
 Song of Solomon i, 2, 4; iv, 10; v, 1; vii, 9; viii, 2.
 Isaiah i, 22; v, 11, 12, 22; xvi, 10; xxii, 13; xxiv, 7, 9, 11; xxv, 6; xxvii, 2; xxviii, 1, 7; xxx, 9; xxxvi, 17; xli, 26; li, 21; lv, 1; lvi, 12; lxii, 8; lxiii, 2; lxx, 8.
 Jeremiah xlii, 12; xliii, 9; xxv, 15; xxxi, 12; xxxv, 2, 5, 6, 8, 14; xl, 10, 12; xlviii, 33; li, 7.
 Lamentations ii, 12.
 Ezekiel xxxvii, 18; xli, 21.

Daniel i, 5, 8, 16; v, 1, 2, 4, 23; x, 3.
 Hosea ii, 8, 9, 22; iii, 1; iv, 11; vii, 5, 14; ix, 2, 4; xiv, 7.
 Joel i, 5, 10; ii, 19, 24; iii, 3, 18.
 Amos ii, 8, 12; v, 11; vi, 6; ix, 13, 14.
 Micah ii, 11; vi, 15.
 Habakkuk ii, 5, 15.
 Zephaniah i, 13.
 Haggai i, 11; ii, 12.
 Zechariah ix, 15, 17; x, 7.
 Matthew ix, 17; xi, 19.
 Mark ii, 22; xii, 1; xv, 23.
 Luke i, 15; v, 37, 38, 39; vii, 33; viii, 34; x, 34.
 John ii, 3, 9, 10; iv, 46.
 Acts ii, 13.
 Romans xiv, 21.
 Ephesians v, 18.
 First Timothy iii, 3, 8; v, 23.
 Titus i, 7; ii, 3.
 First Peter iv, 3.
 Revelation vi, 6; xiv, 8, 10; xvi, 19; xvii, 2; xviii, 3, 13.

PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The following gives, State by State, the Government report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents:

Prisoners and juvenile delinquents, 1910.

[Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 121. Taken from pages 8 to 112.]

	Adults.			Juvenile delinquents.			Total number of jails and work-houses in State.	Number of empty jails and work-houses, Jan. 1, 1910.
	In institutions, Jan. 1, 1910.	Committed in 1910.	Discharged or paroled, 1910.	In institutions, Jan. 1, 1910.	Committed in 1910.	Discharged or paroled, 1910.		
United States.....	111,498	479,787	454,389	24,974	14,147	13,888		
Alabama.....	3,687	8,599	7,448	171	121	74	66	45
Arizona.....	645	6,933	6,438	47	54	23	24	7
Arkansas.....	1,807	4,911	4,370	54	85	59	72	36
California.....	4,155	16,414	15,371	745	347	344	76	24
Colorado.....	1,230	4,874	4,726	432	215	177	64	32
Connecticut.....	1,519	8,412	8,259	699	242	68	11	0
Delaware.....	290	1,987	1,943	101	51	48	3	0
District of Columbia.....	787	5,647	6,135	409	270	229	2	0
Florida.....	1,836	9,837	8,781	98	9	3	52	23
Georgia.....	4,994	10,487	11,229	84	39	29	136	45
Idaho.....	287	1,162	1,022	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	25	7
Illinois.....	5,111	27,942	26,843	1,914	1,212	1,226	149	61
Indiana.....	2,874	13,294	12,865	1,095	417	449	92	29
Iowa.....	1,854	13,022	12,497	566	225	304	102	44
Kansas.....	1,537	3,386	3,235	434	208	171	98	41
Kentucky.....	2,729	13,920	13,042	835	473	415	131	48
Louisiana.....	2,400	4,739	3,839	114	285	263	53	17
Maine.....	730	5,252	5,033	343	79	52	17	0
Maryland.....	2,146	8,922	8,697	1,182	626	582	17	4
Massachusetts.....	6,707	31,353	30,859	1,505	647	940	22	1
Michigan.....	2,589	12,359	12,078	1,158	383	467	83	19
Minnesota.....	1,639	10,356	10,313	392	277	267	72	32
Mississippi.....	2,283	3,637	2,878	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	79	27
Missouri.....	3,523	15,968	14,901	930	765	700	140	57
Montana.....	963	4,023	3,929	87	106	104	32	9
Nebraska.....	656	5,756	5,245	133	132	69	78	54
Nevada.....	289	882	893	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15	6
New Hampshire.....	508	1,501	1,488	199	66	45	18	2
New Jersey.....	3,001	11,622	10,838	836	532	558	27	2
New Mexico.....	408	1,872	1,737	17	23	4	27	10
New York.....	12,497	45,761	43,548	3,585	2,509	2,337	70	32
North Carolina.....	1,420	2,709	2,155	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	78	3
North Dakota.....	367	942	960	52	26	18	37	13
Ohio.....	4,005	18,870	18,023	1,974	996	1,193	105	45
Oklahoma.....	1,668	6,095	5,294	0	72	0	78	25
Oregon.....	623	6,431	6,167	114	72	91	39	18
Pennsylvania.....	9,175	53,582	51,894	2,138	1,043	1,019	118	44
Rhode Island.....	729	2,526	2,349	359	226	223	5	1
South Carolina.....	1,691	5,489	4,923	(²)			57	10
South Dakota.....	279	1,596	1,539	103	30	34	47	29
Tennessee.....	2,642	9,922	9,185	71	56	47	102	29
Texas.....	4,227	10,767	8,768	185	106	69	180	96
Utah.....	394	1,790	1,624	77	81	57	31	21
Vermont.....	395	1,567	1,562	173	97	64	15	7
Virginia.....	3,239	12,430	12,118	380	277	248	120	34
Washington.....	1,652	11,019	10,642	232	183	142	50	22
West Virginia.....	1,475	6,024	5,662	341	203	179	61	19
Wisconsin.....	1,675	9,648	9,451	606	280	284	78	17
Wyoming.....	287	743	711	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17	7

¹ No juvenile institutions.

² No report.

United States Penitentiaries, total January 1, 1910: 1,904. Committed 1910, 987; discharged or paroled, 1910, 895.
 United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, inmates January 1, 1910: 785. Committed 1910, 419; discharged or paroled 1910, 411.
 United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, inmates January 1, 1910: 984. Committed 1910, 488; discharged or paroled, 1910, 420.
 United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., inmates January 1, 1910: 135. Committed 1910, 80; discharged or paroled, 1910, 64.

The following table gives, by States, paupers in almshouses:

Paupers in almshouses, 1910.

[Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 120. Pages 9 to 43, inclusive.]

	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.			Admitted in 1910.			Total number almshouses in State.	Number empty Jan. 1, 1910.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
United States.....	84,198	57,049	27,149	88,313	67,195	21,118		
Alabama.....	739	365	374	481	273	208	56	2
Arizona.....	271	247	24	1,015	896	119	10	1
Arkansas.....	534	284	250	849	597	252	46	4
California.....	4,046	3,952	694	9,614	8,179	1,435	55	1
Colorado.....	510	434	76	697	596	111	19	0
Connecticut.....	2,244	1,571	673	2,729	1,991	738	68	1
Delaware.....	366	227	139	430	352	78	3	0
District of Columbia.....	276	163	113	171	101	70	1	0
Florida.....	207	161	46	933	741	192	11	0
Georgia.....	813	351	462	514	274	240	69	4
Idaho.....	97	85	12	177	152	25	10	0
Illinois.....	5,421	4,021	1,400	5,590	4,607	983	100	2
Indiana.....	3,114	2,122	992	1,741	1,355	386	89	0
Iowa.....	1,779	1,198	581	823	633	190	94	0
Kansas.....	735	502	233	421	302	119	74	3
Kentucky.....	1,522	871	651	1,133	695	438	100	6
Louisiana.....	187	112	75	112	77	35	5	0
Maine.....	945	529	416	880	599	281	125	4
Maryland.....	1,681	1,140	532	1,949	1,478	471	20	0
Massachusetts.....	6,555	4,418	2,127	9,520	6,898	2,622	181	0
Michigan.....	2,970	2,157	813	2,783	2,201	582	76	1
Minnesota.....	687	550	137	815	706	109	67	0
Mississippi.....	436	182	254	245	123	122	57	3
Missouri.....	2,388	1,533	855	1,151	872	279	67	1
Montana.....	415	383	32	926	835	91	20	0
Nebraska.....	551	449	102	1,101	876	225	51	4
Nevada.....	159	145	14	456	394	62	11	0
New Hampshire.....	991	557	434	812	545	267	11	0
New Jersey.....	2,135	1,407	728	1,736	1,192	544	39	0
New York.....	12,031	8,035	3,996	12,794	9,539	3,185	63	0
North Carolina.....	1,389	596	793	728	375	353	86	2
North Dakota.....	81	59	22	114	79	35	6	0
Ohio.....	8,078	5,638	2,440	5,825	4,616	1,209	89	1
Oklahoma.....	48	39	9	61	49	12	6	0
Oregon.....	352	328	24	504	478	26	19	0
Pennsylvania.....	9,606	6,623	2,983	9,467	7,140	2,327	80	1
Rhode Island.....	768	401	367	526	321	205	29	0
South Carolina.....	478	19	259	285	152	133	31	0
South Dakota.....	145	109	36	160	129	31	26	1
Tennessee.....	1,569	776	793	1,227	736	491	83	1
Texas.....	861	560	301	1,046	781	265	69	4
Utah.....	181	121	60	181	136	45	6	0
Vermont.....	383	222	161	269	190	79	53	1
Virginia.....	1,688	883	805	2,404	1,517	887	101	3
Washington.....	564	493	71	1,247	1,103	144	20	1
West Virginia.....	808	462	346	531	329	202	51	0
Wisconsin.....	1,775	1,343	432	1,177	959	2,118	49	0
Wyoming.....	19	17	2	53	46	7	2	0

Insane and feeble-minded in institutions in 1910.

[Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 119. Pages 8 to 20, inclusive; pages 80 to 82, inclusive.]

	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.			Admitted in 1910.			Total number institutions in State.	Number empty Jan. 1, 1910.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
United States institutions:								
Insane.....	187,791	98,695	89,096	60,769	34,116	26,653		
Feeble-minded.....	20,731	11,015	9,716	3,825	2,227	1,598		
Alabama:								
Insane.....	2,039	981	1,058	831	444	387	2	0
Arizona:								
Insane.....	337	265	72	135	104	31	1	0
Arkansas:								
Insane.....	1,092	529	563	255	152	103	1	0
California:								
Insane.....	6,652	4,115	2,537	1,989	1,279	710	8	0
Feeble-minded.....	854	470	384	166	101	65	3	0
Colorado:								
Insane.....	1,199	687	512	722	462	260	4	0
Feeble-minded.....	64	39	25	9	6	3	1	0
Connecticut:								
Insane.....	3,579	1,680	1,899	1,155	593	562	13	0
Feeble-minded.....	294	156	138	47	31	16	1	0
Delaware:								
Insane.....	441	37	204	127	78	49	1	0
District of Columbia:								
Insane.....	2,890	2,170	720	597	426	171	1	0
Florida:								
Insane.....	849	446	403	325	196	129	1	0
Georgia:								
Insane.....	3,132	1,531	1,601	1,112	623	489	2	0
Idaho:								
Insane.....	388	256	132	203	155	48	2	0
Illinois:								
Insane.....	12,839	6,846	5,993	4,053	2,319	1,734	13	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,265	718	547	207	130	77	2	0

Insane and feeble-minded in institutions in 1910—Continued.

	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.			Admitted in 1910.			Total number institutions in State.	Number empty Jan. 1, 1910.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Indiana:								
Insane.....	4,527	2,235	2,292	1,270	672	598	8	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,135	518	617	102	53	49	1	0
Iowa:								
Insane.....	5,377	2,896	2,481	1,511	863	648	34	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,189	619	570	201	111	90	2	0
Kansas:								
Insane.....	2,912	1,694	1,218	905	534	371	8	0
Feeble-minded.....	420	237	183	88	47	39	1	0
Kentucky:								
Insane.....	3,538	1,968	1,570	1,227	735	492	6	0
Feeble-minded.....	283	167	116	88	46	40	2	0
Louisiana:								
Insane.....	2,158	1,070	1,088	491	234	257	3	0
Maine:								
Insane.....	1,258	693	565	500	248	251	2	0
Feeble-minded.....	62	49	13	83	60	23	1	0
Maryland:								
Insane.....	3,220	1,569	1,651	1,273	677	596	17	0
Feeble-minded.....	310	151	159	22	17	5	2	0
Massachusetts:								
Insane.....	11,601	5,633	5,968	4,236	2,206	2,030	23	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,464	879	585	458	246	212	5	0
Michigan:								
Insane.....	6,699	3,679	3,020	1,974	1,111	863	10	0
Feeble-minded.....	986	518	468	204	112	92	3	0
Minnesota:								
Insane.....	4,744	2,755	1,989	1,425	866	559	6	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,194	628	566	207	119	88	1	0
Mississippi:								
Insane.....	1,978	933	1,045	695	373	317	2	0
Missouri:								
Insane.....	6,168	3,231	2,937	2,779	1,403	1,376	13	0
Feeble-minded.....	512	233	279	60	29	31	4	0
Montana:								
Insane.....	697	331	166	278	212	66	1	0
Feeble-minded.....	51	30	21	49	28	21	1	0
Nebraska:								
Insane.....	1,990	1,141	849	411	243	168	3	0
Feeble-minded.....	446	235	211	23	10	13	1	0
Nevada:								
Insane.....	230	165	65	56	45	11	1	0
New Hampshire:								
Insane.....	909	463	446	326	168	158	3	0
Feeble-minded.....	144	70	74	46	27	19	1	0
New Jersey:								
Insane.....	6,042	2,913	3,129	1,640	878	762	15	0
Feeble-minded.....	182	0	182	40	1	39	5	0
New Mexico:								
Insane.....	219	128	91	84	60	24	1	0
New York:								
Insane.....	31,280	14,955	16,325	8,530	4,451	4,069	37	0
Feeble-minded.....	3,421	1,685	1,736	629	349	280	6	1
North Carolina:								
Insane.....	2,522	1,032	1,490	916	435	481	6	0
North Dakota:								
Insane.....	628	407	221	224	142	82	1	0
Feeble-minded.....	145	79	66	47	29	18	1	0
Ohio:								
Insane.....	10,594	5,615	4,979	3,336	1,932	1,404	13	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,526	810	716	150	91	59	1	0
Oklahoma:								
Insane.....	1,110	651	459	743	440	303	3	0
Oregon:								
Insane.....	1,565	1,088	477	590	447	143	1	0
Pennsylvania:								
Insane.....	15,058	7,919	7,139	4,499	2,527	1,972	26	0
Feeble-minded.....	2,705	1,598	1,107	417	234	133	6	0
Rhode Island:								
Insane.....	1,243	650	593	490	267	223	2	0
Feeble-minded.....	48	48	0	6	6	0	1	0
South Carolina:								
Insane.....	1,541	708	833	646	338	308	1	0
South Dakota:								
Insane.....	894	535	329	204	129	75	2	0
Feeble-minded.....	(¹)						1	1
Tennessee:								
Insane.....	2,204	1,057	1,147	932	512	420	7	0
Feeble-minded.....	47	25	22	49	36	13	1	0
Texas:								
Insane.....	4,053	2,087	1,966	1,479	796	683	5	0
Feeble-minded.....	19	9	10	11	8	3	1	0
Utah:								
Insane.....	342	171	171	103	66	37	1	0
Feeble-minded.....	45	45	0	13	7	6	1	0
Vermont:								
Insane.....	990	528	462	270	150	120	3	0
Virginia:								
Insane.....	3,635	1,779	1,856	1,234	691	543	4	0
Feeble-minded.....	60	29	31	19	10	9	1	0
Washington:								
Insane.....	1,987	1,325	662	884	609	275	2	0
Feeble-minded.....	159	90	69	28	18	12	1	0
West Virginia:								
Insane.....	1,722	900	822	495	266	229	3	0
Feeble-minded.....	214	116	98	48	26	22	1	0
Wisconsin:								
Insane.....	6,587	3,743	2,844	2,558	1,514	1,044	44	0
Feeble-minded.....	1,029	493	561	246	150	96	4	0
Wyoming:								
Insane.....	162	105	57	42	30	12	1	0

¹ No report.

The table below gives the number of insane with alcoholic psychosis admitted to institutions in 1910. This is table No. 36, on page 74, of Bulletin No. 119, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Insane and feeble-minded in institutions, 1910":

United States.....	6,122
Alabama.....	86
Arizona.....	15
Arkansas.....	5
California.....	259
Colorado.....	150
Connecticut.....	122
Delaware.....	27
District of Columbia.....	64
Florida.....	27
Georgia.....	57
Idaho.....	8
Illinois.....	359
Indiana.....	75
Iowa.....	105
Kansas.....	70
Kentucky.....	106
Louisiana.....	40
Maine.....	33
Maryland.....	172
Massachusetts.....	620
Michigan.....	135
Minnesota.....	194
Mississippi.....	16
Missouri.....	186
Montana.....	31
Nebraska.....	20
Nevada.....	12

New Hampshire.....	37
New Jersey.....	323
New Mexico.....	3
New York.....	978
North Carolina.....	35
North Dakota.....	3
Ohio.....	413
Oklahoma.....	139
Oregon.....	78
Pennsylvania.....	312
Rhode Island.....	56
South Carolina.....	37
South Dakota.....	1
Tennessee.....	60
Texas.....	55
Utah.....	0
Vermont.....	30
Virginia.....	69
Washington.....	109
West Virginia.....	50
Wisconsin.....	339
Wyoming.....	6

MORTALITY.

Here are the mortality statistics as taken from pages 19, 20, 21, and 22 from the Thirteenth Annual Report, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1912. The reader is requested to give special attention to number 56 of the report and then to consider what somebody, in the name of reform, has been doing to the truth:

Mortality statistics, 1912.

[Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Annual Report.]

DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CAUSES, ACCORDING TO THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, FOR THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1909 TO 1912.

The causes of death originally classified according to the first revision of the International List, which was in effect for the years 1900 to 1909, are rearranged, as far as practicable, to correspond with the second revision, in effect Jan. 1, 1910. Changes depending upon new titles or markedly affecting the comparability of the figures are indicated by asterisks (*) following the titles, and reference should be made to the statements in the note on Changes in Classification at the end of this table.)

Detailed Int. List No.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths.					Death rate per 100,000 population.						
		1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.
	All causes.....	838,251	839,284	805,412	732,538	714,933	529,630	1,387.2	1,415.9	1,495.8	1,440.0	1,511.5	1,619.7
	I.—General diseases*	217,317	228,602	215,692	194,161	191,161	146,137	359.6	385.7	400.6	381.7	404.1	446.9
1	Typhoid fever.....	9,987	12,451	12,673	10,722	12,120	10,458	16.5	21.0	23.5	21.1	25.6	32.0
2	Typhus fever.....	6	5	2	3	1	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3	Relapsing fever.....	3	2	1	2	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
4	Malaria.....	1,848	1,802	1,167	1,175	1,206	1,568	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.8
5	Smallpox.....	165	130	202	79	108	1,119	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.4
6	Measles.....	4,240	5,922	6,598	4,860	5,092	2,951	7.0	10.0	12.3	9.6	10.8	9.0
7	Scarlet fever.....	4,038	5,243	6,255	5,781	5,030	3,608	6.7	8.8	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.0
8	Whooping cough.....	5,619	6,682	6,146	4,906	5,440	3,572	9.3	11.3	11.4	9.6	11.5	10.9
9	Diphtheria and croup.....	11,013	11,174	11,521	10,358	10,576	9,674	18.2	18.9	21.4	20.4	22.4	29.6
10	Influenza.....	6,237	9,294	7,774	6,649	7,760	6,506	10.3	15.7	14.4	13.1	16.4	19.9
11	Miliary fever.....					(5)	3					(1)	(1)
12	Asiatic cholera.....		2						(1)			(1)	(1)
13	Cholera nostras.....	245	350	563	415	485	460	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4
14	Dysentery.....	2,635	3,062	3,446	2,871	3,076	2,810	4.4	5.2	6.4	5.6	6.5	8.6
15	Plague.....		1	1	2	19	18		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
16	Yellow fever.....					1	92					(1)	0.3
17	Leprosy.....	11	7	10	9	8	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
18	Erysipelas.....	2,302	2,510	2,442	2,004	1,977	1,455	3.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.5
19	Other epidemic diseases*	224	193	198	154	156	76	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
20	Purulent infection and septicemia.....	1,648	1,913	1,877	1,657	1,798	1,998	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	6.1
21	Glanders.....	12	11	7	8	7	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
22	Anthrax.....	18	14	22	14	21	23	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
23	Rabies.....	74	83	64	55	72	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
24	Tetanus*.....	1,303	1,336	1,373	1,373	1,276	1,150	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.5
25	Mycoses.....	27	37	32	38	29	14	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
26	Pellagra.....	674	659	368	116	101	1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	(1)
27	Beriberi*.....	12	7	10	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	Tuberculosis (total).....	90,360	94,205	86,309	81,835	79,792	62,978	149.5	158.9	160.3	160.8	168.7	192.6
28	Tuberculosis of the lungs*	75,429	78,514	73,214	70,844	69,436	55,809	124.8	132.5	136.0	139.3	146.8	170.7
29	Acute miliary tuberculosis*	3,036	3,282	1,997	(1)	(2)	(1)	5.0	5.5	3.7	(1)	(2)	(1)
30	Tuberculous meningitis.....	5,098	5,237	4,654	4,575	4,289	2,905	8.4	8.8	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.9
31	Abdominal tuberculosis.....	3,525	3,680	3,159	3,041	2,843	1,946	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
32	Pott's disease.....	767	853	764	740	692	492	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
33	White swellings.....	450	438	422	379	348	234	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
34	Tuberculosis of other organs*	1,267	1,308	1,118	1,072	988	666	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
35	Disseminated tuberculosis.....	788	893	981	1,184	1,195	926	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8
36	Ricketts*.....	455	508	455	(5)	(4)	(2)	0.8	0.9	0.8	(1)	(2)	(1)
37	Syphilis.....	3,941	3,821	3,221	2,858	2,550	1,335	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.1
38	Gonococcus infection.....	219	222	197	141	121	41	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Cancer and other malignant tumors (total).....	46,531	44,024	41,039	37,562	34,320	22,214	77.0	74.3	76.2	73.8	72.6	67.9
39	Of the buccal cavity.....	1,838	1,727	1,576	1,427	1,212	677	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.1
40	Of the stomach, liver.....	18,517	17,365	16,475	14,915	13,395	8,091	30.6	29.3	30.6	29.3	28.3	24.7
41	Of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum.....	5,923	5,824	5,258	4,148	3,985	2,332	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.2	8.8	7.1
42	Of the female genital organs.....	7,089	6,707	6,147	5,714	5,118	3,263	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.0
43	Of the breast.....	4,431	4,264	3,730	3,585	3,070	1,845	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.6
44	Of the skin.....	1,743	1,619	1,459	1,492	1,268	740	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.3
45	Of other organs or of organs not specified.....	6,990	6,518	6,394	5,763	6,110	5,266	11.6	11.0	11.9	11.3	12.9	16.1
46	Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).....	377	455	553	458	489	488	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5
47	Acute articular rheumatism*.....	3,227	3,545	3,328	2,470	2,551	1,698	5.3	6.0	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.2
48	Chronic rheumatism and gout*.....	813	781	676	1,163	1,039	1,191	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	3.6
49	Scurvy.....	85	56	68	84	67	48	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000 population.
² Less than 1.

* Figures for deaths not tabulated separately prior to 1910.
 † Figures for deaths not available for the entire period.

Mortality statistics, 1912—Continued.

DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CAUSES, ACCORDING TO THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, FOR THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1909 TO 1912—continued.

Detailed Int. List No.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths.					Death rate per 100,000 population.						
		1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.
50	Diabetes	9,045	8,805	8,040	7,024	6,494	3,772	15.0	14.9	14.9	13.8	13.7	11.5
51	Exophthalmic goiter	908	787	687	636	512	218	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7
52	Addison's disease	237	235	220	234	200	149	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
53	Leukemia	1,054	933	864	832	728	394	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
54	Anemia, chlorosis	3,078	2,813	2,614	2,421	2,293	1,578	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
55	Other general diseases*	1,048	1,182	1,350	2,263	476	158	1.7	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
56	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3,183	2,875	2,909	2,578	2,734	2,002	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.1
57	Chronic lead poisoning	148	145	136	86	101	87	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
58	Other chronic occupation poisonings	8	11	6	5	5	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
59	Other chronic poisonings	259	309	259	262	233	166	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	II.—Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense*	82,248	81,428	77,991	73,283	72,470	58,890	136.1	137.4	144.8	144.1	153.2	180.1
60	Encephalitis	756	792	761	355	517	630	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.9
61	Meningitis (total)	6,928	7,285	7,619	7,853	9,197	10,366	11.5	12.3	14.2	15.4	19.4	31.7
	Simple meningitis	3,782	4,690	5,847	5,662	6,384	7,601	6.3	7.9	9.9	11.1	13.5	23.2
	Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined)	1,694	2,055	2,052	220	2,191	2,765	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.9	8.5
	Cerebrospinal fever	1,452	540	220	2,191	2,813	2,765	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
62	Locomotor ataxia	1,588	1,624	1,435	1,386	1,249	786	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord (total)	4,108	3,932	4,101	2,905	2,736	1,589	6.8	6.6	7.6	5.7	5.8	4.9
	Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1,136	1,060	1,459	569	2,736	1,589	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.7	4.9
	Other diseases of the spinal cord ²	2,972	2,872	2,642	2,336	2,736	1,589	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9
64	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	45,752	44,274	39,701	36,463	33,913	22,756	75.7	74.7	73.7	71.7	71.7	69.6
65	Softening of the brain	1,045	1,035	1,066	1,128	1,163	1,198	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.7
66	Paralysis without specified cause ³	6,105	6,359	7,756	7,669	7,600	6,583	10.1	10.7	14.4	15.1	16.1	20.1
67	General paralysis of the insane ³	4,053	3,988	2,944	2,584	2,588	2,234	6.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.8
68	Other forms of mental alienation	1,482	1,371	1,761	1,717	1,719	1,710	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
69	Epilepsy	2,476	2,329	2,287	2,066	1,981	1,452	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4
70	Convulsions (nonpuerperal)	157	188	200	191	256	364	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	*1.1
71	Convulsions of infants	3,808	4,231	4,802	5,340	6,038	7,000	6.3	7.1	8.9	10.5	12.8	21.4
72	Chorea	118	116	123	117	103	87	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
73	Neuralgia and neuritis*	411	440	362	362	362	362	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
74	Other diseases of the nervous system*	2,316	2,273	2,069	2,693	2,599	2,240	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.5
75	Diseases of the eyes and their annexa	46	55	37	29	29	29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
76	Diseases of the ears	1,099	1,138	967	789	776	413	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3
	III.—Diseases of the circulatory system	115,007	109,830	100,106	90,456	84,040	52,696	190.3	185.3	185.9	177.8	177.7	161.2
77	Pericarditis	718	747	650	660	638	677	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1
78	Acute endocarditis*	5,198	4,489	4,792	6,906	5,790	3,665	8.6	7.6	8.9	13.6	12.2	11.2
79	Organic diseases of the heart*	86,179	83,825	76,178	65,971	62,985	40,612	142.6	140.9	141.5	129.7	133.2	124.2
80	Angina pectoris	4,391	4,212	3,869	3,451	3,204	2,143	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.6
81	Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.	15,481	13,789	11,657	10,174	8,394	3,066	25.6	23.3	21.6	20.0	17.7	9.4
82	Embolism and thrombosis	2,094	2,016	1,990	1,981	1,866	1,367	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2
83	Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	333	352	349	320	284	187	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	324	326	255	154	144	65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
85	Hemorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system*	289	374	366	809	736	915	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	2.8
	IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system	100,210	99,650	100,835	90,868	88,976	72,091	165.8	168.1	187.3	178.6	188.1	220.5
86	Diseases of the nasal fossae	120	133	135	109	99	71	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
87	Diseases of the larynx	790	824	746	770	781	756	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5
88	Diseases of the thyroid body	297	266	224	194	183	97	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
89	Acute bronchitis	6,723	6,482	7,229	6,939	7,206	6,996	11.1	10.9	13.4	13.6	15.2	21.4
90	Chronic bronchitis	4,907	5,077	5,391	5,188	5,239	5,031	8.1	8.6	10.0	10.2	11.1	15.4
91	Broncho-pneumonia	28,422	26,365	25,337	21,026	19,130	10,768	47.0	44.5	47.1	41.3	40.4	32.9
92	Pneumonia (total)	51,495	52,868	54,187	49,007	48,713	41,044	85.2	89.2	100.6	96.3	103.0	125.5
	Lobar pneumonia	30,003	28,553	24,972	18,350	18,350	49,7	49.7	48.2	46.4	36.1	36.1	25.5
	Pneumonia (undefined)	21,492	24,315	29,215	30,657	30,363	41,044	35.6	41.0	54.3	60.3	66.9	100.0
93	Pleurisy	1,994	2,160	2,150	2,082	1,955	1,520	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6
94	Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy	2,376	2,341	2,499	2,550	2,636	2,802	3.9	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.6	8.6
95	Gangrene of the lung	195	187	138	221	177	166	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
96	Asthma	1,588	1,578	1,454	1,419	1,386	1,220	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.7
97	Pulmonary emphysema	173	163	166	137	169	227	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
98	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1,130	1,206	1,179	1,226	1,302	1,393	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	4.3
	V.—Diseases of the digestive system	95,599	98,601	104,801	91,863	91,377	63,834	158.2	166.3	194.6	180.6	193.2	195.2
99	Diseases of the mouth and annexa	431	366	423	356	349	242	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
100	Diseases of the pharynx	1,086	952	840	792	735	473	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
101	Diseases of the esophagus	123	142	120	129	132	113	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
102	Ulcer of the stomach	2,316	2,143	2,203	1,770	1,680	964	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	2.9
103	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	9,030	8,774	8,403	8,171	7,939	5,786	14.9	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.8	17.7
104	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	42,482	45,868	54,266	44,648	45,516	29,094	70.3	77.4	100.8	87.8	96.2	89.0
105	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	8,274	8,108	8,914	7,868	7,891	6,610	13.7	13.7	16.6	15.5	16.7	20.2
106	Ankylostomiasis*	30	15	9	62	67	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
107	Intestinal parasites*	97	90	76	62	67	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
108	Appendicitis and typhlitis	7,022	6,896	6,128	5,768	5,306	3,589	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0
109	Hernia, intestinal obstruction (total)	7,192	7,061	6,678	6,371	6,089	4,256	11.9	11.9	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.0
	Hernia	2,348	2,369	2,192	2,018	1,927	1,364	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
	Intestinal obstruction	4,844	4,692	4,486	4,353	4,162	2,892	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.8
110	Other diseases of the intestines	1,705	1,785	1,571	1,411	1,311	945	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
111	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	273	302	224	211	189	131	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
112	Hydatid tumor of the liver	25	24	24	19	16	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
113	Cirrhosis of the liver	8,176	8,310	7,485	7,045	6,784	4,694	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000 population.

² Exclusive of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)

³ Paresis (unqualified) transferred from List No. 66 to No. 67 beginning with 1911.

Mortality statistics, 1912—Continued.

DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CAUSES, ACCORDING TO THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, FOR THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1909 TO 1912—continued.

Detailed Int. List No.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths.					Death rate per 100,000 population.						
		1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.
114	Biliary calculi.....	1,793	1,749	1,501	1,486	1,301	736	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.2
115	Other diseases of the liver.....	3,120	3,076	3,092	2,829	2,865	2,442	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.1	7.5
116	Diseases of the spleen.....	108	124	96	97	95	85	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
117	Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....	1,907	2,349	2,419	2,611	2,899	3,537	3.2	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	10.8
118	Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	409	467	329	219	214	88	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
	VI.—Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.....	72,059	67,348	62,559	57,070	54,171	37,584	119.2	113.6	116.2	112.2	114.5	114.9
119	Acute nephritis.....	6,402	5,956	5,665	5,018	4,773	3,138	10.6	10.0	10.5	9.9	10.1	9.6
120	Bright's disease.....	55,865	51,847	47,665	43,412	41,339	28,565	92.5	87.5	88.5	85.3	87.4	87.4
121	Chyluria*.....	1	1	1	1,318	1,247	926	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.8
122	Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa*.....	1,454	1,343	1,389	1,318	1,247	926	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8
123	Calculi of the urinary passages.....	358	361	329	292	265	155	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
124	Diseases of the bladder.....	1,504	1,532	1,561	1,484	1,484	1,415	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.3
125	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.....	258	285	237	234	204	136	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
126	Diseases of the prostate.....	2,439	2,175	2,020	1,873	1,623	862	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.6
127	Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.....	82	49	75	49	49	35	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
128	Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).....	48	76	81	79	79	89	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
129	Uterine tumor (noncancerous).....	1,053	892	933	862	837	581	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
130	Other diseases of the uterus.....	687	770	774	759	734	564	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
131	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.....	546	628	500	518	472	430	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
132	Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.....	1,324	1,401	1,298	1,146	1,034	671	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
133	Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).....	39	32	31	26	26	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	VII.—The puerperal state.....	9,035	9,456	8,455	7,791	7,330	4,643	15.0	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.5	14.2
134	Accidents of pregnancy.....	863	908	877	834	800	549	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
135	Puerperal hemorrhage*.....	923	851	754	357	491	337	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
136	Other accidents of labor*.....	842	911	820	788	629	295	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9
137	Puerperal septicemia*.....	3,905	4,376	3,892	3,427	3,224	2,057	6.5	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3
138	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions*.....	2,174	2,094	1,824	1,706	1,593	911	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.8
139	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death*.....	276	266	230	23	61	4	0.5	0.4	0.4	(1)	0.1	(1)
140	Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)*.....	44	43	53	650	528	498	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
141	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	8	2	5	6	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	VIII.—Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.....	3,108	3,010	3,008	2,985	2,869	2,392	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.1	7.3
142	Gangrene.....	1,654	1,656	1,743	1,691	1,656	1,457	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.5
143	Furuncle.....	322	285	273	257	221	149	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
144	Acute abscess.....	524	456	506	534	512	473	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
145	Other diseases of the skin and annexa.....	608	613	481	503	480	312	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
	IX.—Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion*.....	1,428	1,365	1,317	1,455	1,335	932	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9
146	Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)*.....	1,242	1,187	1,145	1,325	1,190	795	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
147	Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	133	121	119	88	97	75	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
148	Amputations.....	3	5	7	3	13	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
149	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	50	52	46	39	36	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	X.—Malformations.....	8,670	8,465	7,998	7,755	7,066	3,978	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.2	14.9	12.2
150	Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included) (total).....	8,670	8,465	7,998	7,755	7,066	3,978	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.2	14.9	12.2
	Hydrocephalus.....	771	730	685	664	669	527	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
	Congenital malformations of the heart.....	5,211	5,069	4,821	4,786	4,272	2,190	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.0	6.7
	Other congenital malformations.....	2,688	2,660	2,492	2,325	2,125	1,261	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.9
	XI.—Early infancy*.....	48,877	46,692	39,388	36,782	35,456	24,167	80.9	78.8	73.2	72.3	75.0	73.9
151	Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema* (total).....	39,926	38,434	32,350	31,770	30,526	17,646	66.1	64.8	60.1	62.4	64.5	54.0
	Premature birth.....	25,139	23,539	20,275	18,286	16,899	10,062	41.6	39.7	37.7	35.9	35.7	30.3
	Congenital debility, "atrophy," marasmus,* etc.....	14,787	14,895	12,075	13,484	13,627	7,585	24.5	25.1	22.4	26.5	28.8	23.2
152	Other causes peculiar to early infancy* (total).....	8,801	8,087	6,908	4,908	4,765	2,499	14.6	13.6	12.8	9.6	10.1	7.6
	Injuries at birth.....	4,712	4,573	3,725	3,508	3,138	1,934	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.0
	Other causes peculiar to early infancy*.....	4,089	3,514	3,181	1,398	1,627	864	6.8	5.9	5.9	2.7	3.4	2.6
153	Lack of care*.....	150	171	132	106	165	4,022	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	12.3
	XII.—Old age*.....	14,362	13,974	13,604	13,456	13,715	13,400	23.8	23.6	25.3	26.5	29.0	41.0
154	Senility*.....	14,362	13,974	13,604	13,456	13,715	13,400	23.8	23.6	25.3	26.5	29.0	41.0
	XIII.—External causes*.....	63,385	63,650	57,196	52,029	51,058	33,251	104.9	107.4	106.2	102.3	107.9	101.7
	Suicide (total).....	9,656	9,622	8,590	8,402	7,584	4,548	18.0	16.2	16.0	16.5	16.0	13.9
155	By poison.....	2,788	2,927	2,456	2,462	2,281	1,549	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7
156	By asphyxia.....	1,199	1,013	941	989	885	365	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1
157	By hanging or strangulation.....	1,437	1,373	1,265	1,215	1,085	684	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1
158	By drowning.....	476	536	517	507	415	231	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
159	By firearms.....	2,796	2,859	2,561	2,395	2,233	1,108	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.4
160	By cutting or piercing instruments.....	644	623	544	536	472	261	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
161	By jumping from high places.....	143	146	137	159	128	55	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
162	By crushing.....	101	70	88	84	67	20	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
163	Other suicides.....	72	75	81	53	118	275	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000 population.

* Exclusive of injuries at birth.

Mortality statistics, 1912—Continued.

DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CAUSES, ACCORDING TO THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, FOR THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1909 TO 1912—continued.

Detailed Int. List No.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths.					Death rate per 100,000 population.						
		1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1906 to 1910.	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.
164	Accidental or undefined (total).....	49,775	50,121	45,416	40,773	40,702	27,753	82.4	84.6	84.3	80.2	86.0	84.9
165	Poisoning by food *.....	573	481	157	1,779	1,855	1,412	0.9	0.8	0.3	3.5	3.5	4.3
166	Other acute poisonings *.....	1,348	1,399	1,227	1,779	1,855	1,412	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	(1)
167	Conflagration*.....	901	869	745	637	545	(1)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	(1)
168	Burns (conflagration excepted).....	4,839	4,567	4,182	4,007	3,885	2,715	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.3
169	Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)*.....	2,378	2,143	1,379	2,004	1,766	1,519	3.9	3.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.6
170	Accidental drowning.....	5,313	5,571	4,818	4,558	4,551	3,362	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.3
171	Traumatism by firearms.....	1,369	1,327	1,161	944	1,012	1,109	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.4
172	Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments *.....	106	122	89	(2)	(1)	(2)	0.2	0.2	0.2	(2)	(1)	(2)
173	Traumatism by fall *.....	9,322	8,905	8,305	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.4	15.0	15.4	(2)	(1)	(2)
174	Traumatism in mines and quarries (total).....	2,137	2,372	2,484	1,997	2,010	320	3.5	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.2	1.0
175	Traumatism in mines.....	2,040	2,256	2,366	1,863	2,010	320	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.7	4.2	1.0
176	Traumatism in quarries.....	97	116	118	134	1,002	285	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.9
177	Traumatism by machines.....	1,379	1,239	1,239	1,174	1,002	285	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	0.9
178	Traumatism by other crushing * (total).....	14,496	13,572	13,302	(2)	(2)	(2)	24.0	22.9	24.7	(2)	(1)	(2)
179	Railroad accidents and injuries.....	8,209	7,696	7,877	6,659	7,076	4,977	13.6	13.0	14.6	13.1	15.0	15.2
180	Street-car accidents and injuries.....	1,832	1,883	1,949	1,723	1,747	848	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.6
181	Automobile accidents and injuries.....	1,753	1,291	980	632	496	848	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	4.0
182	Injuries by other vehicles.....	2,221	2,237	1,940	2,152	1,870	848	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.6
183	Landslide, other crushing *.....	476	465	556	(2)	(1)	(2)	0.8	0.8	1.0	(2)	(1)	(2)
184	Injuries by animals *.....	543	520	502	(2)	(1)	(2)	0.9	0.9	0.9	(2)	(1)	(2)
185	Starvation.....	50	94	38	37	36	33	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
186	Excessive cold.....	316	188	254	251	243	191	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
187	Effects of heat.....	779	3,165	826	816	763	1,188	1.3	5.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.6
188	Lightning.....	243	240	156	150	154	98	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
189	Electricity (lightning excepted) *.....	567	513	478	(2)	(1)	(2)	0.9	0.9	0.9	(1)	(1)	(2)
190	Homicide (total).....	3,954	3,907	3,190	2,854	2,771	950	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.9	2.9
191	By firearms *.....	2,449	2,547	1,852	2,854	2,771	950	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.6	5.9	2.9
192	By cutting or piercing instruments *.....	592	638	452	2,854	2,771	950	1.0	1.1	0.8	5.6	5.9	2.9
193	By other means *.....	913	922	886	357	1,351	2,785	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.9	8.5
194	Fractures (cause not specified).....	465	363	623	357	1,351	2,785	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	2.9	8.5
195	Other external violence *.....	2,651	2,471	3,391	10,896	8,554	6,527	4.4	4.2	6.3	21.4	18.1	20.0
	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases *.....	6,946	7,213	12,462	12,584	13,907	15,633	11.5	12.2	23.1	24.7	29.4	47.8
187	Ill-defined organic disease.....	564	611	622	725	842	1,311	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	4.0
188	Sudden death.....	505	377	271	273	233	123	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
189	Not specified or ill-defined * (total).....	5,877	6,225	11,669	11,586	12,833	14,199	9.7	10.5	21.9	22.8	27.1	43.4
	Ill-defined.....	3,156	3,512	9,932	10,273	11,224	12,589	5.2	5.9	18.4	20.2	23.7	38.5
	Not specified or unknown.....	2,721	2,713	1,637	1,313	1,609	1,618	4.5	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.9

¹ Figures for deaths not available for the entire period.

² Figures for deaths not tabulated separately prior to 1910.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Pages 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Bulletin No. 96 (Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged) Marriage and Divorce, 1887-1906, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, give the latest available data from the court records as to causes of divorce:

Marriage and Divorce, 1887-1906.

[Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 96 (Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged).]

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

An examination of these tables shows that although among the several States the legal causes of divorce differ widely in number and phraseology, yet they are readily classifiable under a few broad heads. The classification which was adopted by the Commissioner of Labor in 1887, and which has been followed in the present investigation, is described in the following statement:

1. *Adultery*.—Includes this cause only.
2. *Cruelty*.—Includes cruelty, extreme cruelty, repeated cruelty, intolerable cruelty, intolerable severity, cruel and abusive treatment, cruel and inhuman treatment, cruel and barbarous treatment, attempt to take life, indignities rendering life intolerable, excesses and outrages, treatment endangering reason, treatment injuring health, violence endangering life, etc.
3. *Desertion*.—Includes abandonment, absence for a period of years, willful desertion, utter desertion, etc.
4. *Drunkenness*.—Includes habitual or continued drunkenness, habitual or continued intemperance, habitual or continued intoxication, habitual use of opium, morphine, chloral, or other like drugs, etc.
5. *Neglect to provide*.—Includes nonsupport, willful neglect, refusal to provide, failure to provide, etc.
6. *Combinations of preceding causes, etc.*—Includes a combination of two or more classified causes, or one or more classified causes with some minor cause or causes.
7. *All other causes*.—Includes, whether occurring separately or in combination, conviction of felony, impotency, insanity, imprisonment in penitentiary, incompatibility of temper, mental incapacity, pregnancy before marriage, voluntary separation, other minor causes not here enumerated, and unknown causes.

The number of divorces granted for each of these different classes of causes is shown by divisions and States for the period 1887 to 1906 in shown in the tables which follow. The relative importance of these different classes of causes is shown in the following table, which distributes the divorces, classified in accordance with the party to which granted, by cause.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounted for 38.9 per cent of all divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906; for 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half, of those granted to the

husband in this period, and for 33.6 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next most important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery; and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28.7 per cent were for adultery of the wife; and of those granted to wives, 27.5 per cent were for cruelty on the part of the husband. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband; and 10.5 per cent of the divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

Cause.	Divorces: 1887 to 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Adultery.....	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	63,869	10.0
Cruelty.....	206,225	21.8	33,178	10.5	173,047	27.5
Desertion.....	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
Drunkenness.....	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
Neglect to provide.....	34,670	3.7	6	(1)	34,664	5.5
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	88,849	9.4	14,330	4.5	74,519	11.8
All other causes.....	58,104	6.1	18,026	5.7	40,078	6.4
Cause specified.....	38,129	4.0	9,825	3.1	28,304	4.5
Cause unknown.....	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Drunkenness was the alleged sole ground for divorce in 5.3 per cent of the cases in which the wife brought suit, and in 1.1 per cent of the cases in which the suit was brought by the husband.

During the 40 years from 1867 to 1906 the relative importance of these different causes for divorce underwent some change, as is indicated by the table which follows, which gives the distribution of divorces by cause for each of the 5-year periods into which the 40 years are divided.

The general tendency during the 40 years from 1867 to 1906, as shown by the table referred to, has been toward an increase in the relative importance of the grounds which involve the less serious offenses. A comparison of the earliest 5-year period, that from 1867 to 1871, with the latest, that from 1902 to 1906, shows that adultery has decreased in relative importance as a cause, while cruelty has increased. Of the

divorces granted to husbands in the earlier period, 38.6 per cent were for adultery and 4.2 per cent for cruelty, while in the later period 27 per cent were for adultery and 12.5 per cent for cruelty. Similar changes are exhibited by the figures for divorces granted to the wife; the percentage for adultery decreased from 18.4 to 9.6, while that for cruelty increased from 17.7 to 28.9.

Cause.	Divorces.															
	1902 to 1906		1897 to 1901		1892 to 1896		1887 to 1891		1882 to 1886		1877 to 1881		1872 to 1876		1867 to 1871	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
	Total.															
All causes.....	332,642	100.0	260,720	100.0	194,939	100.0	157,324	100.0	117,311	100.0	89,284	100.0	68,547	100.0	53,574	100.0
Adultery.....	50,886	15.3	41,184	15.8	33,670	17.3	28,019	17.8	22,468	19.2	17,310	19.4	14,185	20.7	13,723	25.6
Cruelty.....	78,219	23.5	58,182	22.3	40,577	20.8	29,247	18.6	20,288	17.3	14,157	15.9	10,260	15.0	6,890	12.9
Desertion.....	128,160	38.5	101,568	39.0	74,958	38.5	62,816	39.9	46,462	39.6	35,351	39.6	25,728	37.5	19,135	35.7
Drunkenness.....	13,035	3.9	9,814	3.8	7,678	3.9	5,989	3.8	5,288	4.5	3,722	4.2	3,196	4.7	1,660	3.1
Neglect to provide.....	12,782	3.8	10,424	4.0	6,859	3.5	4,605	2.9	3,430	2.9	2,202	2.5	1,430	2.1	893	1.7
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	29,818	9.0	23,660	9.1	18,947	9.7	16,424	10.4	12,985	11.1	10,798	12.1	8,937	13.0	7,125	13.3
All other causes ¹	19,742	5.9	15,858	6.1	12,250	6.3	10,224	6.5	6,390	5.4	5,744	6.4	4,811	7.0	4,148	7.7
	Granted to husband.															
All causes.....	109,241	100.0	86,306	100.0	65,622	100.0	54,980	100.0	39,499	100.0	30,786	100.0	23,130	100.0	19,125	100.0
Adultery.....	29,526	27.0	24,269	28.1	19,956	30.4	17,139	31.2	13,043	33.0	9,985	32.4	7,770	33.6	7,386	38.6
Cruelty.....	13,678	12.5	9,385	10.9	6,068	9.2	4,047	7.4	2,670	6.5	1,666	5.4	1,086	4.7	800	4.2
Desertion.....	54,142	49.6	43,186	50.0	31,805	48.5	27,150	49.4	18,963	48.0	14,437	46.9	10,369	44.8	7,716	40.3
Drunkenness.....	1,093	1.0	986	1.1	765	1.2	592	1.1	533	1.3	396	1.3	338	1.5	167	0.9
Neglect to provide.....	3	(²)	1	(²)	2	(²)										
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	4,805	4.4	3,681	4.3	3,190	4.9	2,654	4.8	2,264	5.7	1,984	6.4	1,686	7.3	1,492	7.8
All other causes ¹	5,994	5.5	4,798	5.6	3,836	5.8	3,398	6.2	2,126	5.4	2,318	7.5	1,881	8.1	1,564	8.2
	Granted to wife.															
All causes.....	223,401	100.0	174,414	100.0	129,317	100.0	102,344	100.0	77,812	100.0	58,498	100.0	45,417	100.0	34,449	100.0
Adultery.....	21,360	9.6	16,915	9.7	13,714	10.6	10,889	10.6	9,425	12.1	7,325	12.5	6,415	14.1	6,337	18.4
Cruelty.....	64,541	28.9	48,797	28.0	34,509	26.7	25,200	24.6	17,718	22.8	12,491	21.4	9,174	20.2	6,090	17.7
Desertion.....	74,018	33.1	58,832	33.5	43,153	33.4	35,666	34.8	27,499	35.3	20,914	35.8	15,359	33.8	11,419	33.1
Drunkenness.....	11,942	5.3	8,828	5.1	6,913	5.3	5,397	5.3	4,755	6.1	3,326	5.7	2,858	6.3	1,493	4.3
Neglect to provide.....	12,779	5.7	10,423	6.0	6,857	5.3	4,605	4.5	3,430	4.4	2,202	3.8	1,430	3.1	893	2.6
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	25,013	11.2	19,979	11.5	15,757	12.2	13,770	13.5	10,721	13.8	8,814	15.1	7,251	16.0	5,633	16.4
All other causes ¹	13,748	6.2	11,090	6.4	8,414	6.5	6,826	6.7	4,264	5.5	3,426	5.9	2,930	6.5	2,384	7.5

¹ Includes cause unknown.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The changes in the relative importance of the causes have resulted because divorces granted for adultery have not increased as rapidly as those granted for less serious causes. This is indicated by the following

table, which shows the increase in the number of divorces granted on the different grounds:

Cause.	Increase in divorces.																	
	Total.						Granted to husband.						Granted to wife.					
	1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	279,068	520.9	175,318	111.4	63,737	119.0	90,116	471.2	54,261	98.7	20,374	106.5	188,952	548.5	121,057	118.3	43,363	125.9
Adultery.....	37,163	270.8	22,867	81.6	8,745	63.7	22,140	299.8	12,387	72.3	5,657	76.6	15,023	237.1	10,480	96.3	3,088	48.7
Cruelty.....	71,329	1,035.3	48,972	167.4	13,398	194.5	12,878	1,609.8	9,631	238.0	1,770	221.3	58,451	959.8	39,341	156.1	11,628	190.9
Desertion.....	109,025	569.8	65,344	104.0	27,327	142.8	46,426	601.7	26,992	99.4	11,247	145.8	62,599	548.2	38,352	107.5	16,080	140.8
Drunkenness.....	11,375	685.2	7,046	117.6	3,628	218.6	926	554.5	501	84.6	366	219.2	10,449	699.9	6,545	121.3	3,262	218.5
Neglect to provide.....	11,889	1,331.4	8,177	177.6	2,537	284.1	3		3	(¹)			11,886	1,331.0	8,174	177.5	2,537	284.1
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	22,693	318.5	13,394	81.6	5,860	82.2	3,313	222.1	2,151	81.0	772	51.7	19,380	344.0	11,243	81.6	5,088	90.3
All other causes ²	15,594	375.9	9,518	93.1	2,242	54.1	4,430	283.2	2,596	76.4	562	35.9	11,164	432.0	6,922	101.4	1,680	65.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes cause unknown.

Divorces granted for adultery increased 270.8 per cent between the period 1867 to 1871 and the period 1902 to 1906, which was considerably less than the increase for any other class. Divorces for neglect to provide during the same period increased by the enormous percentage of 1,331.4, and divorces for cruelty by 1,035.3 per cent.

The greatest rate of increase exhibited by the table is that for divorce granted to the husband on the ground of cruelty. In the five years from 1867 to 1871 only 800 divorces were granted to the husband on that ground, but in the five years from 1902 to 1906 the corresponding number was 13,678, representing an increase of 12,878, or 1,609.8 per cent. The smallest rate of increase during this period for any of the distinctive causes was in divorces granted to the wife on the ground of the husband's adultery. Such divorces increased to 237.1 per cent.

The differences in the rates of increase are graphically brought out by table on page 5040, which shows the fluctuations from year to year in the number for some of the principal classes of divorce.

In addition to illustrating the fact that the divorces for adultery are not increasing as rapidly as those for other causes, this diagram shows also that of the common grounds for divorce adultery is the only one for which the number of divorces granted to the husband exceeds the number granted to the wife. The exact figures upon this point are given in the following table for the period 1887 to 1906.

It will be noted from this table that in 90,890, or 59.1 per cent, of the total number of divorces granted for adultery alone the offense was committed by the wife, and in 62,869, or 40.9 per cent, of the total number it was committed by the husband.

The difference may be attributed to the probability that the offense when committed by the wife is less likely to be condoned and perhaps more likely to be discovered. In England, where every applicant for absolute divorce must prove adultery committed by the other party, the husband need prove this one offense only, while the wife must prove in addition some aggravating circumstance, such as cruelty or desertion. In this country the laws of the several States, with some exceptions, make no distinction between husband and wife in this respect; but public sentiment doubtless condemns the offense in the wife more strongly than in the husband, and possibly the courts are in some degree influenced thereby.

Cause.	Total number.	Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	945,625	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
Adultery.....	153,759	90,890	59.1	62,869	40.9
Cruelty.....	206,225	33,178	16.1	173,047	83.9
Desertion.....	367,502	156,283	42.5	211,219	57.5
Drunkenness.....	36,516	3,436	9.4	33,080	90.6
Neglect to provide.....	34,670	6	(¹)	34,664	100.0
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	88,849	14,330	16.1	74,519	83.9
All other causes.....	58,104	18,026	31.0	40,078	69.0
Cause specified.....	38,129	9,825	25.8	28,304	74.2
Cause unknown.....	19,975	8,201	41.1	11,774	58.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Intemperance as a cause.—Under drunkenness in the classification thus far presented are included only those divorces for which this was the sole ground. During the period 1887 to 1906, as the figures have shown, 36,516 such divorces were decreed, and of this number 3,436, or 9.4 per cent, were granted to the husband and 33,080, or 90.6 per cent, to the wife. They formed about 1 per cent of all divorces granted to the husband and about 5 per cent of the total number granted to the wife, and these proportions have remained practically constant throughout the period for which the statistics are available.

These figures, of course, do not represent the total number of cases in which intemperance was a cause, but only those in which it was the sole cause. In a second class of cases intemperance was a direct legal ground, not alone, but in combination with other grounds; while in the third class of cases, though not alleged at all as a direct legal ground, yet it was present as an indirect contributing cause.

The number of cases in which it was a direct cause in combination with others was determined with practical exactness in the same manner that the number in which it was the sole cause was determined.

The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which intemperance, although not a direct ground for divorce, was an indirect contributing cause. The method pursued was to include in this class each case in which the papers showed that intemperance existed, provided that this case had not already been included among those in which intemperance was a direct cause, either alone or in combination.

The cases that are not included in any of the three classes are, therefore, those in which the papers did not show the existence of intemperance either as a direct or as an indirect cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions, but in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist, or was not a contributing cause.

The results of this tabulation are shown for continental United States in the following table:

	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Intemperance a direct or indirect cause.....	184,568	19.5	19,269	6.1	165,299	26.3
Direct.....	54,281	5.7	4,391	1.4	49,890	7.9
Separately.....	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
In combination....	17,765	1.9	955	0.3	16,810	2.7
Indirect.....	130,287	13.8	14,878	4.7	115,409	18.3
All other cases.....	761,057	80.5	296,880	93.9	464,177	73.7

According to the evidence contained in this table, intemperance was present in about 1 divorce case out of every 5. It occurred far less frequently, however, in those cases where the husband obtained the divorce because of the misconduct of the wife. In such cases intemperance existed in only about 1 case out of 16. Where the husband was at fault, on the other hand, intemperance was present in about 1 case out of 4.

Both in cases where the husband was the guilty party and those where the wife was at fault intemperance was more frequent as an indirect contributing cause than as a direct principal cause. Two explanations suggest themselves: Intemperance is not recognized in all States as a direct ground for divorce, and even in States where it is so recognized a degree of intemperance insufficient to support a petition based upon this ground may be brought out in the progress of the case because of its persuasive effect upon the court.

The character of the principal causes in the cases where intemperance was an indirect cause is indicated in the table which follows.

As might naturally be expected this table shows that intemperance was most frequently present as an indirect cause in those cases where the wife secured the divorce because of the cruelty of the husband. In 1 case out of every 3 of this class intemperance was present as an indirect cause. Divorces granted to the wife for neglect to provide also show a high proportion in which intemperance was an indirect cause, about 1 out of 5.

In divorces granted to the husband intemperance is much less frequent as an indirect cause. The greatest relative frequency of intemperance as an indirect cause for the husband is found in divorces granted for cruelty, where it was present in about 1 case out of 10.

Direct cause.	Total number.	Intemperance returned as an indirect cause.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	184,568	14,878	8.1
Adultery.....	153,759	8,720	5.7
Cruelty.....	206,225	56,051	27.2
Desertion.....	367,502	24,345	6.6
Drunkenness.....	36,516	7,349	20.1
Neglect to provide.....	34,670	11,914	34.4
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	88,849	7,030	7.9
All other causes.....	58,104	11,914	20.6

All causes.....	Granted to husband.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Per cent of total.
All causes.....	311,756	14,878	4.8
Adultery.....	90,890	6,424	7.1
Cruelty.....	33,178	3,281	9.9
Desertion.....	156,283	3,398	2.2
Neglect to provide.....	6	6	100.0
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	13,375	944	7.1
All other causes ¹	18,026	831	4.6

All causes.....	Granted to wife.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Per cent of total.
All causes.....	579,586	115,409	19.9
Adultery.....	62,869	8,720	13.9
Cruelty.....	173,047	56,051	32.4
Desertion.....	211,219	24,345	11.5
Neglect to provide.....	34,664	7,349	21.2
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	57,709	11,914	20.6
All other causes ¹	40,078	7,030	17.5

¹ Includes cause unknown.

THE CHURCH AND ITS MEMBERSHIP.

Page 54, Bulletin No. 103, Religious Bodies, 1906, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, gives the following data in regard to the church membership in the several States for the years 1890 and 1906:

State or Territory.	Population.											
	Total.		Percentage—								Not reported as church members.	
			Reported as church members.									
			Total.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		All other.			
1906 ¹	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	
Continental United States.....	84,246,252	62,947,714	39.1	32.7	24.1	22.3	14.3	9.9	0.7	0.6	60.9	67.3
North Atlantic division.....	23,388,682	17,406,969	44.1	35.5	18.4	18.1	24.9	16.9	0.8	0.5	55.9	64.5
Maine.....	714,494	661,086	29.8	24.2	13.5	15.0	15.9	8.7	0.5	0.5	70.2	75.8
New Hampshire.....	432,624	376,530	44.0	27.3	14.9	18.5	27.7	10.6	1.4	0.2	56.0	72.7
Vermont.....	350,373	332,422	42.0	32.0	18.2	18.5	23.5	12.9	0.3	0.6	58.0	68.0
Massachusetts.....	3,043,346	2,298,947	51.3	42.1	14.8	14.2	35.5	27.5	1.1	0.5	48.7	57.9
Rhode Island.....	490,337	345,506	54.0	42.8	13.1	14.4	40.0	28.0	0.9	0.5	46.0	57.2
Connecticut.....	1,003,716	746,258	50.0	41.5	19.5	20.4	29.8	20.5	0.7	0.5	50.0	58.5
New York.....	8,226,990	6,003,174	43.7	36.2	15.0	16.1	27.8	19.2	0.8	0.9	56.3	63.8
New Jersey.....	2,196,237	1,444,933	39.0	35.2	18.6	19.4	20.1	15.5	0.4	0.3	61.0	64.8
Pennsylvania.....	6,928,515	5,258,113	43.0	32.8	24.8	22.0	17.5	10.6	0.7	0.3	57.0	67.3
South Atlantic division.....	11,413,343	8,857,922	39.6	37.2	36.3	34.2	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	60.4	62.8
Delaware.....	194,479	168,493	36.6	28.9	24.1	21.9	12.5	7.0	0.1	0.1	63.4	71.1
Maryland.....	1,275,434	1,042,390	37.1	26.4	23.7	22.4	13.1	13.6	0.3	0.4	62.9	63.6
District of Columbia.....	307,718	230,392	44.4	40.9	29.7	23.9	14.2	16.3	0.5	0.6	55.6	59.1
Virginia.....	1,973,104	1,655,980	40.2	34.4	38.6	33.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	59.8	65.9
West Virginia.....	1,078,406	762,794	28.0	24.9	24.1	22.7	3.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	72.0	75.1
North Carolina.....	2,059,326	1,617,949	40.0	42.3	39.8	42.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(²)	60.0	57.7
South Carolina.....	1,453,818	1,151,149	45.8	44.2	45.0	43.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	54.2	55.8
Georgia.....	2,443,719	1,837,353	42.1	37.0	41.2	38.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	57.9	63.0
Florida.....	629,341	391,422	35.2	36.2	31.8	31.8	2.8	4.3	0.6	0.1	64.8	63.8
North Central division.....	28,628,513	22,410,417	37.3	30.1	23.2	20.1	13.8	9.7	0.4	0.3	62.7	69.9
Ohio.....	4,448,677	3,672,329	39.2	33.1	26.3	23.6	12.5	9.2	0.3	0.3	60.8	66.9
Indiana.....	2,719,898	2,192,404	34.6	31.6	28.0	26.0	6.4	5.4	0.2	0.2	65.4	68.4
Illinois.....	5,418,670	3,826,352	38.3	31.4	20.5	18.6	17.2	12.4	0.7	0.4	61.7	68.6
Michigan.....	2,584,533	2,093,990	38.0	27.2	18.6	16.2	19.0	10.6	0.3	0.4	62.0	72.8
Wisconsin.....	2,260,930	1,698,330	44.3	32.9	21.7	18.0	22.3	14.7	0.2	0.2	55.7	67.1
Minnesota.....	2,025,615	1,310,283	41.2	40.6	22.2	19.7	18.7	20.7	0.3	0.2	58.8	50.4
Iowa.....	2,205,690	1,912,297	35.8	29.1	25.8	20.0	9.4	8.6	0.5	0.5	64.2	70.9
Missouri.....	3,363,153	2,679,185	35.7	27.5	23.9	21.1	11.4	6.1	0.4	0.3	64.3	72.5
North Dakota.....	463,784	190,983	34.3	31.2	21.0	17.3	13.2	13.8	0.1	(²)	65.7	68.8
South Dakota.....	465,908	348,600	34.8	24.5	21.6	17.1	13.1	7.4	0.1	(²)	65.2	75.5
Nebraska.....	1,068,484	1,062,656	32.4	18.3	22.5	13.2	9.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	67.6	81.7
Kansas.....	1,612,471	1,428,103	28.4	23.6	22.4	18.7	5.8	4.7	0.3	0.2	71.6	76.4
South Central division.....	16,139,471	11,170,137	35.5	31.8	28.5	27.6	6.9	4.1	0.1	0.2	64.5	68.2
Kentucky.....	2,320,298	1,858,635	37.0	32.6	29.7	27.5	7.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	63.0	67.4
Tennessee.....	2,172,476	1,767,518	32.1	31.2	31.2	30.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	67.9	68.8
Alabama.....	2,017,877	1,513,401	40.8	36.9	38.5	35.8	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	59.2	63.1
Mississippi.....	1,708,272	1,289,600	38.5	33.4	36.7	32.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	61.5	66.6
Louisiana.....	1,539,449	1,118,588	50.6	35.8	19.4	16.5	31.0	18.9	0.1	0.3	49.4	64.2
Arkansas.....	1,421,574	1,128,211	30.0	26.3	27.6	25.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	70.0	73.7
Oklahoma.....	1,414,177	258,657	18.2	13.2	15.5	12.2	2.6	1.0	0.1	(²)	81.8	86.8
Texas.....	3,536,618	2,235,527	34.7	30.3	25.8	25.7	8.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	65.3	69.7
Western division.....	4,684,673	3,102,269	36.2	26.8	13.2	8.1	17.8	13.6	5.2	5.1	63.8	73.2
Montana.....	308,575	142,924	32.6	22.7	8.0	4.9	23.8	17.6	0.8	0.2	67.4	77.3
Idaho.....	205,704	88,548	36.3	27.1	11.1	4.8	8.8	5.4	16.4	15.9	63.7	72.9
Wyoming.....	103,673	62,555	23.1	18.7	7.2	5.0	9.9	11.5	6.0	2.2	76.9	81.3
Colorado.....	615,570	413,249	33.4	21.0	16.1	8.9	16.2	11.4	1.1	0.7	66.6	79.0
New Mexico.....	216,328	160,282	63.3	66.0	6.7	2.9	56.2	62.7	0.4	0.3	38.7	34.0
Arizona.....	143,745	88,243	31.3	30.6	6.3	1.7	20.7	21.5	4.3	7.4	68.7	69.4
Utah.....	316,331	210,779	54.6	60.8	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	49.4	56.2	45.4	39.2
Nevada.....	42,335	47,355	35.3	12.4	7.6	3.0	23.6	8.4	4.2	1.1	64.7	87.6
Washington.....	614,625	357,232	31.2	16.5	18.6	10.4	12.2	5.8	0.5	0.2	68.8	83.5
Oregon.....	474,738	317,704	25.3	22.2	17.2	12.0	7.4	9.5	0.6	0.6	74.7	77.8
California.....	1,648,049	1,213,398	37.1	23.1	14.3	9.4	21.5	12.9	1.3	0.8	62.9	76.9

¹ Estimated.
² Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
⁴ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.
⁵ Special census, 1907.

CRIME AMONGST WOMEN.

I insert page 60 from Special Reports on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. Enumeration for this report was made

on June 30, 1904. No comment is necessary. Just look at group 8 and reflect upon that:

The per cent distribution, by previous occupation, of female prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders and by color, race, nativity, and parentage, is presented in the table following:

Per cent distribution, by previous occupation, of female prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color, race, nativity, and parentage.

Occupation.	Per cent distribution of female prisoners committed during 1904 whose previous occupation is known.												
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.					Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.	Mixed parentage. ¹	Parentage unknown.						
Total.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	.....	0.5	.....	0.1	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding-house keepers.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.8	1.0	4.3	.....	7.9	7.9	.....	(?)
Nurses and midwives.....	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	.....	.....	0.6	.....	1.0	1.1	.....	.....
Servants.....	76.6	76.0	74.3	75.5	72.9	75.0	70.2	78.4	(?)	78.4	79.2	.....	(?)
Artificial-flower and paper-box makers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.4	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	.....	0.2	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	4.7	6.4	5.6	2.2	11.0	5.3	1.0	7.4	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	2.9	3.5	4.5	6.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.2	.....	1.0	1.1	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	9.0	8.3	9.8	10.8	7.5	8.2	24.0	6.1	(?)	11.1	10.4	(?)	(?)
Major offenders.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	.....	(?)	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	.....	(?)	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding-house keepers.....	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	7.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	.....	10.9	10.9	.....	.....
Nurses and midwives.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	.....	.....	.....	(?)	.....	0.6	0.6	.....	.....
Servants.....	68.4	64.3	63.7	64.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	.....	71.7	71.7	.....	.....
Artificial-flower and paper-box makers.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	.....	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.4	0.8	0.4	.....	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	2.0	4.4	4.4	2.8	(?)	(?)	.....	(?)	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.5	0.7	.....	(?)	(?)	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	5.5	8.8	8.9	10.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	13.5	14.0	14.1	14.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	13.1	13.1	.....	.....
Minor offenders.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	(?)	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding-house keepers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.4	(?)	4.4	.....	6.9	6.8	.....	(?)
Nurses and midwives.....	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	0.6	.....	1.2	1.2	.....	.....
Servants.....	77.7	76.9	75.4	76.9	73.2	77.9	(?)	78.9	(?)	80.8	81.8	.....	(?)
Artificial-flower and paper-box makers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.3	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	5.1	6.5	5.7	2.1	11.1	5.5	(?)	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.6	2.5	2.2	(?)	1.9	.....	0.4	0.4	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	8.4	7.9	9.4	10.3	7.5	6.6	(?)	5.8	(?)	10.4	9.4	(?)	(?)

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

The attached letter and report are self-explanatory :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
 Washington, June 27, 1917.

Hon. JACOB E. MEEKER, M. C.,
 House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MEEKER: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th instant, in so far as the records of this office permit, I beg to inclose herewith a statement compiled therefrom, showing the number of illicit distilleries seized and destroyed, "State by State, for the years 1905 to 1916, inclusive."

This office is unable to state the number of persons arrested for illicit distilling during that period.

Very respectfully,

DAVID A. GATES,
 Acting Commissioner.

Year.	States and Territories.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.
1905.....	Alabama.....	156
1906.....	do.....	179
1907.....	do.....	103
1908.....	do.....	153
1909.....	do.....	231
1910.....	do.....	266
1911.....	do.....	375
1912.....	do.....	213
1913.....	do.....	254
1914.....	do.....	162

Year.	States and Territories.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.	Year.	States and Territories.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.
1915	Alabama	387	1912	Kentucky	90
1916	do.	529	1913	do.	70
1905	Arkansas	6	1914	do.	85
1906	do.	1	1915	do.	163
1907	do.	4	1916	do.	116
1908	do.	6	1905	Louisiana	4
1909	do.	3	1906	do.	1
1910	do.	3	1907	do.	
1911	do.	2	1908	do.	
1912	do.	3	1909	do.	
1913	do.	4	1910	do.	
1914	do.	8	1911	do.	
1915	do.	4	1912	do.	
1916	do.	4	1913	do.	
1905	California		1914	do.	
1906	do.		1915	do.	1
1907	do.		1916	do.	1
1908	do.		1905-1916	Maine	
1909	do.	1	1905-1916	Maryland	
1910	do.		1905-6	Massachusetts	
1911	do.		1907	do.	1
1912	do.	1	1908-1912	do.	
1913	do.		1913	do.	2
1914	do.		1914-15	do.	
1915	do.	1	1916	do.	1
1916	do.		1905-1916	Michigan	
1905	Colorado		1905	Minnesota	1
1906	do.		1906-1915	do.	
1907	do.		1916	do.	2
1908	do.		1905	Mississippi	2
1909	do.		1906	do.	2
1910	do.		1907-8	do.	
1911	do.	1	1909	do.	1
1912	do.		1910	do.	3
1913	do.		1911	do.	
1914	do.		1912	do.	5
1915	do.		1913	do.	2
1916	do.		1914	do.	2
1905	Connecticut ¹		1915	do.	13
1906	do.		1916	do.	3
1907	do.		1905	Missouri	
1908	do.		1906	do.	
1909	do.		1907-1912	do.	
1910	do.		1913	do.	3
1911	do.		1914-1916	do.	
1912	do.		1905	Montana	2
1913	do.		1906-1916	do.	
1914	do.		1905-1916	Nebraska	
1915	do.		1905-1916	Nevada	
1916	do.		1905-1916	New Hampshire	
1905	Delaware		1905-1908	New Jersey	
1906	do.		1909	do.	2
1907	do.		1910	do.	
1908	do.		1911	do.	1
1909	do.		1912	do.	
1910	do.		1913	do.	1
1911	do.		1914	do.	
1912	do.		1915	do.	1
1913	do.		1916	do.	
1914	do.		1905-1916	New Mexico	
1915	do.		1905	New York	2
1916	do.		1906	do.	4
1905	Florida	11	1907	do.	1
1906	do.	40	1908	do.	
1907	do.	29	1909	do.	2
1908	do.	25	1910	do.	
1909	do.	35	1911	do.	3
1910	do.	39	1912	do.	4
1911	do.	40	1913	do.	1
1912	do.	34	1914	do.	1
1913	do.	43	1915	do.	3
1914	do.	50	1916	do.	1
1915	do.	77	1905	North Carolina	251
1916	do.	126	1906	do.	460
1905	Georgia	347	1907	do.	408
1906	do.	373	1908	do.	363
1907	do.	274	1909	do.	374
1908	do.	294	1910	do.	378
1909	do.	623	1911	do.	440
1910	do.	708	1912	do.	267
1911	do.	901	1913	do.	282
1912	do.	402	1914	do.	312
1913	do.	447	1915	do.	436
1914	do.	491	1916	do.	593
1915	do.	635	1905-1916	North and South Dakota	
1916	do.	624	1905-1915	Ohio	
1905-1916	Idaho		1916	do.	1
1905-1913	Illinois		1905-1910	Oklahoma	(²)
1914	do.	1	1912	do.	5
1915-16	do.		1913-1915	do.	
1905-1916	Indiana		1916	do.	1
1905-1916	Iowa		1905-1916	Oregon	
1905-1916	Kansas		1905-1911	Pennsylvania	
1905	Kentucky	62	1912	do.	1
1906	do.	118	1913	do.	1
1907	do.	86	1914	do.	
1908	do.	56	1915	do.	2
1909	do.	79	1916	do.	1
1910	do.	112	1905-1916	Rhode Island	
1911	do.	114			

¹Includes Rhode Island.

² 1911.

Year.	States and Territories.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.
1905	South Carolina	68
1906	do.	86
1907	do.	102
1908	do.	104
1909	do.	177
1910	do.	215
1911	do.	259
1912	do.	162
1913	do.	134
1914	do.	166
1915	do.	157
1916	do.	127
1905	Tennessee	32
1906	do.	54
1907	do.	46
1908	do.	57
1909	do.	71
1910	do.	49
1911	do.	114
1912	do.	104
1913	do.	110
1914	do.	129
1915	do.	135
1916	do.	212
1905	Texas	1
1906-1908	do.	71
1909	do.	1
1910-11	do.	1
1912	do.	1
1913-1915	do.	3
1916	do.	3
1905-1916	Utah	1
1905-1916	Vermont	1
1905	Virginia	1
1906	do.	52
1907	do.	84
1908	do.	70
1909	do.	144
1910	do.	136
1911	do.	219
1912	do.	151
1913	do.	123
1914	do.	182
1915	do.	173
1916	do.	237
1905-1916	Washington	1
1905	West Virginia	1
1906	do.	1
1907-1909	do.	1
1910	do.	1
1911	do.	1
1912-13	do.	1
1914	do.	3
1915	do.	5
1916	do.	12
1905-1913	Wisconsin	1
1914	do.	1
1915	do.	1
1916	do.	1
1905-1914	Wyoming	1
1915	do.	1
1916	do.	1
1905-1916	Alaska	1
1905-1916	Arizona	1
1905-1916	District of Columbia	1
1905	Hawaii	5
1906	do.	5
1907	do.	2
1908	do.	2
1909	do.	1
1910	do.	1
1911-1916	do.	1
1905-1916	Indian Territory	1
Grand total.		
1905		947
1906		1,376
1907		1,138
1908		1,130
1909		1,814
1910		1,911
1911		2,471
1912		1,443
1913		1,477
1914		1,593
1915		2,190
1916		2,595

MAIL-ORDER HOUSES, ILLICIT DISTILLERIES, AND BOOTLEGGERS.

I submit without comment the following:

On page 29 of his annual report for 1914, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in speaking of illicit distilleries and bootleggers, reports as follows:

Illicit distilling during the past fiscal year increased slightly over the preceding year. Bootlegging is principally carried on in States

operating under local prohibition laws and appears to be one of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve. This class of violators of the internal-revenue laws are at no time stationary, but move from place to place, offering and selling their illicit wares. It is impossible, owing to the limited number of revenue officers in the field, to break up this practice entirely, and without the hearty cooperation of the local and State authorities it is believed that the conditions will grow no better. As the various States vote "dry" the operations of the bootlegger grow larger.

On June 20, 1911, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered an opinion "in the matter of the investigation and suspension of advances in rates by express companies for the transportation of liquor."

In commenting upon the history and scope of the mail-order liquor business the commission finds as follows:

The industry directly concerned in this question is that of the mail-order liquor houses. The mail-order business in packages of liquor in this country had its beginning about a quarter of a century ago. At that time it was of small proportions, very few packages being shipped, and those only to short distances. It was the spread of the prohibition movement that gave vitality to this character of traffic in liquor. Local option at first drove the dealers from the localities where they had carried on a retail business to settle on the outskirts of the proscribed territory and ship liquor into it. As the prohibitive area spread the shippers were driven farther and farther back, but their business became more extended in the territory covered, and larger in the volume of the traffic. With State-wide prohibition came the interstate traffic in liquor. The decision of the Supreme Court that this traffic was interstate and therefore superior to interference by the State governments, gave the industry a tremendous impetus, and established the express companies as the carriers of practically the whole of this traffic.

The proportions of the business throughout the country at the present time can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but figures presented by the Southern Express Co. may be made the basis of a fair approximation. Jacksonville, Fla., probably the largest shipping point for liquor in the South, sends out between three and four thousand packages of one or two gallons daily, or a total of about 1,500,000 gallons a year. Chattanooga ships about 786,000 gallons; Richmond, 546,720 gallons; Petersburg, 268,128; Pensacola, 267,760; New Orleans, 255,856; Augusta, 215,150; and Norfolk, Va. Cairo, Ill., Emporia, Va., Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Va., Roanoke, Va., and Savannah, Ga., ship more than 100,000 each annually. The total annual movement indicated is 6,085,264 gallons. When it is considered that these shipments are almost entirely from three or four States in the southern part of the country, and that the traffic itself is country-wide, it is not an extreme estimate that the entire volume of this traffic, going entirely to consumers and not to dealers, is in excess of 20,000,000 gallons a year.

These packages are sent, express charges paid, direct to the consumers on orders in most cases paid for in advance of shipment. The movement is much more active in the South than in other sections of the country, partly because of the extent of the prohibition territory in that section, partly because of the large quantities of very cheap whisky manufactured and shipped there for the consumption of the negro population. While it is not the function of this commission to be influenced in its conclusions by the moral aspect of the question, it is impossible not to recognize in this traffic one of the important factors in the race problem of the South—the evil spirit back of that problem in more ways than one. Generally speaking, the evidence presented at these hearings went to show a distinct cleavage in the industry. In the West a higher grade of liquor was shipped and a better clientele appealed to; in the South both whisky and consumers were on a considerably lower grade.

GRAND TOTAL OF DEALERS.

I insert here the reports on the grand totals of the different manufacturers and dealers and illicit distilleries seized from the years 1905 to 1916, inclusive.

The reader will note an apparent discrimination between the number of illicit distilleries reported here and in the grand totals as given in the report of illicit distilleries State by State. Reference to pages 151 and 152 of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1915, or to pages 165 and 166 in the same report for 1916, will show that the higher numbers as given here is illicit distilleries reported for seizure, while the numbers given in the other report referred to, is of illicit distilleries actually seized.

The reports of the Internal Revenue Commissioner as to the number of persons arrested for illicit distilling from the years 1908 to 1916, inclusive, show the following:

1908	328
1909	470
1910	470
1911	529
1912	494
1913	459
1914	504
1915	893
1916	1,314
Total	4,668

I was unable to obtain the report for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1917, the department not having the report yet made up.

The following report from the Department of Internal Revenue gives the grand total of the several industries mentioned from 1905 to 1916, inclusive:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Rectifiers.....	2,416	2,405	2,447	2,348	2,285	2,413	2,343	2,339	2,340	2,369	2,093	2,094
Retail dealers.....	241,239	245,400	236,448	230,512	223,504	217,813	218,393	216,144	213,465	203,583	190,499	184,718
Wholesale dealers.....	6,328	6,311	6,439	6,626	6,599	6,652	7,070	7,051	6,974	6,949	6,451	6,273
Manufacturers of stills.....	37	41	39	44	52	34	30	23	36	25	31	38
Brewers.....	1,847	1,747	1,720	1,644	1,622	1,568	1,524	1,506	1,462	1,392	1,345	1,313
Retail dealers in malt liquors.....	14,976	17,094	18,866	20,434	21,681	19,555	18,881	17,253	16,828	15,766	13,740	12,716
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.....	10,113	10,871	11,634	11,628	11,757	11,645	12,177	12,123	12,338	12,143	11,247	10,704
Illicit distilleries reported for seizure.....	1,053	1,376	1,139	1,130	1,743	1,911	2,471	2,466	2,375	2,677	3,754	3,376

GROSS NUMBER OF RETAILERS AND WHOLESALERS.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Retail dealers.....	256,215	260,494	254,714	250,946	245,185	237,468	237,274	233,397	230,293	219,343	204,209	197,434
Wholesale dealers.....	16,441	17,182	17,973	18,254	18,356	18,297	19,247	19,174	19,312	19,092	17,698	16,977

The following, taken from the annual reports of the Department of Internal Revenue from 1899 to 1916, inclusive, shows the production of the various distilled, fermented, and rectified liquors in the United States.

N. B.—Spirits distilled from materials other than fruits include spirits distilled from both grain and molasses.

	Spirits distilled from fruit.	Rum produced.	Spirits rectified.	Spirits distilled from materials other than fruit.	Fermented liquors.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.
1899.....	3,097,769	1,494,379	67,055,509	97,066,555	26,697,137
1900.....	3,760,487	1,614,513	74,508,420	105,484,700	39,471,536
1901.....	4,047,602	1,724,582	81,929,714	124,520,600	40,614,280
1902.....	4,220,400	2,202,047	89,614,964	128,623,410	44,550,127
1903.....	6,430,679	2,247,907	100,366,462	141,776,202	46,720,179
1904.....	5,193,262	1,801,179	104,782,503	134,311,952	49,265,173
1905.....	5,448,584	1,791,987	105,289,964	147,810,794	49,522,028
1906.....	4,444,072	1,730,102	109,931,691	145,666,125	54,724,554
1907.....	6,138,305	2,022,407	114,510,043	168,573,913	58,622,002
1908.....	6,899,823	1,895,922	103,964,573	127,140,925	58,814,033
1909.....	6,440,858	1,952,374	92,943,893	133,450,755	56,364,360
1910.....	7,656,434	2,253,950	99,919,289	156,237,526	59,544,773
1911.....	7,953,133	2,631,059	103,518,838	175,402,395	63,283,123
1912.....	9,321,823	2,832,516	105,632,954	178,249,985	63,176,694
1913.....	8,252,875	2,750,846	108,678,542	185,353,383	65,324,876
1914.....	7,307,897	3,026,085	105,250,214	174,611,645	66,189,473
1915.....	2,516,054	2,844,313	90,838,331	121,639,124	59,746,701
1916.....	2,984,743	2,986,940	97,161,438	133,241,785	58,564,508

Report for the fiscal year 1917 is not yet available. However, there will be a marked increase of output over that of 1916. A peculiar feature of the matter is that while the number of producers has declined the volume of output has increased.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Below is a list of "patent medicines" which will be found on file in the Department of Internal Revenue. The total number here given is 746. The alcohol by volume to be found in these "medicines" should suggest to the thoughtful student that we as yet are not making much headway in the fight against alcoholism by constantly exempting alcohol for "medicinal purposes." Be it remembered that these "medicines" pay no Federal tax, while beers, wines, and liquors turn in hundreds of millions annually into the Treasury.

The reader will discover that in a number of instances the same "medicines" are shown to contain different percentages of alcohol. Just why these variations I do not venture to suggest. The reader must draw his own conclusions.

The Department of Commerce gives the total capitalization of patent and proprietary medicine concerns as \$71,437,000.

These concerns are the special beneficiaries of prohibition legislation, and many of them are liberal supporters of the Anti-Saloon League.

I ask the reader if he, in all candor, believes that we are aiding the cause of temperance by striking down the pure beers, wines, and liquors and giving a free right of way to these concoctions, which are but combinations of alcohol, drugs, and dopes?

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
Kells Co., Newburgh, N. Y.....	Walker's Vinegar Bitters.....	Per cent.
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	High Ball Cordial.....	0.08
Do.....	do.....	.16
Dukehart Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Malt Tonic.....	.26
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Tun.....	.28
American Cordial & Extract Co.....	Celery Tonic.....	.32
Lash's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Clark Cherry Cordial.....	.41
Teddy Nerve Bracing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.....	Teddy's Nerve Bracer.....	.41

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	High Ball Cordial.....	Per cent.
Livingston, M.....	Mexican Hot.....	.46
Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.....	Ease's Wild Cherry Pepsin.....	.63
Kuhn's, Chas. B., Natrona, Pa.....	O. K. O. Cordial.....	.63
Iroquois Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Celery Tonic.....	.71
Loos & Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio.....	Medicine.....	.78
Lewis Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Celery and Iron.....	.79
Do.....	Dannana Compound.....	.82
Snedeker Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.....	Snedeker's Family Remedy.....	.87
Do.....	Snedeker's Bitters.....	.90
Michael & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Body Age.....	1.42
Snedeker Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.....	Snedeker's Buchu Ginseng Bitter.....	1.79
Spencer, J. H., Vicksburg, Miss.....	Indian Herbs.....	1.83
Jarvis Vitality Cocktail Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Jarvis Vitality Cocktail.....	1.87
Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Savoy's Renovator for Blood.....	2.15
Ernst, Geo. P., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Extract or Medicine.....	2.18
Fisher, Daniel, Denver, Colo.....	Brown's Celery Phosphate.....	2.45
Wyeth & Bro., J., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wyeth's Malt Extract.....	2.47
Michael, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Trifolium Orange Bitters.....	2.55
Merit Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Tonic Bitters.....	2.97
Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Dannana Gentian Bitters.....	3.18
Wilson Mfg. Co., Sacramento, Cal.....	Horehound and Irish Moss.....	3.19
Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.....	Ease's Wild Cherry Pepsin.....	3.56
Harris Co., New York, N. Y.....	Jayne's Extract of Malt.....	3.85
Monarch Bitters Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Monarch Stomach Bitters.....	3.95
Montgomery Ward Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Sarsaparilla.....	4.02
Iroquois Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Celery Tonic.....	4.07
Monarch Bitters Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Monarch Stomach Bitters.....	4.10
Wurzburger Malt Extract Co., Atlanta, Ga.....	Wurzburger Malt Tonic.....	4.25
Hacker, Dr. I. B., Reading, Pa.....	Tonic Bitters.....	4.32
Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Pabst Extract.....	4.37
Blood Wine Co., Rockford, Ill.....	Blood Wine.....	4.61
American Druggist Syndicate, New York.....	A. D. S. Malt Extract.....	4.92
Ballantine & Sons, P., Newark, N. J.....	Ballantine's Tonic.....	4.92
Hanlin, Theo., Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	Digesto.....	5.01
Boozer's Bitters Co., D. T., Detroit, Mich.....	Smyrna Stomach Bitters.....	5.15
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.....	Puroila Malt Extract.....	5.10
Monarch Bitters Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Bitters.....	5.28
Marvelous Sweeping Model Wine Co.....	Marvelous Sweeping Model Wine Tonic.....	5.53
Gin-Gerce Co., Norfolk, Va.....	Claret Syrup, Conc.....	5.55
Haas Medical Disp. Assn., Louisville, Ky.....	Haas' Saker Herb Tonic.....	5.60
Reliance Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.....	Ben Hur Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	5.63
Royal Bitters Co., Oshkosh, Wis.....	Royal Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	5.66
Riley, Jas. S., Hayne, V. C.....	The Golden Diamond.....	5.79
Mol, Ira W., Mol, N. J.....	Wild Cherry Tonic.....	5.75
Farley, B., San Francisco, Cal.....	Farley's Bitters.....	5.95
Bonus Drug Co., Duquesne, Pa.....	Ellixir of Bitter Wine.....	6.27
MacDonald, G. F., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Syrup and Sherry Wine.....	6.55
Chinell Co., Somerville, Mass.....	Honey Wine.....	6.99
Bonus Drug Co., Duquesne, Pa.....	Ellixir of Bitter Wine.....	7.12
Ale & Beef Co., Dayton, Ohio.....	Ale and Beef.....	7.30
Pix-Cresol Chem. Co., Kansas City, Mo.....	Malzoso.....	7.31
Bahren's Drug Co., Waco, Tex.....	Blackberry Cordial.....	7.37
Slocum Co., G. A., New York City.....	Psychine.....	7.47
Kickapoo Indian Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Sagwa.....	7.60
Asseta & Co., New York City.....	Eubiogeno.....	7.62
Interstate Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.....	I. C. Blackberry Cordial.....	7.72
Marlborough Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Morning Tonic.....	7.73
Bertrams, Hy., Augusta, Ky.....	Blackberry Cordial.....	7.89
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.....	Kidney Medicine.....	8.09
Montgomery Ward Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Iron, Quinine & Strychnine.....	8.52
August, A. M., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Augustiner Bitters.....	8.64
Walsh, Dr. Thos. M., Kansas City, Mo.....	Yerba Tonic.....	8.65
La Prairie & Co., F., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Ferro China.....	8.68
One Herb Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	One Herb Rheumatism Cure.....	8.73
Stark Drug Co. H. W., Galveston, Tex.....	Blackberry Cordial.....	8.81
Pfeiffer Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	I-Ro-No-La.....	8.83
Klein, Frank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Klein's Appetizer & Stomach Bitters.....	9.10

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.	Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
		Per cent			Per cent.
Ka-No-La Co., Clarendon, Ark.	Ka-No-La.....	9.15	Stuart Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Stuart's Buchu and Juniper Compound.....	13.85
Porter-Ryerson-Hoobler Co., Omaha, Nebr.	Blackberry Cordial.....	9.36	Sporrer & Co., J. G., Toledo, Ohio	Sporrer's Health Bitters.....	13.90
Thatcher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Thatcher Liver & Blood Syrup.....	9.40	Davis, A. L., Buffalo, N. Y.	Bovara.....	13.94
Danieline Composition Co., Hartford, Conn.	Trydan Tonic Bitters.....	9.45	Bartel Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Elixir Panocaine.....	13.97
Boozer's Bitters Co., D. T., Detroit, Mich.	Smyrna Stomach Bitters.....	9.45	Hightower Drug Co., Dalton, Ga.	Pruni Tonic.....	13.97
Wojciechowski, W., Chicago, Ill.	Ruediger's Stomach Elixir.....	9.46	Stella Importing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Ferro China Stella.....	14.09
Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Dr. Hokon's Celery with Iron.....	9.56	McMaster, E. R., Kittanning, Pa.	Scouring Rush Tonic.....	14.10
Shinn, J. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	Shinn's Herb Sirup.....	9.69	Beggs & Co., C. W., Chicago, Ill.	Vino Vitae.....	14.11
Twentieth Century Bitters Co., Toledo, Ohio.	20th Century Stomach Bitters.....	9.69	Schmidt & Co., W. K., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	14.16
Fongera & Co., New York City.	Nurry's Wine.....	9.85	American Bitter Wine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Cascura Root.....	14.23
Valley City Pharmacal Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Blackberry Cordial.....	9.88	Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Swift's Specific.....	14.30
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	J. T. Sumpter Nature Remedy.....	10.27	Cannistra Chemical Co., New York City	Regeneratore.....	14.38
Brenner Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Brelvo Stomach Bitters.....	10.28	Mayer, Geo., Dr., Wartburg, Tenn.	Restorative Tonic.....	14.43
Warner Safe Remedy Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Warner's Safe Remedy.....	10.29	Brooks Medicine Co., Wm., Russellville, Ark.	Sarsaparilla Compound.....	14.47
Universal Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Stomatone Bitters.....	10.45	United States Medicine & Importing Co., Denver, Colo.	Karlsbader Bitter Wine.....	14.48
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	Nature Remedies.....	10.49	Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Celery Nervine.....	14.54
Gemmer, G., Milwaukee, Wis.	Stomach Bitters.....	10.50	Abbey Co., P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Bitters (Angostura).....	14.59
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	Nature Remedies.....	10.55	Hughes' Bros., Dallas, Tex.	Dr. Hughes' Cordial.....	14.62
O'Donald Drug Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Florida Vegetable Bitters.....	10.58	Dell's Co. The, St. Paul, Minn.	Dell's Stomach Bitters.....	14.65
Pucci, F., Jamaica, Long Island.	Ferro China.....	10.58	Munson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Bockstrucks Cocoa Elixir Compound.....	14.66
Reliance Remedy Co., manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.	Indian Herb Bitters.....	10.63	Stock & Co., E. Kansas City, Mo.	Lebig's Beef, Iron & Wine.....	14.66
National Drug Exchange (Inc.), Birmingham, N. Y.	Planeta Ext. Native Roots.....	10.63	Hughes Bros., Dallas, Tex.	Dr. Hughes' Cordial.....	14.67
Fleury Medicine Co., Dr. F., Springfield, Ill.	Wa-ho Tonic.....	10.80	American Bitter Wine Co., Chicago, Ill.	Wine Zdronia.....	14.68
Burden & Co., R. M., Boston, Mass.	Ferro-China Bios.....	10.82	Bockar Drug Co., New York City	Elixir of Calisaya.....	14.76
Farmacia Cento Citta D'Italia, Boston, Mass.	Ferro-China-Italiano.....	10.89	Lion Drug Corp., Boston, Mass.	Ferro China Leone.....	14.76
Shinn, J. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	Hepatic Tincture.....	10.95	Triner, Jos., Chicago, Ill.	Triner's Elix. Bitter Wine.....	14.76
Hungarian Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Crown Hungarian Stomach Bitters.....	11.11	Maneul, T., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ferro China.....	14.83
Parker Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Red Cross Bitters.....	11.13	Bowin, Wilson & Co., Montreal, Canada.	Vin. St. Michael.....	14.91
Scratchard, E. E., Oneonta, N. Y.	Dandelion Compound.....	11.18	Luce Co., J. C., Maywood, Ill.	Dandelion Cordial.....	14.91
Bowa, P., Waterbury, Conn.	Turf Club Bitters.....	11.19	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.	Beef, Iron & Wine.....	14.91
Stock & Co., East Kansas City, Mo.	Stock's Vegetable Compound.....	11.35	Var-Ne-Sis Co., Lynn, Mass.	Var-Ne-Sis.....	14.91
Heinseman Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	German Stomach Bitters.....	11.37	Smith Pharm. Co., San Antonio, Tex.	Smith's Beef, Wine & Iron.....	14.95
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	Nature Remedies.....	11.40	Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	Kidney Medicine.....	14.97
Eckman Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Eckman's Alterative.....	11.44	Spitz Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Spitz Stomach Bitters.....	15.93
Murray Drug Co.	Blackberry Cordial.....	11.49	Rosendorf & Co., Muskogee, Okla.	Hiawatha Blackberry Cordial.....	15.09
Valley City Pharmacal Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Popular Spring Tonic.....	11.50	Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Hop Bitters.....	15.01
Zehesine Bitters Co., Reamstown, Pa.	Bitters.....	11.50	Simmon's Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Simmon's Squaw Vine Wine.....	15.12
Lookout Mt. Med. Co., Greenville, Tenn.	Laxative Appetizer.....	11.55	Meyer, Dr. J. G., Newport, Ky.	Dandelion Wine.....	15.12
Sumpter, J. T., Bowling Green, Ky.	J. T. Sumpter Nature Remedy.....	11.64	Czyzewski, B. J., Braddock, Pa.	Czyzewski's Bitters.....	15.15
Beggs & Co., C. W., Chicago, Ill.	Wine of Life.....	11.66	Pelosi, M., Philadelphia, Pa.	Ferro China Pelosi.....	15.19
Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York City	E. Z. Laxative Bitters.....	11.69	Wisconsin Pharmacal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Iron Tonic Bitters.....	15.20
K. K. K. Medicine Co., Keokuk, Iowa.	K. K. K. Tonic.....	11.70	Hindu Tonic Co., Chicago, Ill.	Hindu Tonic.....	15.29
DeWitt & Co., E. C., Chicago, Ill.	Kodol Nerve Tonic.....	11.72	Ponds Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Ponds Liver and Kidney Bitters.....	15.29
Valley City Pharmacal Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Puama.....	11.74	Tubb's Medical Co., River Falls, Wis.	Tubb's Orange Bitters.....	15.31
Stock & Co., East Kansas City Mo.	Stock's Kidney and Liver Remedy.....	11.75	Boke, V., Chicago, Ill.	Elixir of Bitter Wine.....	15.36
Beggs Sons & Co., C. E., Chicago, Ill.	Wine of Life.....	11.81	Nyal Co., Detroit, Mich.	Nyal Beef, Iron & Wine.....	15.37
O'Donnell, Jas. O., Washington, D. C.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	11.84	Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.	Pure Extract of Ginger.....	15.39
Weather Head Pharmacy Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.....	11.95	Brunswick Ph. Co., Brunswick, N. J.	Vino-Kolafra.....	15.47
Buck-eye Bitters Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Buck-eye Bitters.....	12.04	Hochstader Co., New York City	Tonic Bitters.....	15.48
Pequa Medicine Co., New York City	Indian Herb Tonic.....	12.17	Warner Safe Remedy Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Warner's Safe Remedy.....	15.52
Kimmerer, G. C., Canajoharie, N. Y.	Glycerine Tonic.....	12.21	Universal Imp. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Zanol.....	15.53
Mayer, Geo., Dr. Wartburg, Tenn.	Restorative Wine Bitters.....	12.28	Waverly Chem. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Iron Tonic.....	15.55
Herba Laboratory, New York City	Herba Ferro China Bitters.....	12.35	Hindu Tonic Co., Chicago, Ill.	Hindu Tonic.....	15.58
Kappel & Co., M. P., Chicago, Ill.	Elderberry Tonic.....	12.38	Thayer & Co. Hy., Boston, Mass.	Tonic Bitters.....	15.65
Lightning Med. Co., Rock Island, Ill.	Muller's Grape Tonic.....	12.39	Harris Co., New York City	Harrisonia.....	15.67
Wright, R. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wright's Blood Purifier.....	12.50	Marshall Med. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Dr. Scotts Blackberry Cordial.....	15.68
Ampt Co., Chas. F., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Ox-O-La.....	12.57	Kirkland & Co., L., Dacatur, Ill.	Beef, Iron & Wine.....	15.69
Pokorny Chem. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Mapcco.....	12.65	Tuna Remedy Co., Nogales, Ariz.	Hanlon's Tuna Lax. Bitters.....	15.70
Mayer, Geo., Dr., Wartburg, Tenn.	Reconstructive Tonic.....	12.65	Lasso Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill.	Bitter Wine.....	15.74
Abbey Co., P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Bitters (Celery Pepsin).....	12.66	Hawkins, Dr., Baldwin, Kansas	Unknown.....	15.79
Walters & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.	System Tonic.....	12.72	Dillingham, F. A., Cincinnati, Ohio	Dillingham Quaker Herb Tonic.....	15.79
Mayer, Geo., Dr., Wartburg, Tenn.	Restorative Wine Bitters.....	12.86	Searle & Hereth Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Aromatic Blackberry Cordial.....	15.80
Furney Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.	Forni's Alpen Kauter.....	12.93	Brooks Med. Co., Wm., Russellville, Ark.	Iron Peptol.....	15.82
Luyties Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	13.01	Lash's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Hill's Horehound Irish Moss.....	15.83
Celro-Kola Co., Portland, Oreg.	Celro-Kola.....	13.07	Rostenkowski, F. W., Tyrone, Pa.	Alps Bitters.....	15.88
Peck Johnson Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Blackberry Cordial.....	13.18	Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Nibol Lax. Bitters.....	15.88
Brooks Med. Co., Wm., Russellville, Ark.	Favorite Prescription.....	13.22	Stern & Co., L., Chicago, Ill.	BeeBee Laxative Bitters.....	16.93
Colville, M. R., Chicago, Ill.	Dandelion Cordial.....	13.30	Larned & Barker Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	Beef Iron and Wine.....	16.09
Parker Brown Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker's Beef, Wine, and Iron.....	13.32	Hans Jenser Co., Chicago, Ill.	Jenser Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	16.01
Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.	Star Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	13.33	Schenck & Co., J. H.	Dr. Schenck's Tonic.....	16.01
Rectanus Co., T., Louisville, Ky.	Rex Celery and Iron Compound.....	13.30	Baltimore Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.	Celery Compound.....	16.05
Jensen Co., Hans, Chicago, Ill.	Jensen Laxative Bitters.....	13.36	Hay Co., H. H., Portland, Me.	Atwood's Bitters.....	16.07
Bockar Drug Co., New York City.	Elixir of Calisaya.....	13.37	Cooper Medical Co., Dayton, Ohio	Tanlac.....	16.07
Crystal Tonic Co., Marshall, Mich.	Crystal Tonic.....	13.38	Triner, Jos., Chicago, Ill.	Triners Elixir of Bitter Wine.....	16.15
Four in One Bitters Co., Pinconning, Mich.	Willis Laxative Bitters.....	13.42	United States Medical & Imp. Co., Denver, Colo.	Molvinum Stomach Bitters.....	16.17
Hazleton Drug Co., Dr., Lamont, Okla.	Dr. Hazleton's Wild Cherry.....	13.52	Gangiano Chemical Co., New York City.	Ferro China-Iron Cinchona Bitters.....	16.11
Ampt Co., Chas. F., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Ox-O-La.....	13.60	Gibson Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Gibson's Beef, Iron and Wine.....	16.20
Donnell Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Alterative Tonic.....	13.61	Lindberg, Roll, Pittsburg, Kans.	Beef, Iron and Wine.....	16.20
Hay Co., H. H., Portland, Me.	Hay's Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	13.64	Reliant Remedy Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Beef, Iron and Wine.....	16.24
Beggs & Co., C. W., Chicago, Ill.	Vino Vitae.....	13.65	Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Rex Horehound Tolu.....	16.24
Var-Ne-Sis Co., Lynn, Mass.	Var-Ne-Sis.....	13.70	Berner Co., Ferro China, New York City.	Ferro China Berner.....	16.29
Marshall Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Blackberry and Ginger Cordial.....	13.71	Kashara Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Kashara Tonic.....	16.30
Jarvis Blackberry Co., Chicago, Ill.	Jarvis Blackberry Cordial.....	13.82	Brooks Med. Co., Wm., Russellville, Ark.	Bean's Foot Compound.....	16.36
Zoeller Medicine Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Zoeller's Stomach Bitters.....	13.84	Manlic G. T., Philadelphia, Pa.	Ferro China Tito Manlic.....	16.38
			Prune Bitters Co., Seattle, Wash.	Prune Laxative Bitters.....	16.41
			Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	16.43
			Zoeller Med. Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Zoellers Stomach Bitters.....	16.44
			Furno, M., Chicago, Ill.	Ferro China Composto.....	16.45
			Persons, Mrs. Joe, Kittrell, N. C.	Mrs. Joe Persons Remedy.....	16.46
			Texas Drug Co., Dallas, Tex.	Blackberry Cordial.....	16.48
			Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	16.48
			Cubicciotti, D., Philadelphia, Pa.	Elixa Chincona Ferro.....	16.49

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.	Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
Milburn & Co., Baltimore	Schroeder's German Bitters	16.53	Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.	Clintonia Bitter Wine	18.49
Altmaier & Co., F. C., Chicago, Ill.	Vigo Bitters	16.61	Polithania Wine & Bitter Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Wild Cherry Bitters	18.40
O'Grady, J. H., Chicago, Ill.	O'Grady's Stomach Bitters	16.61	Rotts, J. W., Buffalo, N. Y.	John Rotts Bitters	18.40
Warner, Wm. R., St. Louis, Mo.	Tuno Sunbal Cordial	16.63	Stearns & Co., Fred, Detroit, Mich.	Iron Tonic Bitters	18.41
Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Wise's Wine of Hydrastis	16.64	Mountain Grove Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Mountain Grove Compound	18.42
DeFree Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.	San Tax Beef, Iron and Wine	16.69	Leonard Ph. Drug Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.	Beef, Iron and Wine	18.43
Triner, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.	American Elixir of Bitter Wine	16.75	Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.44
Sawarce, K. & Co., Boston, Mass.	St. John's Curative Wine	16.82	Leonard Ph. Drug Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.	Beef, Iron and Wine	18.44
Polithania Wine & Bitters Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Polathania Elixir Bitter Wine	16.84	Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	18.46
Lambach, T. F., New York City	Lambach's Blackberry Cordial	16.86	Acker Chem. Co., Dr., Salem, Ala.	Tu-Ber-Ku	18.55
Luck, Mrs. J. O., Maywood, Ill.	Dandelion Cordial	16.89	Lyons Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Lyons's Stomach Bitters	18.58
Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Wine of Pomelo	16.92	Burnham & Co., E. S., New York City	Burnham's Beef, Wine and Iron	18.60
Beef, Iron and Wine	Beef, Iron and Wine	16.94	Leonard Ph. Drug Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.	Beef, Wine, and Iron	18.60
Cubicciotti, D., Philadelphia, Pa.	Ferro China Cubicciotti	16.99	Burnham & Co., E. S., New York City	Burnham's Beef, Wine and Iron	18.70
Saginaw Medical Co., Saginaw, Mich.	Ren-Car-Ta	17.02	Carter, Carter & Meigs Co., Boston, Mass.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	18.70
Maltine Manufacturing Co., New York City	Maltine	17.04	Fabriani's Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.	Marsala Chinato	18.70
Eridanea & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ferro China Eridania	17.07	Jones Bros. Merc. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Tonic Bitters	18.70
Kobolo Medical Co., Chicago, Ill.	Kobolo Great Stomach Remedy	17.07	Walker Tonic Co., Paducah, Ky.	Walker's Tonic	18.72
Interstate Commerce Co., Richmond, Va.	Iron Tonic Bitters	17.10	Mark & Co., R., Milwaukee, Wis.	Mark's Stomach Bitters	18.77
Lippi, Andrew F., Philadelphia, Pa.	Ferro China Lippi	17.10	New York & London Drug Co.	Nyals's Dyspepsia Remedy	18.77
Abbey Co., P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Bitters (Finaflavora)	17.12	Webster Chem. Co., St. Paul, Minn.	Columbia Stom. Bitters	18.78
Lincoln Co., C. L., Little Rock, Ark.	Brown's Iron Tonic	17.12	Sharp & Dohne, Baltimore, Md.	Native Herb Bitters	18.78
Selwa & Co., S. W., Detroit, Mich.	Uncle Sam's Stomach Bitters	17.15	Kalamazoo Ph. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Ferro-China Lippi	18.80
Crew Drug Co., H. W., Chico, Cal.	Port Wine and Iron	17.17	Dow Pharmacy Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Celery Bitters	18.82
Columbia Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.	Ferro-China Ares	17.18	Caldwell, Sweet & Co., Bangor, Me.	Rock, Rye, and Wild Cherry	18.84
Rochester Distilling Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Kratos Wine Bitters	17.25	Lash, T. M., Sacramento, Cal.	Sweet's Beef, Iron, and Wine	18.85
Struzyski Bros., Chicago, Ill.	Lekko Stomach Bitters	17.25	Walker, W. & H., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Web's A No. 1 Tonic	18.86
Manola Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Manola	17.31	DeSoto Chem. Co., Fort Ogden, Fla.	Walker's Beef, Iron, and Wine	18.87
Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Wise's Elix. Kola-Nuces	17.32	Yough Chem. Co., Connellsville, Pa.	DeSoto Indigestion Remedy	18.87
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	17.33	Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger and Capsicum	18.87
Dyke Drug Co., New York City	Iron Tonic Bitters	17.34	Manlio, G. T., Philadelphia, Pa.	Rex Bitters	18.89
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	17.34	American Druggist's Syndicate, New York, N. Y.	Ferro-China Manlio	18.90
Parker Blake Co., New Orleans, La.	Beef, iron, and wine	17.42	Berner Co., Ferro-China, New York, N. Y.	Iron Tonic Bitters	18.90
Stearns & Co., Fred, Detroit, Mich.	Pep Tonic Bitters	17.43	James Co., J. W., Wheeling, W. Va.	Ferro-China Berner	18.92
Manola Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Manola	17.44	Berkstorm & Co., C. O. F., Chicago, Ill.	Essence of Ginger	18.92
Chapman Drug Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	Cherry Wine Tonic	17.48	Strnes & Co., Fred., Detroit, Mich.	Himmialia Tonic	18.92
Watkins Medical Co., J. R., Winona, Minn.	Watkins Female Remedy	17.50	Metzner, B.	Nyals Iron Tonic Bitters	18.95
Hartshorn & Sons, Dr.	Dr. Hartshorn's Jaundell Bitters	17.50	Parisek Co., E., Chicago, Ill.	Tuscorora Stomach Bitters	19.96
Myers & Co., E. A., Buffalo, N. Y.	Myers American Stomach Bitters	17.51	Parker-Blake Co., New Orleans, La.	Cross Bitter Wine Cordial	18.96
Mancusi, T., Hoboken, N. J.	Ferro China Composts	17.52	Anania Co., Boston, Mass.	Rescent Tonic Bitters	18.96
Cooper Medical Co., Dayton, Ohio	Tanlac	17.53	Universal Pharmacy Co., Chicago, Ill.	Ferro-China Anania	18.98
Maltine Mfg. Co., New York City	Maltine	17.56	Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York City	Kola-Kina Wine	18.99
Rothrock, F. W., Tyrone, Pa.	Rothrock Horke wine	17.56	Baltimore Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.	Carmeliter Ginger Remedy	19.01
Rothrock, F. W., Tyrone, Pa.	Rothrock Bitter Wine	17.59	Agard, John, Chicago, Ill.	Sharp's Tonic Bitters	19.02
Cropper Co., F., Chicago, Ill.	Cascara	17.65	Ferger's Occidental Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind.	Old Psttuss Elixir	19.08
Stuart Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Stuart's Buchu Juniper	17.65	Dreyfus, Well & Co., Paducah, Ky.	Ferger's Glycerated Rock and Rye	19.11
Scheuer & Co., J. B., Chicago, Ill.	Bitter Wine	17.67	Jessup, A. C. Hans, Diagonal, Iowa.	Walker's Tonic	19.12
Terry Taylor Drug Co., Norfolk, Va.	Plantation Bitters	17.67	Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.	Dr. Gallins Herb Tonic	19.14
Mancusi, T., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ferro China	17.67	Magador Aromatic Bitters Co.	S. B. C. Wildcherry Tonic	19.14
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	17.75	Hale, Justis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Magador Bitters	19.16
Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.	Pannonia Bitters	17.82	Galeo Chem. Co., New York City	Elixir Calsaya Bark	19.22
Geroges, A., Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	17.85	Leonard, Ph., Drug Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.	Elixir Ferro China	19.24
Pinkham Medical Co., Lydia E., Lynn, Mass.	Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	17.86	Chinell Co., Somerville, Mass.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	19.27
Rennick Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	17.88	McCarrison, O. S., Union, Me.	Poland Bitters	19.29
Aker Pharmacy Co., Dr., Selma, Ala.	Tu-Ber-Ku	17.90	Winegarden, Dr. D., Hann, Okla.	Golden Seal	19.30
Hale, Justis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Bitter Wine of Iron	17.91	Dyke Drug Co., New York City	Stomach Bitters	19.32
Los Angeles Pharmaceutical Co.	Narton	17.92	Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.	Iron Tonic Bitters	19.33
Tucker Building Pharmacy, Raleigh, N. C.	Peruna	17.92	Burnham & Co., H., New York City	Telinko Bitter Wine	19.37
Maltine Manufacturing Co., New York City	Neoferrum	17.95	Leonard, Ph., Drug Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.	Burnham's Beef, Iron, and Wine	19.38
Dow Pharmacy Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Beef, Iron and Wine	17.98	Kobolo Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	19.38
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.00	Bitter Apple Bitters Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.	Kobolo Tonic Stomach Bitters	19.39
Wisconsin Pharmacal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Beef, Iron and Wine	18.00	Giacopetti, G., Philadelphia, Pa.	Dozier's Apple Bitters	19.41
Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich.	Extract of Blackberry	18.01	Traudt, F. J., St. Louis, Mo.	Ferro China Giacopetti	19.44
Pullen-Rochardson Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Robinson's System Elixir	18.04	Carter, Carter & Meigs, Boston, Mass.	Traudt's Bitters	19.44
King Solomon's Bitters Co., Seattle, Wash.	King Solomon Stomach Bitters	18.09	Lambert & Lomar Pharmacal	Beef, Iron, and Wine	19.47
Sporer & Co., J. G., Toledo, Ohio	Sporrer's Health Bitter	18.09	Lash's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron, and Wine	19.48
Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Beef, Iron and Wine	18.10	Ingram, F. F., Detroit, Mich.	Sokol Elixir of Bitter Wine	19.48
Gordon & Dilworth, New York City	Blackberry Cordial	18.10	Lairobe Remedy Co., Lairobe, Pa.	Malt, Iron, and Wine	19.50
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.10	Gibson, Howell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Bitters (Maeca)	19.51
Peck Johnson Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Elixir Gentian	18.12	Gibson's Beef, Wine, and Iron	Ferro China Bitter	19.52
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Elixir of Bitter Wine	18.12	Webster Co., Wm. A., Memphis, Tenn.	Elixir Alimentary	19.53
Lash, T. M., Sacramento, Cal.	Web's A No. 1 Tonic	18.17	Kobolo Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Kobolo Tonic Stomach Bitters	19.58
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.18	Miller-Addison Co., Dayton, Ohio	Vin Hepatica	19.62
Bowe, P. L., Waterbury, Conn.	Bowe's Bitters	18.23	Vincenti, G. R., Baltimore	3 in 1 Tonic	19.64
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.23	Kobolo Medical Co., Chicago	Kobolo Tonic Stomach Bitters	19.65
do	do	18.23	Ortenstein, Harry, Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron and Wine	19.65
Rigand & Chapeteaut Laboratory, New York City	Vin de Chapeteaut	18.23	Sutherland Medical Co., Paducah, Ky.	Walker's Tonic	19.65
Friedecker Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.	Soma Celery Nervine	18.23	Cash Drug Co., Pittsburg, Kans.	Beef, Iron and Wine	19.71
Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio	Peruna	18.25	Herba Laboratory, New York City	Herba Ferro China Bitters	19.72
do	do	18.27	King Solomon's Bitters Co., Seattle, Wash.	King Solomon's Stomach Bitters	19.74
Dillingham, F. A., Cincinnati, Ohio	Dillingham's Plant Juice	18.30	Home & Co., Geo., Chicago, Ill.	Bracer Bitters	19.75
Coleman & Co., Norwich, Conn.	Win Carnis	18.30	Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Rex Horehound Tonic	19.76
Dyke Drug Co., New York City	Iron Tonic Bitter	18.31	Walthers Ribertson Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Walthers Peptonized Port	19.80
Atlantic Wine & Bottling Co., Boston, Mass.	Ferro China Italia	18.34	People's Chemical Co., Providence, R. I.	Beef, Iron and Wine	19.81
Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York City	Carmeliter Ginger Cordial	18.35	Montanaro, L., New Haven, Conn.	Ferro China	19.82
Manola Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Manola	18.36	Tona Vita Medical Co., Dayton, Ohio.	Tona Vita	19.82
Douglas Medical Co., Arlington, Tenn.	Douglas Wine Tonic	18.40	Price C. H. & J., Salem, Mass.	Farrated Hygienic Wine	19.82

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.	Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
Pearson Cut Price Drug Co., Indianapolis.	Royal Rock & Rya Mixture.....	19.85	Uppjohn Co., New York City.....	Elixir Calisaya Bark.....	22.22
Chattanooga Medical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Wine of Cardui.....	19.86	Heimsoth & Co., J. F., Chicago, Ill.....	Dr. Wonn's Gesundheit Bitters.....	22.36
Dandy Brazer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dandy Brazer.....	19.86	Sloat Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.....	Sloat's Vegetable Bitters.....	22.44
Borale, Michael, Oliphant, Pa.....	Horke Vine Bittermine.....	19.86	Burkstrom & Co., C. O. F., Chicago, Ill.....	Himalia Tonic.....	22.53
Commercial Wines & Bottling Co., Boston, Mass.....	Ferro China Spad.....	19.88	Bliss & Co., H. A., Salem, Mass.....	Jamaica Ginger.....	22.54
Lopez Remedy Co., Wichita, Kans.....	Lopez.....	19.65	Hartwig, Dr. Theo., Grafton, Wis.....	Dr. Hartwig's Stomach Bitters.....	22.60
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Rex Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	19.96	Karles Med. Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	German Stomach Bitters (Karles).....	22.62
Virgilus V. De, Philadelphia.....	Ferro China de Virgilus.....	19.98	Castelland, P. S., Norwalk, Conn.....	Amaretto Blood Tonic.....	22.82
Simmons Medical Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Simmons Squaw Vine Wine.....	19.99	Iroquois Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Laxative Bitters.....	22.83
Marks & Co., R., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Marks Bitters.....	20.00	United Drug Co., Boston, Mass.....	Rehall Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	23.00
Webster Chemical Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	Columbian Stomach Bitters.....	19.98	Polithania Wine & Bitters Co., Kansas City.....	De Kiper Celebrated Stomach Bitters.....	23.13
Citro & Co., G., Hoboken, N. J.....	Ferro China Citro.....	20.02	Cook, Everett & Pennell, Portland, Me.....	Coca Wine.....	23.32
Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.....	Kobolo Tonic.....	20.02	Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York City.....	Carmeliter Bitters.....	23.40
Muir & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Beef, Iron & Wine.....	20.05	Chapman Drug Co., Knoxville, Tenn.....	Native Herb Bitters.....	23.40
Armstrong, C. W., Calistoga, Cal.....	Port Wine and Iron.....	20.12	Stoekers, E., Detroit, Mich.....	Tonic Bitters.....	23.43
Lash's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	California Bitters.....	20.13	Capdan's May Drug Co., New Orleans.....	Capdan's Alimentary Elixir.....	23.55
Approved Formula Co., Dayton, Ohio.....	Tona Vita.....	20.21	Lobin Dist. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Vermuth Stomach Bitters.....	23.63
Bundle Limited, London, England.....	Bundles Meat Port.....	20.22	Harter Med. Co., Dr., Dayton, Ohio.....	Wild Cherry Bitters.....	23.73
Triner, Jos., Chicago, Ill.....	Angelica Bitter Tonic.....	20.25	Perkins Co., J. W., Portland, Me.....	Beef, Iron and Wine.....	23.91
Jones Medical Co., Springfield, Mo.....	Old Virginia Stomach Bitters.....	20.26	Ave. Chem. Laboratory, Providence, R. I.....	Ferro China.....	23.92
Harter Medical Co., Dr., Dayton, Ohio.....	Dr. Harter's Bitters.....	20.28	Parker Blake Co., New Orleans, La.....	Johnsons Cherry Elixir.....	23.91
Bloodline Corporation Co., Boston, Mass.....	Bloodline.....	20.29	Schuster Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Schusters Bitters with Pepsin.....	24.04
Mountain Herb Medical Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Rheumatic Compound.....	20.29	Peter-Neat Richardson Co., Louisville, Ky.....	Kentucky Tonic Bitters.....	24.05
Baltrena, Peter I., Chicago, Ill.....	Salutaras Stomach Bitters.....	20.30	Chemical Indus. Co., Providence, R. I.....	Ferro China de Angelis.....	24.01
Eddy & Co., C. H., Brattleboro, Vt.....	Bitters Wautasiquid.....	20.30	Chapman Drug Co., Knoxville, Tenn.....	Native Herb Bitters.....	24.15
Empire Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Simpson's Stomach Bitters.....	20.35	Schaap & Sons Drug Co., J., Fort Smith, Ark.....	Scott's Blackberry Tonic and Ginger.....	24.13
Lillybeck Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.....	Tamerina.....	20.37	Blotto, Vitorrio, New York City.....	Ferro China.....	24.13
Paquin, Leon, Bidderford, Me.....	Medicated Wine.....	20.37	Chem. Industrial Co., Providence, R. I.....	Ferro China de Angelis.....	24.20
Homewood Pharmacal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Todd's Tonic.....	20.38	Farmer's Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ky.....	Eureka Tonic.....	24.21
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.....	Puroloa Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	20.40	Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, Cal.....	Excelsior Stomach Bitters.....	24.24
Old Veteran's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Veteran Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	20.41	Harts & Bahnsen Co., Rock Island, Ill.....	Beef, Iron; and Wine.....	24.25
Walsh, Dr. Thos. M., Kansas City, Mo.....	Habaemus.....	20.41	Heller & Co., E., New York City.....	Ferro China Bitters.....	24.30
Wilkinson & Co., Keokuk, Iowa.....	Cincho Ferris Elixir.....	20.45	Monticelli, N., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Ferro China Monticelli.....	24.41
Cook, Everett & Pennell, Portland, Me.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	20.51	American Drug Co., Boston, Mass.....	Ferro China Italiano.....	24.42
Direct Sales Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	20.53	Blumauer Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.....	Puroloa Stomach Bitters.....	24.42
Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Kill-A-Kol.....	20.55	Calabrese, Jos., Pittsburg, Pa.....	Ferro China Trionfo.....	24.45
Matalone, G., Chicago, Ill.....	Ferro China Derma.....	20.68	Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.....	Colombo Tonic Bitters.....	24.45
Prickly Ash Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Prickly Ash Bitters.....	20.69	Marks & Co., R., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Marks Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	24.49
Morley Bros., St. Louis, Mo.....	Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial.....	20.74	Benkert, Fred, Syracuse, N. Y.....	Benkert Bitters.....	24.55
Wilson Mfg. Co., Sacramento, Cal.....	High Grade Bitters.....	20.75	Lenz, O. F., Petersburg, Ill.....	Bitters.....	24.53
Zion Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Zion Stomach Bitters.....	20.75	Bavarian Laboratory, St. Louis, Mo.....	Rheinstein Stomach Bitters.....	24.60
Pfeiffer Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Three Star Peruvian Tonic Compound.....	20.81	Bauer Dist. & Imp Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Laxative Bitters.....	24.83
Lasso Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Lasso Bitters.....	20.83	Ricca, T. A., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Reffo China Ricca.....	24.83
Interstate Commerce Co., Richmond, Va.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	20.83	Norton, J. J., Ellicott, Md.....	Elixir Calisaya.....	24.82
Brooks Med. Co., Wm., Russellville, Ark.....	Nervine: Ko-Ca-Ama.....	20.85	Hostetter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Hostetter's Bitters.....	24.84
Mitchell & Co., Providence, R. I.....	Liverine.....	20.85	Jayne & Son, Dr. D., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jayne's Alternative.....	24.86
Lyons Bitters Co., New Haven, Conn.....	Bentrovato Blood Bitters.....	20.89	Lambach, Thos. F., New York, N. Y.....	Lambach's Blood and Nerve Tonic.....	24.88
Carmeliter Bitters Co., N. Y.....	Carmeliter Bitters.....	20.94	Chapman Drug Co., Knoxville, Tenn.....	Native Herb Bitters.....	24.93
Montana Herb Co., Butte, Mont.....	Montreal Bitters.....	20.97	Riley Drug Co., Florence, S. C.....	Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy.....	25.03
Cook, Everett & Pennell, Portland, Me.....	Ginger, Wine, and Pepsin.....	20.99	Logan Drug & Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Colburg Stomach Bitters.....	25.03
Burkstrom & Co., C. O. F., Chicago.....	Himalia Tonic.....	21.05	Rocky Mt. Sage Tonic Co., Denver, Colo.....	Sa-go-la.....	25.02
Schuster Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Euclid Lax, Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	21.08	Volpe, G. R., New Haven, Conn.....	Ferro China.....	25.02
American Drug Store, New Orleans, La.....	American Stomach Bitters.....	21.09	Burnham & Co., E. S., New York City.....	Burnham's Beef Iron and Wine.....	25.05
Bartel Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Wine of Calisaya Compound.....	21.09	Hostetter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Hostetter's Bitters.....	25.12
Carsow Co., R. B., San Antonio, Tex.....	Carsow's Tonic Compound.....	21.10	Tampico, Tony, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	Ferro China Spad.....	25.34
Carter Med. Co., N. Y.....	Liver Bitters.....	21.10	Severa, W. F., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Severa's Rheumatic Remedy.....	25.45
Ponds Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Ponds Rock and Rye.....	21.10	Marchesini Bros., New York City.....	Ferro China Marbro.....	25.52
Boerick & Runyon, San Francisco, Cal.....	C. C. C. Tonic.....	21.11	Peck Johnson Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Beef, Iron and Wine.....	25.51
Bramlett & Sons, Oxford, Miss.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	21.12	Sommer's Med. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.....	Sommer's Rheumatic Bitters.....	25.55
Joughe Hotel & Restaurant Co., De Chicago, Ill.....	De Joughe Appetizer.....	21.13	Steinhardt Bros. & Co., New York City.....	Ferro China Vitanora.....	25.67
Kneipp's Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Father Kneipp's Vegetable Bitters.....	21.38	Rural Home Chem. Co., Welsboro, Pa.....	Ginseng.....	25.75
Koenigsberger, M., Kansas City, Mo.....	Humbolt Stomach Bitters.....	21.36	Premium Chem. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.....	Lang Stomach Bitters.....	25.79
Walker Tonic Co., Paducah, Ky.....	Zig-Zag.....	21.41	Heimsoth & Co., J. D., Chicago, Ill.....	Dr. Wonne's Gesundheit Bitters.....	25.83
Watkins Med. Co., J. R., Winona, Minn.....	Sarsaparilla.....	21.42	Niggemann, Albert, St. Louis, Mo.....	Niggemann's Black Tonic.....	25.83
Ingram, F. F., Detroit, Mich.....	Vin Koelco.....	21.45	Mazzoni, B., Chicago, Ill.....	Rosolio.....	25.91
Walker Tonic Co., Paducah, Ky.....	Ho-Ki Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	21.46	Fassbender, Paul F., Detroit, Mich.....	Peter Paul Stomach Bitters.....	26.19
Koehler & Hinrichs, St. Paul, Minn.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	21.50	Schaeff Dist. Co., L. & A., St. Louis, Mo.....	Royal Pepsin Stomach Bitters.....	26.42
Benson Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Plantation Bitters.....	21.50	Kuervers, Geo., Granite City, Ill.....	German Stomach Bitters.....	26.45
Hornick Hess & Moore, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Dandelion Tonic.....	21.50	Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Pond's Ginger Brandy.....	26.60
Marshall Med. Co., Kansas City, Mo.....	Beef, Iron, and Wine.....	21.55	Steinhardt Bros. & Co., New York City.....	Woodbury Brand Bitters.....	26.72
H. E. Zimmer, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Aromatic Stomach Bitters.....	21.57	Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.....	S. B. C. Ginger & Brandy Comp.....	26.83
Pfeiffer Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Tokay.....	21.67	Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco.....	Excelsior Stomach Bitters.....	26.88
Burger & Erdeky, Chicago, Ill.....	Douglas Wine Tonic.....	21.70	Sanguine Nerve Remedy Co.....	Sanguine Nerve Remedy.....	26.97
Douglas Med. Co., Arlington, Tenn.....	Golden Glow Tonic.....	21.70	Iroquois Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Vito Wild Cherry Bitters.....	27.12
Golden Glow Med. Co., Joplin, Mo.....	Veteran Kidney and Liver Bitters.....	21.77	Triner, Jos., Chicago, Ill.....	Triner's Angelica Tonic.....	27.14
Old Veteran Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Sulphur Bitters.....	21.79	Ricca, A., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Ferro China Ricca.....	27.22
Ordway & Co., A. P., Oklahoma City, Okla.....	Ferro China Michelotti.....	21.85	Stearns & Co., Fred, Detroit, Mich.....	Stearns' Stomach Bitters.....	27.31
Michelotti, V., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Bitters.....	21.87	Stewart & Co., D., Indianapolis, Ind.....	Arbaugh's Newport Bitters.....	27.32
Atlantic Vineyard & Wine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Celery Extract.....	21.95	Lash's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Horners Cal. Ginger Brandy.....	27.52
Abbey Co., P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Scotts Blackberry Tonic Ginger.....	21.98	Kalamazoo Pharmacal Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Bitters (Augustora).....	27.55
Schaap & Sons Drug Co., J., Fort Smith, Ark.....	Ferro China Lippi.....	22.00	Schein, S. B., St. Paul, Minn.....	Simons Aromatic Stomach Bitters.....	27.61
Lippi, Andrew F., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Stomach and Kidney Medicine.....	22.00	Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Milburn's Cocktail Bitters.....	27.62
Stecher, Geo., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Rheinstrom's Stomach Bitters.....	22.03	Logan Drug & Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Colburg Stomach Bitters.....	27.64
Stauben County Wine Co., Chicago.....	Metcalf Ridzin Wine.....	22.07	Ricca, F. W., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Ferro China Ricca.....	27.65
Metcalf Co., T., Boston, Mass.....	Kobolo Tonic Stomach Bitters.....	22.20	American Cordial & Dist. Co., San Francisco, Cal.....	Vino Vitae.....	27.67
Kobolo Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.....			Burnett, A. E., Whitwell, Tenn.....	Medicinal Preparation.....	27.98
			Webster Co., H., New York City.....	Orange Bitters.....	28.09
			Hair, H. S., Osborne, N. C.....	Medicine.....	28.13
			Manol Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Ferro China Sausone.....	28.20

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
Berg Med. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Berg's Hawkeye Bitters.	28.28
O'Donnell, Jas. O., Washington, D. C.	Beef, Iron and Wine.	28.28
Muir & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Rye, Rock Candy, and Tulu.	28.45
O'Donnell, Jas. O., Washington, D. C.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.	28.46
Wyeo Sang Tonic Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Wai Sang Tonic.	28.52
British Drug Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	New Tonic Bitters.	28.58
Volpe, G. R., New Haven, Conn.	Ferro China.	28.87
Schloemer & Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.	Der Doktor Bitters.	28.90
Schloemer & Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.	Herb and Root Bitters.	28.98
Italian American Liquor Mfg. Co., New York City.	Ferro China Salus.	29.06
Chamberlain Med. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Dr. Van Hoff's.	29.18
International Pharmacy Co., Chicago, Ill.	Dalmatian Bitters.	29.18
Iroquois Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Wild Cherry Bitters.	29.29
Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.	Ft. Henry Ginger Comp.	29.29
Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.	Mexican Bitters.	29.40
I. X. L. Chem. Co., Chicago, Ill.	I. X. L. Bitters.	29.82
Coover & Shreve, Jackson, Ill.	Wine Bitters.	29.87
Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Rex Ginger Brandy.	30.05
Wabersky, Alex J., Chicago, Ill.	Magan Bitters.	30.08
Mountain Herb Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Rheumatic Compound.	30.11
Pinus Med. Co., Monticello, Ill.	Traxo.	30.23
Colburn Birks & Co.	Rock Candy Cordial.	30.31
Des Moines Pharmaceutical Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Peruvian Tonic and Systematizer.	30.54
Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.	S. B. C. Essence Peppermint.	30.63
Christopher Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Dr. Christopher Bitters.	30.65
Goodrich & Jenning.	Hoff's Vitalizer.	30.73
Levy & Son, Rock Island, Ill.	Wiener Bitters.	30.90
Lincoln Drug Co., Lincoln, Nebr.	Mexican Stomach Bitters.	30.85
Bass Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rock and Rye.	31.00
Schein, S. B., St. Paul, Minn.	Simons Aromatic Stom. Bitts.	31.12
Pilla, John, Waterbury, Conn.	Ferro China.	31.15
Katamo Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Ka-Ta-Mo.	31.26
Harter Med. Co., Dr., Dayton, Ohio.	Wild Cherry Bitters.	31.55
Koehler Bros., New York City.	Koehler's Stom. Bitters.	31.59
British Drug Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Beef, Iron, and Wine.	31.71
Saxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Chicago, Ill.	Allen's Restorative Tonic.	31.80
Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.	Kennedys East India Bits.	31.81
Lange Bros., New York City.	Ferro China di Carlo.	32.10
Mellin Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Tengaline.	32.41
Johnstown Chem. Co., Johnstown, Pa.	Calto Bitter Wine.	32.49
Hays City Drug Store, Hays, Kans.	Henns Antibilious Comp.	32.64
Eagle Med. Co., Boone, Iowa.	Curew.	32.65
Bolin, P. J.	Cardinal Stomach Bitters.	32.78
Stewart Bros. Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Dr. Stewart's Tonic Bitters.	33.17
Carlisi & Co., C., New York City.	Ferro China Carlisi Bitters.	33.22
Monheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Red Jacket Bitters.	33.24
Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.	Carpathian Herb Bitters.	33.32
Blumauer, Frank, Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.	Stomach Bitters.	33.30
Cauffman & Co., Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	Cauffman's Ginger Brandy.	33.20
Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Richards Tonic Bitters.	33.34
Harts & Bahnen Co., Rock Island, Ill.	Black Hawk Bitters.	33.37
Iowa Drug Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Eureka Stom. Bitters.	33.56
Adams & Co., New York City.	Stomach Bitters.	33.63
Lutz, C. M.	Lutz's Bitters.	33.76
Bindley & Co., E. H., Terre Haute, Ind.	Dandelion Bitters.	33.85
Drake & Co., P. H., New York City.	Plantation Bitters.	33.92
Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.	Peruvian Bitters.	33.95
McPike Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Xantoco.	34.07
Field, Son & Co., Imp., London.	Pale Orange Bitters.	34.11
International Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.	Dalmatian Bitters.	34.12
Conblein Bros., G. F., New York City.	Calisaya Bitters.	34.18
Carlisi & Co., New York City.	Fernet Carlisi Bitters.	33.32
Bass Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apricot.	34.32
Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis.	Kernel Stomach Bitters.	34.44
Clark Woodward Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.	Beechem's Bitters.	34.49
Jacquin, Chas., New York City.	Graham's Brand Orange Bits.	34.50
Toucher & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Maagen Bitters.	34.64
Jensen Co., Hns, Chicago, Ill.	Old Country Bitters.	34.65
Anganer Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.	Anganer Bitters.	34.85
Stewart Bros. Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Dr. Stewart's Tonic Bitters.	34.87
Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Richards Tonic Bitters.	35.07
Brown Drug Store, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Kidniwell.	35.11
Harts & Bahnen Co., Rock Island, Ill.	Black Hawk Bitters.	35.12
Jung & Co., L. E., New Orleans, La.	Pecheand's Bitter Wine Cordial.	35.37
Do.	Columbo Peptic Bitters.	35.46
Doty, Dr. A. H., St. Paul, Minn.	Bon Campo Bitters.	35.84
Palmer, J. C., Fruitland, Md.	Palmer's Magic Herb Medicina.	35.90
Koehler & Hinrichs, St. Paul, Minn.	Red Star Stomach Bitters.	36.02
Kahn Bros., New York City.	Kahn's Iron and Malt Whiskey.	36.12
West Drug Store, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Rock, Rye, Glycerine, and Tolu.	36.14
Rectanus Co., T., Louisville, Ky.	Rock, Rye, Glycerine, Wild Cherry.	36.15
Hurton, Barney, Granville, Pa.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	36.17
Marotte & Lafor, Utica, N. Y.	Ferro China Ideal.	36.44
Howell & Co., H. B., New Orleans, La.	Planters' Bitters.	36.54
Storjink, J. J., Donora, Pa.	Jamaica Ginger.	36.96
Kuervers, Geo., Granite City, Ill.	Boonkamp Maag-Bitters.	37.00
Ebrey Chemical Works, New York City.	Anticalcurea Ebrey.	37.37
Mountain Herb Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Mountain Herb Compound.	37.69

Manufacturer.	Name of medicine.	Alcohol by volume.
Munson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Bockstruck's Cocoa Elixir Compound.	37.87
Miller & Co., Frank.	Stomach Bitters.	37.87
Kennedy & Co., Donald, Roxbury, Mass.	Kennedy's Medical Discovery.	37.87
Washington Chemical Co., Washington, Pa.	Jamaica Ginger.	38.16
Sherman & McConnell Drug Store, Omaha, Nebr.	Compound Mixture.	38.55
Landshutt, Jos., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Karlsbader Stomach Bitters.	38.73
Didier, J. A., Binghamton, N. Y.	Didier's Bitters.	39.02
Yough Chemical Co., Connellsville, Pa.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	39.53
Picon, G. Imp.	American Picon Bitters.	39.55
Goodhart-Hartmann Co., Chicago, Ill.	Bitters.	39.93
Didier, J. A., Binghamton, N. Y.	Didier's Bitters.	40.05
Witte, John H., Burlington, Iowa.	Excelsior Stomach Bitters.	40.21
Wilson Mfg. Co., Sacramento, Cal.	Orange Bitters.	40.49
Yough Chem. Co., Connellsville, Pa.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	40.81
Gutlier & Co., Victor, N. Y.	Jamaica Type Ginger Drop Compound.	40.91
Reed Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.	Dr. Blair's Celery and Clamouille Bitters.	41.17
Boker, J. G. & K., New York City.	Stomach Bitters.	41.33
Hiscox & Co., New York City.	Parker's Tonic.	42.09
Standard Bottling Co., Denver, Colo.	Extrait de Gindembre.	42.26
Rogg Co., Chas. W., Des Moines, Iowa.	Rogg's Rock Rye Tolu and Glycerine.	42.33
Boker, J. G. & J., New York City.	Stomach Bitters.	42.84
Krummel, Henry, New York, N. Y.	Krummel's Boonkamp Maag-Bitters.	42.97
Abbey Co., P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Loring's Celery Extract.	43.46
Western Wholesale Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	Clarkson Beef and Malt Tonic.	43.83
Columbia Drug Co., Columbia, S. C.	Buchu Gin and Juniper.	44.31
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.	Parker's Ginger Tonic.	44.83
Colombo Elixir Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Colombo Elixir.	45.05
Pike Drug Co., M., Kansas City, Mo.	Peruvian Strengthening Elixir.	45.05
Leventhal, S., Cleveland, Ohio.	Litthauer Stomach Bitters.	45.22
Gutlier & Co., Victor, New York City.	Peppermint Drop Compound.	45.28
Calway Chem. Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Rheumatic Remedy.	45.23
Schwabacker Bros. & Co., Seattle, Wash.	Jamaica Ginger.	45.00
Yough Chem. Co., Connellsville, Pa.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	45.03
Grandolfi & Co., L., New York City.	do.	45.41
Yough Chem. Co., Connellsville, Pa.	Fernet Branca Bitters.	46.69
Luttes Bros., New York, N. Y.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	46.91
Folger & Sons, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Underberg Boonkamp Maag-Bitters.	50.33
Schaap & Sons Drug Co., J., Fort Smith, Ark.	Folger's Aromatic Bitters.	51.83
Puzello Lucearo & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Schaaf Jamaica Ginger.	52.20
Hale, Justis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Anisone.	53.53
Stauben County Wine Co., Chicago, Ill.	Stoughton Bitters.	59.41
Washington Chem. Co., Washington, Pa.	Stauben Celery Bitters.	53.48
Haenfermann, L. G., Philadelphia, Pa.	Jamaica Ginger.	64.83
Hollander Bros. Drug Co., Braddock, Pa.	Extract of Herbs and Roots.	66.19
Uranlek, Geo., Donovan, Pa.	Jamaica Ginger.	66.95
Hinkley Bone Liniment, Saginaw, Mich.	Essence of Jamaica Ginger.	70.70
Washington Chem. Co., Washington, Pa.	Hinkley's Bone Liniment.	87.00
Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst., Salt Lake City, Utah.	Jamaica Ginger.	91.23
Puritan Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.	do.	91.33
Cambria Drug & Mfg. Co., Johnstown, Pa.	do.	91.73
	do.	93.53

TREASURY DECISION 2222.

REVISED LIST OF ALCOHOLIC MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SALE OF WHICH SPECIAL TAX IS REQUIRED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1915.

To collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others:
The accompanying list of alcoholic medicinal preparations which have been examined by this office and held to be insufficiently medicated to render them unfit for use as a beverage is published for the information of all concerned.

Special tax will be required for the sale of any of the preparations herein named, even though such sales are for medicinal use. The liabilities of dealers for sales for medicinal use of any of the preparations marked with an asterisk (*) will, however, be held to date from and after August 1, 1915.

The names of most of the preparations heretofore given on the various lists which have been published will be found included in this list, the only exceptions being those the manufacturers of which have revised their formulas to meet the requirements of this office or which are no longer on the market.

Special tax should not, therefore, be required for the sale for medicinal use of any alleged medicinal compound not on this list until this office has been communicated with and specific instructions received.

The preceding paragraph does not, however, apply to the class of compounds usually described by the term "cocktail bitters," which are suitable for and usually used as beverages.

It having been found in various instances that there are several preparations of the same name on the market, the names of the manufacturers of the preparations examined by this office are here given, and it should be understood that only the preparations as compounded by the manufacturer whose name is given are embraced in this list.

Special tax will be required for the manufacture and sale of beef, wine, and iron, unless it contains at least the percentages of beef and iron given in the formula on page 1821 of the nineteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory or is otherwise sufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as a beverage. Special tax will also be required for the sale of compounds ordinarily sold under the name of rock, rye, and glycerin, and ginger brandy.

Collectors and revenue agents should continue to secure and forward to this office samples of preparations which they have reason to believe are or may be used as a beverage.

A number of the preparations appearing on the previous list have been omitted from the present list, for the reason that the manufacture thereof has been discontinued.

LISTS OF ALCOHOLIC MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Ale and Beef, Ale & Beef Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Allen's Restorative Tonic, Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Alps Bitters, Peter Rostekowski, Chicago, Ill.
 American Elixir, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Discontinued.)
 Amer Picon, G. Picon (imported).
 Angostura Aromatic Tincture Bitters, E. R. Behlers, St. Louis, Mo.
 Arbaugh's Newport Bitters, Daniel Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Aroma Bitters, V. Gautier, 287 Hudson Street, New York.
 Aromatic Bitters, Hanigan Bros., Denver, Colo.
 Aromatic Stomach Bitters, The S. Holtzman Co., Johnstown, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Atwood's La Grippe Specific, Excelsior Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Angauer Bitters, Angauer Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Angauer Kidney-Aid, Angauer Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Augustiner Health and Stomach Bitters, A. M. August, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Beef, Iron, and Wine, Crown Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Beef, Iron, and Wine, The Jarmush Co., Providence, R. I.
 Beef, Iron, and Wine, Lion Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Beef, Wine, and Iron, Chas. C. Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Beef, Wine, and Iron, Waudby, Son & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Belvedere Stomach Bitters, Loewy Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.
 *Bentrovato Blood Bitters and Alterative Tonic, Lyons Bitters Co., New Haven, Conn.
 Bismark Laxative Bitters, C. Lange & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Bitter Wine, Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Bitter Wine, Aug. W. Burggraf, Johnstown, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Bitters, The Atlantic Vineyard & Wine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blackberry, Karles Medicine Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 Blackberry Cordial, Irondequoit Extract Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blackberry Cordial, Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Blackberry Cordial, Strother Drug Co., Lynchburg, Va.
 Blackberry and Ginger Cordial, Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Black Hawk Bitters, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Black Tonic, Albert Niggemann, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Bon Campo Bitters, Dr. A. H. Doty, St. Paul, Minn.
 Bonekamp Bitters, J. S. Smith & Co., Burlington, Wis.
 *Bonekamp of Maagen Bitters, Teuscher & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 *Bonus Elixir of Bitter Wine, Bonus Drug Co., Duquesne, Pa.
 Botanic Bitters, F. E. Mayhew & Co., San Francisco, Cal. (Discontinued.)
 Bracer Bitters, Bracer Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Bradenberger's Colocynthis, Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Brod's Celery Pepsin Bitters, Jno. Brod Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Brown Gin, H. Obernauer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Brown's Aromatic Cordial Bitters, Chas. Leich & Co., sole agents, Evansville, Ind.
 Brown's Utryme Tonic, A. E. & E. V. Brown Co., Mobile, Ala.
 Buckeye Bitters, Geo. Albert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 *Cardinal Stomach Bitters, P. J. Bowlin & Son, St. Paul, Minn.
 Cascara Roots, American Bitter Wine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Celebrated Baja California Damiana Bitters, Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco, Cal.
 Celery Bitters and Angostura, Frank J. Maus, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Clarke's Rock Candy Cordial, Colburn, Birks & Co., Peoria, Ill.
 Clayton & Russell's Stomach Bitters, Adams & Co., New York City.
 Clifford's Cherry Cure, Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Clifford's Peruvian Elixir, Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Cocktail Bitters, Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Columbo Elixir, Columbo Elixir Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Columbo Peptic Bitters, L. E. Jung & Co., New Orleans, La.
 Columbo Tonic Bitters, Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Cooper's Nerve Tonic, Muller & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Cordial Panna, The Cordial Panna Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Cross Bitter Wine, Eugene Parisek Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Damiana Gentian Bitters, Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Dandelion Bitters, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Discontinued.)
 Dandy Bracer, Dandy Bracer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Der Doktor, Schloemer & Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.
 De Witt's Stomach Bitters, E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Discontinued.)
 Dr. Bergelt's Magen Bitters, imported.
 Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin, Dr. Bouvier's Specialty Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Dr. Gray's Tonic Bitters, Central Botanical Co., Cherry Creek, N. Y.
 Dr. Hoffman's Golden Bitters, F. Trandt, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. Hopkins Union Stomach Bitters, F. S. Amidon, Hartford, Conn.
 Dr. Hortenbach's Stomach Bitters, Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 *Dr. Munro's Stomach Bitters, A. Du Chateau Co., Green Bay, Wis.
 Dr. Rattinger's Bitters, Rattinger's Medical Co., Sappington, Mo.
 Dr. Sherman's Peruvian Tonic and Systematizer, Des Moines Pharmacal Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 *Dr. Theodore Hartwig's Stomach Tonic, Jno. Behrendt, successor to Dr. Theodore Hartwig, Grafton, Wis.
 Dr. Worme's Gesundheits Bitters, J. D. Heimsoth, Chicago, Ill.
 Dozier's Apple Bitters, Bitter Apple Bitters Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 Dubonnet Wine, imported.
 Dubonnet, imported.
 Ducro's Alimentary Elixir, imported.
 Elderberry Tonic, M. P. Kappel & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Elixir of Bitter Wine, Pleasant Tonic Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Elixir of Bitter Wine, V. Bokr, Chicago, Ill.
 Eureka Stomach Bitters, Iowa Drug Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Excelsior Bitters, Des Moines Drug Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 E. Z. Laxative Bitters, Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York, N. Y.
 Fabiani's Marsala Chinato, Fabiani's Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Famous Wiener Bitters, Foxman Bros., Rock Island, Ill.
 Faxon's Beef, Iron and Wine; Faxon, Williams & Faxon, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fernet-Carlisi Fernet Bitters, C. Carlisi Co., New York City.
 Ferri Rheumatic Cure, Luis Ferri, Butte, Mont.
 Ferro-China Bascal, Basilea & Calandra, New York City.
 Ferro-China Berna, W. P. Bernagozzi, New York City.
 Ferro-China Bissleri, (Felice Bissler), imported.
 Ferro-China-Blotto, Vittorio Blotto, New York City.
 Ferro-China Carlisi Tonic Bitters, C. Carlisi Co., New York City.
 Ferro-China-Columbia, Columbia Distilling Co., Albany, N. Y.
 Ferro-China-Derna, G. Matalone, Chicago, Ill.
 Ferro-China-Salus, Italo-American Liquor Mfg. Co., New York.
 Ferro-China-Trionfo, Basilea & Calandra, New York City.
 Ferro-China Universale, imported.
 Ferro-Quina Bitters, D. P. Rossi, San Francisco, Cal.
 Fine Old Bitter Wine, Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 F. Miller & Co.'s Stomach Bitters.
 Fort Henry Ginger Compound, Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Gastrophan, Edward Rimsa, Chicago, Ill.
 Genuine Bohemian Malted Bitter Wine Tonic, Edward Rimsa, Chicago, Ill.
 *Genuine Herb and Root Bitters, Schloemer & Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Germania Herb, Root and Fruit Tonic Bitters, Dr. F. G. Nordman, Chicago, Ill.
 German Stomach Bitters, Geo. Kuevers, Granite City, Ill.
 German Stomach Bitters, Wm. W. Torge, Waukesha, Wis.
 Ginger Tonic, Loewy Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Graham's Brand Orange Bitters, Chas. Jacquin, New York City.
 Green's Chill Tonic, M. V. Green, Selma, N. C.
 Gross Bros. Blood and Liver Tonic, Gross Bros., Illinois.
 Harrison's Quinine Tonic, I. X. L. Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Health Bitters, H. Bitzgele, Chicago, Ill.
 Herb Bitters, Otto F. Lentz, Petersburg, Ill.
 Heublein's Callisaya Bitters, G. F. Heublein & Bro., New York City.
 *Holtzermann's Bitters, Ahrendt & Sons Co., Toledo, Ohio.
 Hop Bitters, Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 *Horke Vino, H. Obernauer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Horke Vino Bitter Wine, Michael Bosak, Scranton, Pa.
 *Humbolt Stomach Bitters, M. Koenigsberger, Kansas City, Mo.
 I. X. L. Bitters, I. X. L. Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jack Pot Laxative Bitter Tonic, J. B. Scheuer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jaffe's Intrinsic Tonic, Jaffe Wine Co., Sacramento, Cal. (Discontinued.)
 *Jamaica Ginger, Yough Chemical Co., Connellsville, Pa.
 *Jamaica Type Ginger Drops Compound, V. Gautier & Co., New York City.
 *Jensen's Celebrated Kidney and Liver Bitters, Hans Jensen Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jones Stomach Bitters, Natchez Drug Co., Natchez, Miss.
 June-Kola, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Discontinued.)
 Juniper Kidney Cure, Juniper Kidney Cure Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 *Kapuziner Kloster Bitters, Union Wholesale Liquor Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Karle's German Stomach Bitters, Karle German Bitters Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 Karlsbader Stomach Bitters, Jos. Landshut, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Katarno, Katarno Co., New York City.
 Kernel Stomach Bitters, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Koehler's Stomach Bitters, Koehler Bitters Co., New York City.
 Kennedy's East India Bitters, Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Kidniwell, Brown Drug Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 Ko-Ca-Ama, The Wm. Brooks Medicine Co., Russellville, Ark.
 Kola and Celery Bitters, Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Kreuzberger's Stomach Bitters, H. H. Shufeldt, Peoria, Ill.
 Krummel's Bonekamp Maag Bitters, Hry. Krummel, New York City.
 Kudros, A. M. Hellmann & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Laxa Bark Tonic, Natchez Drug Co., Natchez, Miss.
 Lee's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, Lee's Anti-Trust Medicine Co., Joplin, Mo.
 Lekko Stomach Bitters, Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Liverine, T. S. Mitchell Co., Providence, R. I.
 Lutz Stomach Bitters, Chas. M. Lutz, Reading, Pa.
 Lyons Stomach Bitters, Lyons Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Magador Bitters, E. J. Rose & Co., Tacoma, Wash.
 Magen Bitters, A. J. Wabersky, Chicago, Ill.
 Magen Bitters, Mrs. Ingeborg Rosmer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Marks' Famous Stomach Bitters, R. Marks, Milwaukee, Wis.
 *Marvelous Sweeping Model Wine Tonic, Marvelous Sweeping Model Wine Tonic Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Mexican Stomach Bitters, Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Milburn's Kola & Celery Bitters, Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Miller Brand Bitters, Pure Food Cordial Co., New York City.
 Miod Honey Wine, Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 *Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy, Remedy Sales Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.
 Nature's Remedy for Kidney Troubles and Blood Poisoning, Dr. J. T. Sumpter, Bowling Green, Ky.
 Neurophin, J. B. Scheuer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 New Tonic Bitters, Chas. C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
 Newton's Nutritive Elixir, Parker-Blake Co., New Orleans.
 Novak's Stomach Elixir, Jno. Novak, Chicago, Ill.
 O'Hare's Bitters, O'Hare Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 *Oro Kidney and Liver Tonic, J. B. Scheuer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Our Ginger Brandy, Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ozark Stomach Bitters, Lee's Anti-Trust Medicine Co., Joplin, Mo.
 Pale Orange Bitters, Field, Son & Co., London, England.
 Panama Bitters, Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Panama Bitters, W. R. Reeve, Dorchester, Mass.
 Parker's Bitters, Louisiana Distillery Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La.
 *Peppermint Drops Compound, V. Gautier & Co., New York City.
 Pepsin Stomach Bitters (E. L. Arp), imported.
 Peptonic Stomach Bitters, Ross, Flowers & Co., Chicago and New York.
 Peruvian Bitters, Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Peter Paul Stomach Bitters, Paul P. Fasbender, Detroit, Mich.
 Pilschard's Bitter Wine Cordial, L. E. Jung & Co., New Orleans, La.
 Pysener Bitter Wine, Prenstat Bitters Co., West, Tex.

Pioneer Ginger Bitters, Dr. Koehler Medicine Co., Appleton, Wis.
 Pond's Ginger Brandy, Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Pond's Rock and Rye, Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Puroia Stomach Bitters, Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg.
 Quinquina Dubonnet, imported.
 *Red Jacket Bitters, Monheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rex Elixir of Bitter Wine, Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rex Ginger and Brandy Tonic, Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rex Ginger, Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rex Hoarhound Tonic, Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rheinstrom's Stomach Bitters, Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Richard's Celebrated Tonic Bitters, Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Riley's Kidney Cure, Jas. S. Riley, Hayne, N. C.
 Rimsovo Malto-Sove Vino Chino, Ed. Rimso, Chicago, Ill.
 Rockandy Cough Cure.
 Rosolio, The Cordial Panna Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Royal Pepsin Tonic, L. & A. Scharff, St. Louis, Mo.
 Royal Pepsin Stomach Bitters, L. & A. Scharff, St. Louis, Mo.
 S. B. C. Essence of Peppermint, Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 S. B. C. Extract of Jamaica Ginger, Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 S. B. C. Ginger and Brandy Compound, Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 S. B. C. Wild Cherry Tonic, Star Bitters Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 Salutaris Stomach Bitters, Salutaris Reenforce Tonic Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Sanitas Stomach Bitters, Sanitas Tonic Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Sarasina Stomach Bitters, Wm. Blech, New York City.
 St. Rafael Quinquina, imported, Scheetz.
 Scheetz Bitter Cordial, Percy R. Hentz, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Schier's Famous Bitters, Wendelin Schier, Alexandria, Ind.
 Schmit's Celebrated Strengthening Bitters, Schmit Pharmacal Co., Evansville, Ind.
 Schroeder's German Bitters, Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Schuster's Bitters with Pepsin, The Schuster Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Simons's Aromatic Stomach Bitters, Samuel B. Schein, St. Paul, Minn.
 Sirena Tonic, Sirena Manufacturing Co., New York City.
 Smart Weed, Francis Cropper Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Smith's Bitters, Van Natta Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Smith's Vitalizing Bitters, Ben Smith, Scranton, Pa.
 * Smyrna Bitters, Smyrna Bitters Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Stinkonig's Stomach Bitters, Adam Steinkonig, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Stomach Bitters, Imported by J. G. & J. Boker, New York City.
 Strauss Exhilarator, Wm. H. Strauss, Reading, Pa.
 Sure Thing Tonic, Furst Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Tatra, B. Zeman, Chicago, Ill.
 Tokay Quinine Iron Wine, Burger & Erdeky, Chicago, Ill.
 Tolu Rock and Rye.
 Tolu Rock Candy Cordial, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 True's Magnetic Cordial, Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 U-Go, Fritz T. Schmidt & Sons, Davenport, Iowa.
 Uncle Josh's Dyspepsia Cure, Dr. Worthington's Drug Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Underberg's Boonekamp Maag Bitters, imported by Luyties Bros., New York City.
 Vigo Bitters, F. C. Altmeier & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 * Vigor-lix, Greenbaum Bros., Louisville, Ky.
 Vin de Michael, imported.
 Vin Mariani, Mariani & Co., New York City.
 Walker's Tonic, Dreyfuss, Veil & Co., Paducah, Ky.
 Walther's Peptonized Port, Walther-Robertson Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discontinued.)
 Webb's A No. 1 Tonic, Webb's Cooperative Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 Westphalia Stomach Bitters, E. R. Behlers, St. Louis, Mo.
 White Cross Bitters, V. Gautier, New York City.
 Williams Kidney Relief, Parker, Blake & Co., New Orleans, La.
 Wine of Chenstohow, Skarzynski & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Wine of Pomelo, with beef and iron, Ironquoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Wine Zdrovia, American Bitter Wine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Woodbury Brand Bitters, Steinhart Bros. & Co., New York City.
 Zeman's Medicinal Bitter Wine, B. Zeman, Chicago, Ill.
 Zien Stomach Bitters, Zien Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Ziz-Zag, Walker's Tonic Co., Paducah, Ky.

W. H. OSBORN,
 Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DECISION 2322.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SALE OF WHICH SPECIAL TAX IS REQUIRED.

List of preparations to be added to those appearing in Treasury Decision 2222, of June 25, 1915, for the sale of which special tax is required, and removal of the names of two preparations from such list.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
 Washington, D. C., April 19, 1916.

The following alcoholic medicinal preparations are added to the list set forth in Treasury Decision 2222, of June 25, 1915:

Buhrers Bitters, Weldeman-Fries Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Cossack Stomach Bitters, D. Vandewart & Son, New York, N. Y.
 Kil-A-Kol, Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Nibol Laxative Kidney and Liver Bitters, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Pater Emanuel's Herb Wine, the Ambrose Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Root Plant Medicinal Gin, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Serravallo's Tonic, J. Serravallo's Pharmacy, Trieste, Austria.
 Vermouth Stomach Bitters, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Wincarnis, Coleman & Co., Norwich, England.

Special tax will be required for the sale of such preparations, even though such sales are for medicinal use. The liability of dealers for sales for medicinal use of the preparations above mentioned will, however, be held to date from and after June 1, 1916.

For the following-named preparations the manufacturers have submitted amended formulas for the compounding thereof, and such preparations as now produced conform to the standard adopted by this office. Accordingly, special-tax liability is not incurred on account of the sale of the same solely in good faith for medicinal purposes.

Mrs. Joe. Person's Remedy, Remedy Sales Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.
 Niggemann's Black Tonic Blood Purifier, Albert Niggemann, St. Louis, Mo.

With regard to the preparations listed below, the manufacture thereof has been discontinued. Accordingly the names of such preparations are hereby removed from T. D. 2222:

American Elixir, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Aromatic Stomach Bitters, The S. Holtzman Co., Johnstown, Pa.
 Beef, Iron, and Wine, Crown Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Beer, Wine, and Iron, Waudby, Son & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Bitter Wine, Aug. W. Burggraf, Johnstown, Pa.
 Botanic Bitters, F. E. Mayhew & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 Dandelion Bitters, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 De Witt's Stomach Bitters, E. C. de Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jaffe's Intrinsic Tonic, Jaffe Wine Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 June-Kola, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Karlsbader Stomach Bitters, Jos. Landshut, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 O'Hare's Bitters, O'Hare Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Scheetz Bitter Cordial, Percy R. Hentz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Walther Peptonized Port, Walther-Robertson Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID A. GATES,
 Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DECISION 2339.

ALCOHOLIC MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Preparations to be added to list of alcoholic medicinal preparations appearing in T. D. 2222, for the sale of which special tax is required.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
 Washington, D. C., June 3, 1916.

To collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others concerned:

The following-named preparations have been found upon examination to be insufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as beverages. Accordingly the same are classed as compound liquors and special-tax liability as liquor dealer is incurred on account of the sale thereof:

Best Bitters, A. J. Lukwinski, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Carmeliter Bitters—Dark—Elixir of Life, Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Carmeliter Bitters E-Z Laxative, Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Carmeliter Bitters—Light—Tonic and Appetizer, Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Carmeliter Ginger Brandy, Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ferro—China—Florentino, Commercial Wine & Bottling Co., 182 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

The liability of dealers for sales of the above preparations for medicinal use will be held to date from and after July 1, 1916.

DAVID A. GATES,
 Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DECISION 2333.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—ADDITIONAL LIST REQUIRING SPECIAL TAX. Preparations to be added to list of alcoholic medicinal preparations appearing in Treasury Decision 2222 of June 25, 1915, for the sale of which special tax is required.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
 Washington, D. C., May 12, 1916.

To collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others concerned:

The following-named preparations have been found upon examination to be insufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as beverages. Accordingly the same are classed as compound liquors and special-tax liability as liquor dealer is incurred on account of the sale thereof:

Beimer's Walnut Beverage, Winona Liquor Co. (Inc.), Winona, Minn.
 Beimer's Walnut Bitters, Winona Liquor Co. (Inc.), Winona, Minn.
 Franz Urban Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, William Straube, 1497 Twenty-fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Himmalia Tonic, C. O. F. Burkstrom & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Kobolo Tonic Stomach Bitters, Kobolo Medicine Co., R. D. Weisskopf & Co., proprietors, 1714 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The liability of dealers for sales of the above preparations for medicinal use will be held to date from and after July 1, 1916.

DAVID A. GATES,
 Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

AVERAGE ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF BEER AND WINE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, June 1, 1917.

Hon. JACOB E. MEEKER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. MEEKER: Pursuant to a call made on this office by your secretary, there is inclosed herewith a list of beverages and the respective quantities of alcohol contained in each.

Trusting that this is the desired information and that it may be of assistance to you, I am,
 Sincerely yours,

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.

I trust that the information given may be of assistance to the reader.

Average per cent of alcohol, by volume, in alcoholic beverages.

	Per cent of alcohol, by volume.
Malt and corn beer	4.05
Malt and rice beer	4.15
Austrian beer	4.20
All-malt beer	4.32
Munich beer	5.10
Cider (apple)	5.95
English stout (porter)	7.50
German cider	6.40
Lorraine (red wine)	7.87
Lorraine (German wine)	7.88
Alsace (German wine)	8.11
English ale	8.30
Baden (German wine)	8.50
Franken (Franconia-German wine)	8.82
Alsace (dry red wine)	9.05

	Per cent of alcohol, by volume.
Mosel and Saar (German wine)	9.28
Hessian Rhine (German wine)	9.35
Baden (dry red wine)	9.55
Rhein Valley (German wine)	10.08
Rhein and Main (German wine)	10.24
Southern Italian (white)	10.28
Dry red wine (claret) (French)	10.30
Rhein Valley (German)	10.34
Hessian (Odenwald)	10.50
Hessian (Bergstrasse)	10.53
Ohio dry red wine	10.65
Palatinate (German wine)	10.73
Missouri dry white wine	11.00
Hessian Rhine (red)	11.10
Northern Italian (white)	11.13
California dry (white) (southern French type)	11.34
California dry (white) (Rhein type)	11.52
Virginia dry (red)	11.65
Northern Italian (red)	11.65
Rhein and Main (dry red) (German)	11.66
Dry white (French) (American roots)	11.80
California dry (red)	11.82
Ahr Valley (dry red) (German)	11.84
French (dry white)	11.95
Southern Italian (red)	11.95
Champagne (sweet) (French)	11.97
Sparkling (sweet) (champagne type)	11.97
North Carolina (scuppernong)	12.04
Ohio dry (white)	12.16
Missouri dry (red)	12.18
California dry (white) (sauverne type)	12.25
California (Austro-Hungarian type)	12.32
California (Burgundy type)	12.42
New Jersey dry (red)	12.56
Central Italian (red)	12.98
Sparkling (dry) (champagne type)	13.13
French champagne (dry)	13.13
American sparkling (champagne type)	13.24
Vermuth	13.45 to 18.75
Central Italian (white)	13.80
Ohio (port type)	14.45
Marsala (Italian)	14.60
Malaga (Spanish)	15.90
New York (sweet cawaba)	17.91
Madeira (Spanish)	18.25
Sherry (consul, United States import)	18.54
Vermuth	18.75 to 13.45
California (angelica)	20.11
Sherry (Spanish—König)	20.30
Portuguese (consul, United States import) port	20.31
Portuguese (König) port	20.40
California (muscatel)	20.70
California (port type)	20.87
California (sherry material)	21.99
California (sherry type)	22.14
American whiskey (blends—cheap)	40.00
Chartreuse	43.81
Scotch whiskey	45.00 to 48.00
Irish whiskey	45.00
Rum, blended (about)	45.00
American whiskey (blends—good)	45.00
Brandy—Martell's 3 Star	46.00
Gin (standard)	48.00
Rum (bottled in bond)	50.00
American whiskey (bottled in bond)	50.00
Absinthe (import samples, 1908 to 1909)	53.07

DISTILLERY BONDING, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC.

The following from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be of interest to those who would know of the methods of bonding distillers, Government handling of their goods, and the use of warehouse receipts as collateral in the business and banking world:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 14, 1917.

HON. JACOB E. MEEKER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MEEKER: Replying to your several inquiries regarding bonded whiskeys, you are informed:

1. That all whiskey when produced must be gauged and at once deposited in the distillery bonded warehouse and must be covered by an annual or monthly warehousing bond to be given by the distiller, and conditioned for the payment of the tax on such spirits before removal from the warehouse and within eight years from the date of deposit.
2. The tax on such spirits is to be paid by stamp by the distiller, to be affixed to each package of spirits withdrawn by him.
3. This tax is to be paid before removal of the spirits and within eight years, as above stated.
4. That distillery warehouses are under the control of the collector of the district (3271 R. S.) and in the joint custody of the storekeeper and proprietor thereof. (Sec. 3274 R. S.)
5. Every distiller, before commencing business, and on the 1st day of May of each succeeding year, is required to give a bond conditioned for the faithful compliance with all provisions of law relating to the duties and business of distillers (sec. 3260 R. S.). This bond is in addition to the warehousing bonds referred to in paragraph 1.
6. Distillers' bonds may be signed either by individual sureties, or by surety companies, and bonds so signed may be accepted by the collector of the district.
7. Ordinarily warehouse receipts for bonded spirits are issued by the distiller for five-barrel lots, in which receipts the spirits are described by serial numbers, number of wine and proof gallons, warehouse in which stored and date when deposited in warehouse.

As shown by the inclosed circular (Dept. No. 19) of April 27, 1909, no provision is made in the revenue law respecting warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits. No regulations, therefore, have been provided respecting the issuing, registering, or canceling such receipts and I am unable to furnish any information on these points, except that, as understood by this office, these warehouse receipts or certificates are quite extensively used by distillers as collateral in obtaining loans from banks or from other sources.

Respectfully,
W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDED SPIRITS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 27, 1909.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The attention of this office has recently been called to certain so-called warehouse certificates for bonded whisky issued by companies not the distillers or warehousemen, and purporting to be issued subject to the laws of the State and of the United States, and also purporting to be countersigned or verified by United States gaugers.

As no provision is made in the internal-revenue laws respecting warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits, the signing of such receipts or certificates by gaugers, or the use of their names in connection therewith, is not only wholly unwarranted, but is calculated to deceive the purchaser of such bonded spirits. Collectors will therefore at once notify gaugers in their respective districts that in no instance are warehouse receipts or certificates, however issued, to be signed by them.

Gaugers and other internal-revenue officers are again reminded that no document or paper should be signed by them, in their official capacity, except such as are prescribed or authorized by law or by regulation of this office.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
FRANKLIN MACVEACH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WINES.

I submit herewith a letter, with statements attached, from Dr. George C. Hussman, pomologist, in charge of Agricultural Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In addition to this letter and information, I insert a line taken from the Department of Commerce, which gives the total capitalization of the manufacturers of vinous liquors—\$31,516,000.

The reader will readily understand the impossibility of giving the total valuations of the holdings of the different industries the capitalization of which is set out in this study. And, in addition, the reader will understand that to obtain the data as to the value of all affiliated industries, trades, and professions connected with or affected by the prohibition of the manufacture of beers, wines, or liquors is a task too stupendous for even the Government statisticians to undertake.

I would suggest that the reader prepare his own list of those who would be affected in some form or other by this ruthless destruction of the property and the rights of our citizens.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1917.

HON. JACOB E. MEEKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MEEKER: Inclosed please find question sheet left here today by messenger from your office, and replies to those questions relative to which the work of this office pertains.

I am also inclosing carbon copy of a table showing "Acreages and value of grapes used for raisin, table-grape, wine, and unfermented grape-juice purposes," which I thought might interest you.

Kindly let me know if at any time I can be of further service.

Very truly, yours,
GEO. C. HUSMANN,
Pomologist in Charge of Viticultural Investigations.

Acreage of grapes, 530,000 acres.
Acreage of wine grapes, 275,000 acres.
Where grown, in 46 States of United States.
Number of pounds, 2,750,000,000.
Vintage, 1,750,000,000 pounds.
Value, \$40,000,000.
Percentage of crop used in wine industry, 70 per cent.
Amount of exports, \$500,000; raisins 7,500,000 pounds.
Exported to European and South American countries.

ACREAGES AND VALUE OF GRAPES USED FOR RAISINS, TABLE GRAPES, WINE, AND UNFERMENTED GRAPE-JUICE PURPOSES.

Taking as a basis the last census figures of total acreages planted to vines, 283,914,000 vines bearing and nonbearing, all of which should now be in full bearing and should produce 3,339,380,000 pounds, produced in 1910 in round numbers 2,570,970,000 pounds. These should now be in full bearing and should produce 3,339,380,000 pounds.	
The bearing acreage in raisin grapes is.....	109,000
The bearing acreage in table grapes is.....	50,000
The bearing acreage in wine and unfermented grape-juice grapes is.....	261,000
Total.....	420,000

VALUE OF ANNUAL PRODUCT.

Value of raisins grown at present is.....	\$10,000,000
Value of wine and unfermented grape juice is.....	25,415,000
Value of table grapes is.....	6,073,200
Total.....	41,488,200

These figures are obtained by multiplying the number of pounds grown of the different kinds of grapes by what is thought to be the average price paid the grower for such grapes. There are not any figures published on unfermented juice. These are estimated and given with the grapes used for wine purposes.

As regards sweet wines, the great bulk of them are made in California, where until last year the annual output of recent years has been from sixteen to nineteen million gallons. The counties in which these are principally made are Fresno, San Joaquin, Merced, Kern, Sacramento, Placer, Yolo, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties.

Dry wines are not only made where the sweet and sparkling wines are, but are the wines produced in such other parts of the country producing wines that do not make sweet and sparkling wines.

Excepting 1915, which was an exceedingly poor year so far as grape crop is concerned, the following figures are about what the average annual total wine production (this includes the unfermented grape juice) in the United States has been since 1910, as given in trade papers:

	Gallons.
Southern States.....	500,000
New Jersey.....	250,000
New York.....	2,500,000
Ohio.....	2,000,000
Western States.....	750,000
California.....	39,000,000
All other States.....	500,000
Total.....	45,500,000

It is our opinion, however, that had even the most conservative figures been taken it would increase the entire output from 20 to 30 per cent.

Of the figures given, 275,000 acres in bearing are credited to California. Of these, there are 130,000 acres devoted to wine grapes; 109,000 acres to raisin grapes; and 36,000 acres to table grapes. The income from grapes in that State is estimated at over \$25,000,000. There is no adequate basis for estimates of the production by States and counties in this country of dry wines, champagnes, cordials, and compounds. Furthermore, prohibition measures passed by some of the States in recent years have changed their complexion so they should hardly be rated as formerly.

Under wine production of this country are implied all wines—dry, sweet, and sparkling.

The great bulk of the sweet and sparkling wine output is confined to but very few States and localities. New York State produces the great bulk of the sparkling wines (not carbonated) made in this country, and most of them are made in the Keuka Lake district, although some establishments are also to be found in other districts, as the Hudson district; in Ohio on the Lake Erie Islands, and in Erie and Cuyahoga Counties. In New Jersey in the Egg Harbor district; and in Virginia, at Norfolk limited quantities are made. In California there are three sparkling-wine establishments of importance—the Paul Masson Co., at San Jose; the Italian-Swiss Colony, at Asti; and Korbel Bros., at Guernville.

Under sparkling wines are not included artificially charged wines.

BREWERIES.

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce reports that the total capitalization of the manufacturers of malt liquors is \$792,914,000. This refers only to the capitalization. It does not set out the value of the holdings of the brewing industries in the way of real estate, machinery, and general equipment, nor does it cover the value of leaseholds, outstanding contracts for materials, and for labor. I have not as yet been able to obtain these figures. Even the beginning of an attempt to tabulate such appals one with the stupendous sums involved.

BREWER'S GRAINS.

Dr. A. E. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, in discussing brewer's grains, says:

Brewer's grains. * * * When a unit of barley is converted into malt and the malt converted into beer, the dried residue, including grains and sprouts, corresponds to about 30 per cent of the weight of the barley, and contains about 85 per cent of the protein.

Between 270,000 and 300,000 tons are employed annually. As a protein concentrate in ordinary good dairy practice 3 parts of such protein will yield 1 part of casein.

Brewer's grains are as good but no better than mill feed, cottonseed meal, or other dairy feed, protein for protein.

Distiller's grains yield about the same bulk but are more valuable, because they contain all of the protein; they have the same value as grain for beef cattle, protein for protein. The total amount is somewhat smaller than figures given for brewer's grains.

Exports. * * * According to the malsters, somewhere between seven and ten million bushels, the United Kingdom being the largest individual buyer.

Substitutes. * * * Mill feed, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soy bean, velvet-bean meal are all successful dairy feeds, and properly used give the same result, protein for protein.

Milk. * * * Neither brewer's grains nor any other feed can increase milk production beyond their protein content. The malt sprouts share with green roughage a certain stimulation of milk production. This can be replaced by ensilage or alfalfa.

Is it an economical dairy feed? * * * Practically all of these feeds are sold on a basis of protein content, and price is a question of supply, transportation, etc.

Distiller's dried grains are sold to feed manufacturers who prepare mixed feeds.

MATERIALS USED.

The following from the Department of Agriculture will be of special interest in view of the fact that the head of the agricultural educational work of the State of Kansas gave out the

statement some two months ago that 620,000,000 bushels were annually consumed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and that some of the leading "educators," "economists," "reformers," and "uplifters" picked up this statement and heralded it abroad in their efforts to stampede the country into the indorsement of prohibition.

The reader can draw his own conclusions as to such practices.

Materials used to make alcoholic liquors in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

[U. S. Internal Revenue figures.]

Material.	For fermented liquors. ¹	For distilled spirits.	Total.
Malt (expressed in terms of barley) . bushels.....	52,439,973	4,073,262	56,513,235
Corn.....do.....	13,573,521	32,069,542	45,643,063
Rye.....do.....	(²)	3,116,612	3,116,612
Oats.....do.....	(²)	9,807	9,807
Wheat.....do.....	(²)	3,373	3,373
Barley.....do.....	(²)	148	148
Rice.....do.....	2,354,000	(³)	2,354,000
Other materials reported in bushels.....	72,355	68,822	141,177
Total grain, included above.....	68,439,849	39,341,595	107,781,415
Grape sugar or maltose.....pounds.....	54,934,621	(⁴)	54,934,621
Hops.....do.....	37,451,610		37,451,610
Molasses.....gallons.....	(⁵)	152,142,232	152,142,232
Glucose or sirup.....do.....	2,742,854	(⁶)	2,742,854
Other materials.....do.....	19,112		19,112
Other materials.....pounds.....	24,756,974		24,756,974

¹ Totals for materials used for fermented liquors were compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, from unpublished records of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

² Includes cereals and grits.

³ Included, if any, in "other materials."

⁴ Rice, reported as 141,249,292 pounds. Estimated roughly as 2,354,000 bushels.

⁵ For beverages about 95,000,000 bushels, or over one-half of grain that went into distilled spirits, went into industrial alcohol.

In addition to the statement from Dr. Taylor I wish to add a telegram from Mr. W. E. Skinner, secretary National Dairy Council, addressed to Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and also a quotation from Henry M. Morrison's Standards and Tables, 1915 edition, which is self-explanatory:

[Copy of telegram.]

MAY 10, 1917.

HON. DAVID F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

We are petitioned to take an active interest in the matter now up for consideration on the closing of distilleries and breweries and the effect thereby on the dairy-cow food supply. We are for the suppression of alcoholic liquor manufacture as a food-conservation measure without reservation if some other method can be brought into service to give the supply of feed—namely, brewers' and distillers' grains and malt sprouts—necessary not only to hold our milk supply to present figures but to increase it, and we are sure our national chemists can meet the need, but until such time as this can be accomplished we trust that the supply of feed, which is now abnormally expensive, be not jeopardized in quantity or quality. The actual feeding value of these feeds is proven to be relatively two and one-half times higher than any whole-grain feeds on the market. We urge your most serious consideration of this matter.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL,
W. E. SKINNER, Secretary.

Average Holstein cow, 1,800 pounds.

[Henry & Morrison's Standards and Tables, 1915 edition.]

Standard requirements.	Digestible protein.	Digestible total nutrients
FEEDING STANDARD, 30 POUNDS 3.5 PER CENT MILK:		
For maintenance.....	0.80	9.52
For milk 30 pounds.....	1.83	9.43
	2.63	19.00
RATION WHERE DISTILLERS' GRAINS ARE FED:		
36 pounds silage.....	0.40	6.37
12 pounds mixed hay.....	0.43	5.54
8 pounds distillers' grains.....	1.75	7.11—cost at \$50 ton.... \$0.20
	2.64	19.02
IF WHOLE GRAIN IS FED:		
36 pounds silage.....	0.40	6.37
12 pounds mixed hay.....	0.43	5.54
25 pounds corn.....	1.72	20.95—cost at \$60 ton.... 0.75
	2.60	32.86
Wasted 17 pounds grain.....		13.84—loss..... 0.55

In reality this cow could not and would not eat over 15 pounds of corn, in which case her milk would fall down to 20 pounds or less, loss (value) 10 pounds, milk 25 to 30 cents wholesale. Total loss by feeding corn 55 to 85 cents daily. Loss with herd of 10 cows \$1,500 per year.

Average Holstein cow, 1,200 pounds.
(Henry & Morrison's Standards and Tables.)

	Digestible protein.	Digestible total nutrients.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Feeding standard 33 pounds, 3.5 per cent milk:			
For maintenance.....	0.83	9.53	
For milk, 30 pounds.....	1.83	9.43	
	2.63	19.00	
Ration:			
36 pounds silage.....	0.40	6.37	
12 pounds mixed hay.....	.48	5.54	
8 pounds brewers' grains.....	1.72	15.26=Cost at \$40 ton. \$0.16	
2 pounds barley.....	.18	1.60=Cost at \$60 ton. .06	
16 pounds grain.....	2.78	18.87=	.22
Ration where brewer's grains are not fed:			
36 pounds silage.....	0.40	6.37	
12 pounds mixed hay.....	.48	5.54	
19.5 pounds barley.....	1.70	15.00=Cost at \$60 ton. \$0.58	
	2.64	27.51	
Wasted 7.5 pounds grain.....		8.94=Loss.....	.42

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

I insert here a letter, with statement attached, from the Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

It will be noted that the commissioner reports only the number of persons engaged directly in the manufacture and sale of these products. He does not give the numbers of persons employed in the allied and dependent trades and industries, such as glass blowers, coopers, carpenters, manufacturers of brewery machinery and ice-making machinery, automobile and wagon manufacturers, miners, teamsters, printers, advertising concerns, real estate companies, bonding companies, malting companies, hop growers, and transportation companies. Nor does he nor can he list the enormous number of retail merchants who sell food, fuel, clothing, and all supplies to the men and women engaged in these varied industries:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, June 9, 1917.

HON. JACOB E. MEEKER, M. C.,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
(Attention of Mrs. Redmon, Secretary)

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In response to a verbal request from your secretary, Mrs. Redmon, this morning, I am sending you herewith a memorandum taken from the census, showing the number of persons engaged in the production of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors, also the number of saloon keepers and bartenders, as shown from the occupation statistics of the census.

In regard to wages in the brewing industry, I am inclosing the galley proofs of our report on union wages and hours of labor for 1916, so far as brewery workmen are concerned. We have no wages covering workers in distilleries nor in the production of wine.

Sincerely, yours,

ETHELBERT STEWART,
Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Memorandum.

The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of liquors in the United States in 1909, according to the Thirteenth Census, Manufactures, General Report and Analysis, Volume VIII, pages 532-3:

Distilled: Total, 8,328 persons, including 8,130 wage earners.
Malt: Total, 66,725 persons, including 54,135 wage earners.
Vinous: Total, 2,726 persons, including 2,454 wage earners.
Persons 10 years of age and over engaged in manufacture of liquors and beverages in 1910, according to the Thirteenth Census, Occupation Statistics, Volume IV, pages 354-356:

Breweries..... 69,696
Distilleries..... 11,076
Other liquor and beverage factories..... 20,983

Volume IV, above quoted, pages 430-432, shows the number of bartenders in the United States as 101,234 and saloon keepers 68,215.

REVENUE.

The attached letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the grand total of internal-revenue receipts from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1916, inclusive. This amount is \$6,434,327,214.07. The appended letter of June 11, 1917, from the Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, sets out the sums received on imported liquors, beers, and wines from 1866 to 1916, inclusive. The grand total is \$491,713,936.

For the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, internal-revenue receipts have amounted to \$256,868,802. I was unable to obtain the figures on the imports for the past year. However, adding together the sums already in hand by the Government, we find the grand total, excluding the import duties for the fiscal year just closed, to be \$7,182,910,952.07.

It is expected that under the new revenue bill, soon to be passed, that the minimum revenue derived from these sources will be more than \$400,000,000 annually.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 8, 1917.

HON. JACOB E. MEEKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MEEKER: I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 5th instant, to inform you that internal-revenue receipts from all forms of wine, beer, and liquor taxes, including all special taxes relating to same, aggregated \$6,434,327,214.07 during the period September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1916, as shown by the reports of the bureau. Internal-revenue receipts from all sources, which included income taxes, were \$10,619,528,395.93.

Respectfully,

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
Washington, June 11, 1917.

HON. JACOB E. MEEKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of the 5th instant, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a statement showing the total amount of duty collected on liquors imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1866, to 1916, inclusive. Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in 1865 only the total annual customs revenue collected is shown, but not segregated as to amounts collected on the different imported commodities.

Very truly, yours,

E. E. PRATT, Chief of Bureau.

Total amount of duty collected on liquors (malt liquors, distilled spirits, and wines) imported into the United States each year from 1866 to 1916, inclusive.

Year ending June 30:

1866.....	\$6,482,664
1867.....	6,345,775
1868.....	6,548,043
1869.....	7,459,115
1870.....	8,339,430
1871.....	8,866,400
1872.....	9,225,323
1873.....	9,380,772
1874.....	8,556,113
1875.....	7,509,461
1876.....	6,487,770
1877.....	5,834,829
1878.....	5,168,226
1879.....	5,362,729
1880.....	6,163,753
1881.....	6,663,656
1882.....	7,183,653
1883.....	9,253,341
1884.....	6,263,887
1885.....	7,156,564
1886.....	7,194,147
1887.....	7,402,243
1888.....	7,663,244
1889.....	7,786,400
1890.....	8,518,081
1891.....	9,503,327
1892.....	8,840,501
1893.....	9,256,617
1894.....	6,930,244
1895.....	6,929,704
1896.....	6,736,663
1897.....	8,005,277
1898.....	5,742,240
1899.....	7,116,166
1900.....	8,427,410
1901.....	9,121,236
1902.....	10,148,514
1903.....	11,210,408
1904.....	11,647,375
1905.....	12,097,790
1906.....	13,528,213
1907.....	15,797,814
1908.....	14,696,334
1909.....	15,649,286
1910.....	17,605,387
1911.....	16,663,445
1912.....	18,765,479
1913.....	18,883,316
1914.....	19,295,118
1915.....	13,105,050
1916.....	15,285,903
Grand total.....	491,713,936

There is much more data which might and which should be added. We have not considered the question of the revenues now received by States and municipalities, the abolition of which would require an immediate increase of tax rates in such States and municipalities. We have not discussed the outstanding contracts of men in all the diversified lines of this industry. We have not touched upon the question of leaseholds, bank loans, bonds, and warehouse receipts which are up now as collateral for loans, labor contracts, present growing crops of grapes, hops, barley; the disposal of the 2,000,000 bushels of brewer's rice, which is only the screenings from edible rice; the substitution of raw grains for the brewer's dried grains for the feeding of cattle, and scores of kindred subjects.

The more deeply we go into a study of this whole problem the more plainly evident does it become that an attempt at its solution overnight by snap-judgment legislation is but the idle fancy of an uninformed mind.

But again I say that the doctrine of prohibition is viciously anti-American, unconstitutional, and contrary to the laws of civilized society. Its injectment into our legislative program at this time means the division of our Nation when we should all be united as never before.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for seven minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. RANDALL] asks unanimous consent for seven minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, quite by accident I discovered in the RECORD this morning that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] while I was temporarily out of the House yesterday, made some criticisms about extensions of remarks in the RECORD.

On page 4436 he states that 29 poems, 54 editorials, 26 speeches made by others than Members of Congress, and so forth, have been recently printed in the RECORD, and he concludes his criticism with the statement that a number of telegrams were printed in the RECORD on the 20th day of June of this year. Now, it so happens that the telegrams were the extension of my remarks, and it strangely happens that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] never discovered any criticism that could be made of extensions of remarks until those telegrams were printed in the RECORD. Those telegrams were on the subject of prohibition, were all from men of nation-wide prominence, and all demanded the enactment of war-time prohibition.

On the 8th of March there was printed in the RECORD an extension of remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] against prohibition, comprising 67 pages, and this was printed in the RECORD four days after this House adjourned. But the gentleman from Massachusetts never found any fault with that.

I have no apology to make for the extension of these telegrams in the RECORD on the 20th day of this month. In every case they were signed by men who are widely known over this country, by six railroad presidents, by numbers of bank presidents, by 15 or 20 college presidents, and so forth. For instance, one of them was signed by Luther Burbank, the plant wizard; another by Booth Tarkington, novelist; another by Gen. Nelson A. Miles; another by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; another by Chief Justice Reese, Nebraska Supreme Court; another by Amos Parker Wilder, former consul general at Shanghai; another by Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; another by Dr. Newman, president of Howard University of Washington; another by John D. Rockefeller, jr.; another by David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago; another by W. G. Beird, president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, all favoring prohibition. These are only samples. There is no question about the authorship and great value of the remarks which were extended by me in the RECORD of the 20th of June. In all, there were more than 500 telegrams of similar tenor, all from leaders in business, science, education, and economics.

I return to the remarks which occupied 67 pages in the RECORD of March 8, four days after this House had adjourned, and about the authorship of which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HELVEING] raised some question the other day. I think I have been fortunate enough to discover the real author of those remarks. I will ask to have read in my time the statement of the Kansas City Post of June 19, of this year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

[From the Kansas City Post, June 19, 1917.]

That a speech delivered in Congress last March by JACOB MEEKER, formerly a Methodist minister and now a Congressman from St. Louis, in which MEEKER startled the country by attacking the national prohibition measure, was written for him at the order of the Kansas City Breweries Co. was claimed in a suit filed to-day in the circuit court here by Paul S. Conwell, who declares he was hired to write the speech by Conrad Mann, general manager of the breweries company, but never paid for his work.

Congressman MEEKER's speech was one of the most powerful factors in killing for the time being the attempt to promote a Federal prohibition law. Because of his former connection with the church, his influence in religious affairs, and his supposed "neutrality" on the wet or dry question his arguments against national interference in the liquor problem were widely quoted, and made much of by the wets.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD printed the speech in full, and Congressmen who opposed the national prohibition measure distributed it at the Government's expense to all their constituents.

Conwell declares in his petition that he was hired early this year by Mr. Mann, who agreed to pay him \$1,600 for writing the Meeker speech and some other incidental publicity work. Conwell says that after the speech was delivered and given Nation-wide prominence Mann paid him \$200, and told him to look to other brewers for the balance of the \$1,600 promised him.

Mr. Mann refused to discuss the suit.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes.

Mr. BURNETT. How could that powerful speech of Mr. MEEKER's influence Congress when it was made four days after Congress adjourned?

Mr. RANDALL. I give it up. Now, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts that the privilege of extending remarks in the RECORD ought not to be abused.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDALL. I will.

Mr. KING. I have been one of the victims of the effect of the effort of the gentleman from Massachusetts to curtail the publication of speeches in the RECORD. Does the gentleman know of any order or decree recently issued constituting the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] to act as censor of the RECORD in this House?

Mr. RANDALL. I think that had better be answered from that side of the House.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I obtained leave to address the House for one hour on next Tuesday. I might as well do it now, if I can get the consent of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to be permitted to address the House for one hour in lieu of the one hour on next Tuesday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman from New York yield me two minutes?

Mr. LONDON. I will.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, at present I want to say that I can only find three falsehoods in this item which was read from the desk, presented by the gentleman from California. I have not had time to look it all over. I never was a Methodist preacher; I did not deliver the speech before the House; and the man referred to never wrote the speech.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I intend to devote the hour to a discussion of the historical causes of the Russian revolution and its probable effect on the course of the world war.

A few days ago this Congress was thrilled by the presence and message of the envoys of the newest democracy.

Russia was a land of sorrow. She was also a land of mystery to the rest of the world. Except for an occasional glimpse of light that came outside of her boundaries through the works of her literary geniuses the world knew little about her. The revolution came as a complete surprise.

Our press was reticent about reporting the internal struggle within Russia ever since the beginning of the war. Unfamiliar with the historical causes which have led up to this welcome change, lovers of liberty everywhere hesitate to believe that the change is a permanent one and that democracy has come to stay.

The outside world seems to have assumed that the Russian people were in love with their chains. The noble struggle of her men and women, a struggle which continued for more than 60 years in the face of what appeared to be insuperable odds, was unknown outside of Russia. Before the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 a movement to liberalize the institutions of Russia along modern lines gained quite a foothold among the intellectual elements, many of whom had received a European education. A series of radical publications, defying the rigor of the censor, urged the adoption of the fundamental principles of civic liberty, such as equality of all before the law, separation of the judicial power from the administrative, responsibility of ministers, freedom of conscience and creed, freedom of the press.

Deprived of political life in the sense in which it is enjoyed in countries where democratic institutions have been established for any length of time, and hampered by an oppressive censorship, all expressions of discontent, all the fermentation of new ideas, and all the things which stirred the souls of the Russian found expression in Russia's literature. Where in other countries men debated political platforms or advocated or opposed candidates for office, political, social, economic, and philosophical tendencies found Russia's literature their principal vehicle of expression. Men would discuss the hero and the heroine of a novel or an article of literary criticism, analyzing a novel or the review of a book, with the same earnestness, and, so far as the educating of the people was concerned, with the same effect as men in democratic countries discussed political issues. The novelist, the writer of dramas, the satirist, the literary reviewer, were the real movers of the people's minds.

While the struggle for liberty antedates the emancipation of the serfs, it was in the sixties and after that great historical event and with the problems created by it, that the movement of liberation gained a new impetus. Industry and commerce were then comparatively undeveloped. The land was largely agricultural. Even now Russia, with a population of nearly 180,000,000 souls, has only 19 towns with a population over 100,000,

and 3,000 towns with a population up to 10,000, while 521,754 villages have less than 100 population.

The improvement of the condition of the large agricultural masses, the securing to the peasants of elementary civic rights and of sufficient land allotments to earn a livelihood, the mitigation of the burdens imposed upon them by the very act of emancipation, the necessity of creating and maintaining political and economic institutions which would foster the normal development of the country, such were the main demands of the liberal elements of Russia.

The famous zemstvo institution, established in 1864, was to furnish the basis of self-government and help determine the economic relations of the peasant to the adjoining private landowner as well as their relations to the Government. I may as well at this moment say a word about that distinctive Russian institution, the village or communal ownership of land. The land allotted to the peasants was not distributed among the individual peasants but to the collectivity, the village community, so that the principle of the collective right of the toilers of the soil to the benefit of their toll is a well-established principle in the life of the Russian agricultural masses. The attempt in 1906 to do away with the principle of collective ownership by permitting the land to be sold by the village to the head of the family has not been successful, very few peasants having taken advantage of the new law.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. May I ask the gentleman a question for information? The gentleman speaks of the village group. What relation has that to the zemstvo?

Mr. LONDON. The zemstvo is a provincial or district assembly, established a few years after the emancipation of the serfs. It was intended that the zemstvos should enjoy a substantial measure of local self-government, the delegates to the zemstvos consisting of representatives of the private landowners, of the village communities, and of the townspeople who possessed land.

The powers and the rights of the zemstvos were, however, considerably reduced in the ensuing reaction. The contest of the zemstvos for freedom from government interference forms one of the most interesting chapters of modern history. The zemstvo succeeded in retaining a semblance of self-government.

The movement of liberation was at that time confined almost exclusively to the nobility and to the so-called intellectual classes. So far as the great masses of the people were concerned, education was almost nonexistent. The men who craved for a change found themselves between the upper millstone of an arbitrary government, that hurried to retrace every forward step by taking more than one step backward, and the nether millstone of a densely ignorant mass.

Between an oppressive Government on top and the ignorant masses at the bottom the life of the Russian intellectual was alternating between spasms of revolutionary activity and dark despondency.

The so-called nihilist movement, a movement now extinct, was really not a political movement. It was a contest between the individual and the oppression of society. It was the self-assertion of the individual against accumulated prejudices, against suffocating conventionalities, against all rule of man by man. The nihilist placed his main reliance in the spread of knowledge of the physical sciences. The movement was not of a constructive character. Still it performed a great historical mission by arousing the spirit of aggressive rebellion in an age which threatened to stifle all higher aspirations by oppression from above and by inertia from below.

The purely negative philosophy of the nihilist could not hold out any promise of immediate improvement. The nihilist movement soon gave way to a militant demand for immediate and thoroughgoing political reforms through an assault upon autocracy. Notwithstanding the fact that some of these early advocates of a radical change were anarchists, who believed that as long as the State existed no measure of freedom could be obtained, and that the first duty of a free people was to do away with the State, life compelled them, contrary to their theories, to take an active part, and an aggressive part at that, in the effort to liberalize the form of government.

Meantime the Government never stopped its persecutions. Publications were suspended. The censorship kept on prohibiting the circulation of any literature in any way inimical to the policies of the Government. No book could appear without the previous approval of the censor.

It was then that the revolutionists determined to go to the masses. The movement assumed an idyllic and naive character. Men and women of the nobility would disguise themselves, and, assuming the garb of the peasants, undertook, by occupying modest positions as teachers, village secretaries, midwives, nurses, to come in contact with the people so as

to uplift them and prepare them for the acceptance of modern ideas.

The slogan "Land and freedom" became the slogan of these apostles of liberty.

The Government redoubled its ruthlessness. In 1877, 193 representatives of that movement were placed on trial. It appears from a memorandum of the chief prosecutor that during three months 770 persons were placed under arrest, and among them 158 women.

The participation of woman in the revolutionary movement of Russia is the brightest page in the story of her martyrdom. Whether among the nihilists, the social democrats, the bund, the socialist revolutionists, the constitutional democrats, in every movement of rebellion the Russian woman took a leading part.

The Government's attempt to suppress this rather peaceable agitation drove the movement of education into a political movement of a terroristic character. A series of attempts upon the life of Czar Alexander II culminated in his assassination, with the inevitable result of a still more intolerable reaction which continued almost supreme until the revolution of 1905. Between the year 1881, when Alexander II was "removed" by the act of the terrorists, and 1905, when the Duma was established, a new power grew up in Russia. That was the industrial working class.

The growth of industry and commerce and the failure to allot sufficient land to the peasants, created quite a formidable industrial proletariat. A fertile field was created for the dissemination of the same social democratic ideals which inspired the working class of the rest of Europe. Here was a class historically destined for revolutionary thought and revolutionary action.

In 1898 a social democratic congress was held in Russia, of course a secret conference. About the same time the Jewish "Bund," a revolutionary socialist democratic organization which confined its activities to the Jewish population, gained a strong foothold. It is interesting to know that the "Bund" was the first organization to realize the importance of carrying revolutionary ideas into the army by forming a special military propaganda committee.

The Government found it impossible to crush the revolutionary movement. When apparently suppressed it continued as an underground movement. The movement ran along two parallel lines, that of the social democrats with the demand for the establishment of political and industrial democracy, revolutionary so far as the desire to overthrow autocracy was concerned, pinning its faith in education of the masses, and the movement of the socialist revolutionists, who took it for granted that the existence of the principle of collective ownership of land in the life of the Russian peasants created for Russia a problem distinctly its own and requiring methods entirely different from those practiced by the socialist movement in other countries. They practically adopted the old slogan of "Land and liberty" as their slogan. They demanded the abolition of autocracy and the collective ownership of land.

The socialist revolutionists also differed as to their methods of propaganda. They determined to strike the Government at its head, and replied to every act of repression on the part of the Government with an act of terrorism on their part. They carried on a systematic campaign of assassination against the administrative branch of the Government.

Nor should we overlook the work of the zemstvos. In spite of difficulties, hampered at every step by local officials and by the governors of the Provinces who were to check their activities, they persisted in improving the condition of the peasant. In some sections of Russia they succeeded in establishing a school within 2 miles of every home and a hospital within 5 miles of every home. They spread knowledge of agriculture and of sanitation. They undertook the education of the adult.

Their example was followed by the city dumas, the municipal authorities of the cities, who had also very limited powers and were also always subject to supervision from above by the administration. Numerous congresses began to take place during that period to discuss the needs of the Provinces. While officially confined to purely local and agricultural questions, the bigger problems of civil rights, freedom of the press, popular education, the limitations imposed upon the zemstvos, financial policies, the reactionary methods of the Government would now and then be taken up.

The Government continued its medieval policy. The administration subordinated the judiciary. Men were deprived of their liberty by administrative process. The governors of the Provinces appointed by the Czar were really the supreme power within each Province. The jails were filled with political prisoners.

The Government was not content with the mere checking of the activities of the people. It began a systematic campaign of terrorism and of oppression. Particularly heavy fell the hand of the Government upon all the creeds which did not belong to the Greek Catholic Church and upon the non-Slav population, the Poles, the Armenians, the Finns, and the Jews. All the terrors of the Inquisition were let loose upon the helpless Jewish people.

The Russian Jews had contrived, in spite of the limitations of their civic rights, to maintain a civilization of their own. Illiteracy was comparatively unknown among them, particularly among their men, as it was the religious duty of every Jew to be able to read his prayers, and the man who knew how to read prayers learned in the course of time to read revolutionary literature.

The Government realized the revolutionary character of the activity of the Jews and it began to organize massacres in order to crush them. The procurator of the synod is charged with having predicted as the result of this policy toward the Jews that a third of them would be converted, a third would emigrate, while the rest would die of hunger. The Government made a desperate effort to drown the revolution in Jewish blood.

The Government proclaimed as its policy orthodoxy, autocracy, nationality (Slavism). Nothing was to stand in the way.

It was during this period of fermentation that the imperialistic policy of expansion in the Far East and the purely sordid interests of a small clique surrounding the Czar brought about the disastrous Russo-Japanese War. The humiliation of the defeat of the giant Russia by a people one-fourth its size was so great that the incompetence, unfitness, and dishonesty of the Government became apparent to the great masses. The elements of discontent raised their heads. National congresses and conferences of groups and professions began to multiply. A great section of the nobility, many of them of a liberal turn of mind, joined in the general outcry for a change. A number of revolutionary newspapers, including a paper by the Constitutional Democrats, who at that time sought to establish a constitutional monarchy, found their way among the people. Most of these papers were published abroad and were smuggled into Russia. The Social Democrats, the Socialist Revolutionists, the "Bund," the Constitutional Democrats became more and more active. Their literature penetrated the masses. A series of strikes, small and big, broke out. Clashes with the Government multiplied. A revolution seemed inevitable, and on August 6, 1905, the Czar proclaimed an order convoking what he thought would be a national assembly with consultative powers.

This concession of the Government but poured oil upon the fire. The greatest general strike known to history paralyzed all civic activity. Everybody suspended work. The bricklayer, the telegrapher, the village teacher, the university professor, all were on strike. Less than 10 weeks later the Czar was compelled to confer legislative powers upon the national assembly. The new decree proclaimed the freedom of conscience, of speech, and of assembly. No law was to go into effect without the approval of the Duma or national parliament, and the council of the empire.

It was not that the Government had learned anything. As was proven by subsequent events, autocracy yielded for the moment firmly determined to regain its full strength at the first sign of weakening on the part of the revolutionary forces.

The call for the first Duma was so unsatisfactory to the radical elements that two of the radical parties officially boycotted the Duma and refused to participate in the election of representatives. Nevertheless, the first Duma, to the great consternation of the Czar, turned out to be most radical. Its very first act was a demand for the complete amnesty of all political prisoners. Indeed, it would have been grotesque had the Duma failed in this hour of the people's triumph to demand the immediate release of the champions of the people's rights.

The first Duma lasted from May 10, 1906, to July 9, 1906. The Government did not have much more luck with the second one. Nearly 200 Social-Democrats and Socialist Revolutionists were among the representatives in the second Duma, and the liberal elements outside of the industrial and agricultural working masses also sent the very ablest champions of popular liberties.

Autocracy and a parliament of this sort could not exist side by side. The second Duma lasted three months, from March 5, 1907, to June 3, 1907. The most remarkable thing about the second Duma was the large number of revolutionary representatives elected by the peasantry. It looked as if they had sent to the Duma, from which they expected both land and liberty, the men who had come in contact with them as their teachers, educators, and coworkers.

Then, as now, a workmen's council was organized, the workers trying by means of the strike to make the demands of the Duma upon the Government more effective. The first and successful gigantic general strike was followed by several other strikes less successful. Unfortunately, the workmen's council was not a soldiers' and workmen's council, as it is now. The rebellious masses were not armed.

As soon as the Government noticed the weakening of the workmen's council it was emboldened enough to disband the second Duma, and so to change the electoral law that the large agricultural and industrial working masses were practically denied all representation.

In the ensuing elections the Government used all of its oppressive powers to prevent the election not only of revolutionists, but of any man who was guilty of harboring a progressive idea. The success of the Government was almost complete. Both the third and the fourth dumas were overwhelmingly conservative and reactionary, the social democrats and the laborites having succeeded in electing only 25 representatives in the Fourth Duma, and the number of constitutional democrats was reduced to one-third of their former strength.

The men determined to promote democratic ideals found themselves surrounded in the national assembly itself by a majority of ardent supporters of the old régime. In spite of all, though, the Duma became the reservoir toward which all grievances of the country flowed. The liberal elements determined to save the existence of at least a semblance of a parliament in the hope that the gathering strength of the ever-growing democratic forces would make of the Duma a real parliament.

It became their policy to win against autocracy "by siege and not by assault." They submitted to humiliation in order to save the Duma. They were waiting and were working while waiting. The Government again commenced a series of repressive measures and persecutions, in the old style of pre-revolutionary days.

Again the smaller nationalities were subjected to indescribable persecutions. A state of despondency temporarily seized the minds of the people. The Government went to the extent of encouraging pornographic literature so as to destroy the morality of the students, who were always among the best revolutionary elements of Russia. More than 50 years before that the universities became the centers of revolutionary activity, women having fought out the right to attend the universities way back in the sixties.

The number of suicides multiplied, particularly among the young men. An attempt was made by the third and fourth Dumas to bribe the peasantry into loyalty to the Government by reducing some of their burdens. A vain effort was made to change the fundamental agricultural law applicable to land ownership by permitting lands to be acquired in perpetuity by the heads of families. Still it was impossible to believe that the people who had organized the most gigantic political strike in history and who had wrested from the worst of autocrats a popular assembly should not resume their efforts for liberty. It was impossible to believe that they had been crushed forever.

Even the reactionary Duma ultimately became the undoing of the Czar. Autocracy can not afford even to be praised. While the voices of protest in the Duma were few, there were some voices. The people looked to somebody other than the Czar for the redress of their grievances. No matter how hard the Government tried, it was impossible to restore that restriction of freedom of speech which existed before 1905.

Driven from direct participation in the political contest for representation in the Duma, the intrepid radicals directed their energies into the economic organizations of the working people, into the zemstvos, into the peasants' organizations, into cooperative societies, various cultural clubs, and educational organizations. The growth of cooperative societies and unions in Russia was phenomenal. From 4,479 in 1905 the cooperative societies grew to 37,000 in 1906, and the year before the outbreak of the war a national congress of cooperative societies was held with 1,300 delegates. Every union, every conference of cooperative societies, every dramatic club, every literary society, every gathering of the zemstvos, even congresses of medical societies and engineers' conventions, were utilized by the rebels, who would not and could not yield, to urge a change. Strikes increased both in number and in intensity.

By the beginning of 1914 and a short time before the outbreak of the war Russia was on the eve of another revolution. Then came the war.

While in the Russo-Japanese War the Government prohibited the zemstvos from active participation even in the furnishing of relief, the gigantic sacrifices required by this world conflict compelled the Government to call upon and to enlist the efforts of the entire people. While before the war every meeting and

every assembly and every organization was looked upon with suspicion, the Government was forced to encourage cooperation among civic bodies, so that a complete network of national organizations, meeting for common purposes, coordinating their energies in one direction, was established throughout the country. The incompetence, the dishonesty, the unfitness, and the inability of the Government to wage a war for life and death with the best-organized military power in the world, led by brilliant generals and consisting of intelligent soldiers, the disasters which followed the brave efforts of an army sent to the front without ammunition, the sacrificing of thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who were sent with bare hands to attack entrenchments, barb-wire entanglements, and modern destructive artillery, the inability to provide the people with food, brought down the curses of an organized people upon the Government.

The chasm between the people and the Government grew wider. The contrast between the professions of an autocratic government talking about a war of liberation of nations, while its own people were being deprived of elementary rights, while its own members of the Duma were being sent to jail—five members of the social-democratic group were torn away from the Duma and exiled—while every non-Slav nationality within the domain of Russia was being crushed, was too real, too dangerous to be permitted to continue.

The reactionary elements saw the danger. They saw that a continuance of the war meant constant concessions to the people at the expense of autocracy. More than a year and a half ago it was brought out on the floor of the Duma that a large number of reactionary representatives were in a league to make a separate peace with Germany, no matter on what terms. It was brought out during the discussions that the Czar and Emperor Wilhelm were always a prop to each other. History fails to record a nobler or braver fight for democratic ideals than that waged during the last few years on the floor of the Duma by the revolutionary elements of Russia. Thus Prof. Milliukoff said when he protested against the persecution of the Armenians and the Jews:

There is a certain level below which a nation can not descend without losing the right of sisterhood among civilized nations, and Russia has reached that level.

We have reached the stage—

Said Tcheidse, a socialist deputy and now the president of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, a short time before this revolution—

when the people must realize—and we are now realizing—that the Government and the people are not only two separate and distinct things but two entirely irreconcilable things. We have nothing in common with the Government, not even victory or defeat.

Who has ever heard braver words on the floor of any parliament?

Kerensky, the present war minister, again and again insisted that there was no hope for the people except in a complete change of the Government.

The leading newspapers carried stenographic reports of the speeches.

The members of the Russian Duma are elected for five years. The last Duma was elected in 1912. Political partisanship has not reached the hardened stage so characteristic of countries where political institutions are old. The exigencies of the war, the needs of the hour, the pressure of progressive elements, the alliance with democratic countries, the very proclamation of new ideals, the urging that came from the bottom up from the masses of the people, all these things resulted in the creation of an anti-Government coalition in the Duma itself.

The contest between autocracy and the representatives of the people reached the culminating stage. The storm was gathering. A shortage of food in the capital supplied the occasion for the outbreak.

I will not indulge in a description of the dramatic incidents of the revolution. It is still in the making and in the process of completion.

Under the superstructure of autocracy there grew up a complete network of national organizations. When it became necessary to create a new temporary government, there was the Duma, the people's assembly, to organize a provisional government. There was the national congress of zemstvos, whose president was asked to become the prime minister. There were the organized labor elements. There was the peasantry, with its simple and honest demands. There was the enthusiasm, the will, the statesmanship born of 12 years of parliamentary struggle.

Mr. COX: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON: Yes.

Mr. COX. In the election of these three Dumas that the gentleman has mentioned did the people have the right of a secret ballot, as we have in this country?

Mr. LONDON. The demand for secret, direct, and universal suffrage was one of the demands of the first and second Dumas, and was one of the reasons why they were disbanded by the Government.

Mr. COX. Do they have a secret ballot to-day? Or did they have before the present revolution?

Mr. LONDON. No; they have not.

Mr. COX. I know that in some European countries the ballot is viva voce. It is not a ballot at all.

Mr. LONDON. It is neither secret, direct, nor universal. The system used in the election of the last two Dumas particularly was a most indirect system.

Mr. COX. Had the landowners any interest?

Mr. LONDON. A controlling interest. The Government succeeded in so manipulating the electoral system that the third and the fourth Dumas had reactionary majorities, and the representatives of the laboring classes and the peasants found themselves in a very small minority. The latter had only about 25 representatives where they had before over 200. The demand for universal, secret, direct, and equal suffrage has been one of the demands up to the last moment. The third Duma expired in 1912; the present Duma is the fourth.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. HARDY. Does the gentleman think this new revolution has a sufficient organization to hold together?

Mr. LONDON. It has. The revolution of 1917 is really a continuation of the revolution of 1905, except that the people are now armed. The present upheaval would have been entirely impossible without the gain of a national assembly and without the further gain of freedom of the press, which are directly due to the uprising of 1905.

Mr. HARDY. Have they now any cohesive organization?

Mr. LONDON. The spirit of cooperation among the various elements in this difficult period of transition fills one with astonishment. The peasantry, the industrial workers, the professional classes, the liberal elements of all classes, the army, all seem to have rallied to the defense of the provisional government.

The few reactionary elements have learned that it is unsafe to resist the irresistible and irrepressible drive of democracy. The present soldiers' and workmen's council tries to avoid the mistakes made in 1905. As soon as they had disbanded in 1906 the promises made to the people were withdrawn and the old Government was again in the saddle. The council representing the armed citizenry of Russia is the guardian of the newly acquired liberties, and it will probably continue until the constituent assembly is formed.

Now, I want to speak of the effect of the revolution on the progress of the war. A free people, once realizing that they are free, want to know what they are fighting for. That is self-evident. It stands to reason that a people who have overthrown their Government and have repudiated the internal policies of that Government, should, when requested to continue its foreign policy, ask for an opportunity to revise that foreign policy, for an opportunity to find out where the foreign policy is leading and that is exactly what has happened.

They began to examine what that foreign policy was, in the making of which they had had no part. They began to ask for the democratization of foreign relations, and you know that young democracies are honest and are not diplomatic. A young democracy loves liberty with a pure love. You will find in the oratory of the first 15 or 20 years of the history of this country the breath of pure democracy.

The new Government demanded a reexamination of treaties and tried to find out what the world was fighting for. The new Russia announced that so far as she was concerned, she wanted no indemnities, no conquests, no oppression of any people no matter how small. She wanted her allies to proclaim the same principles. For some inexplicable reason the American press interpreted this proclamation as a demand for a separate peace—as a desire to surrender to Germany. The slogan "No annexation" necessarily involves the restoration of Belgium to herself, the return to Serbia of her territory, the return of Montenegrin territory to Montenegro, the reestablishment of Roumania.

It necessarily implies the throwing of all possible safeguards around every other little nation in Europe. In protesting against punitive indemnities she but insisted that all warring nations should agree on a settlement of the war which should not crush any of the vanquished nations, which should not impose upon the

conquered nations a burden which they would be unable to carry. Their basis for universal peace was entirely in harmony with the principles which the President enunciated in his speeches before the Senate, and especially in the speech of January 22 of this year. Russia proceeded to prove her good faith by waiving all claims upon Constantinople, reserving, of course, the right to insist upon the neutralization of the Dardanelles and by granting the highest degree of autonomy to Finland. It could not have been otherwise with the Socialists playing the part they do in the new Government. The right of every nation to live its own life is a cardinal part of the faith of international socialism. Where the same territory is occupied by several distinct nationalities, the Socialist would give to every such nationality the largest possible measure of cultural autonomy, and where more than one nation claims the right to a particular territory by reason of national affinity, he would let the local population determine its affiliations by a vote of freemen and not by external pressure.

The Encyclopædia Britannica, in its article on socialism, says that the ethics of Christianity and the ethics of Socialism are identical.

The belief in the oneness of the human family is the fundamental tenet of the socialist faith. More than 50 years ago the socialists established an international association, consisting of delegates from all the nations of the world, small and great. At stated periods they would come together in international congresses. In 1886 they established an international holiday—an international holy day—a sacred day, the 1st of May, which socialists through all the world were asked to celebrate, so as to emphasize on that day the universality and oneness of the human family, the fact that there should be no hatred between one nation and another, and that there should be no conflict between one people and another. The congresses took up the problems of wars of colonization, wars of imperial expansion, and sought a remedy for them. The latest congress was to have been held in the city of Paris, beginning on the 8th of August, 1914, and at that congress they were to have taken up the question whether a general strike was the proper remedy to prevent a war. The French had a number of able advocates of that idea. The demand of the socialists of Russia and of its new government, and of the soldiers' and workmen's council for a settlement of the war on a basis which would secure universal peace, without annexation, without punitive indemnities, on a basis which would insure to every nation the right to unchecked development, was in harmony with the fundamental principles of international socialism; and I was astonished when I read in the President's Flag Day speech, one of the ablest speeches that he has delivered, the statement that the Kaiser has been using for his purposes all elements, including the socialist and labor elements. Now, it so happens that the socialists have been the most consistent and the most courageous opponents of militarism and of all militaristic schemes. It so happens that the socialists of Germany were issuing every year statistical records of the number of hundreds of years of imprisonment meted out to the social democrats for fighting the Kaiser and for fighting militarism. It so happens that the only men in Germany to-day who are suffering imprisonment for fighting the Kaiser are socialists.

It so happens that it was the Socialist Haase who, addressing himself to the suggestion of a separate peace with Germany, said in the Reichstag on the 15th of April, 1917:

Our Government must not delude itself with the hope that it can conclude a separate peace with Russia so as to throw all its forces against the other countries. The dream of a separate peace with Russia must once for all be abandoned. Nor should the Government deceive itself in the belief that by manipulation for a separate peace it will succeed in creating friction among the Russian socialists. This attempt will but more firmly unite the socialists.

Where and when have braver words of defiance ever been heard?

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

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN. How does the gentleman explain the inaction of the socialists in Germany in not rising up against their own unsatisfactory Government, when the socialists of Russia have done that?

Mr. LONDON. I will explain that, and that is something that should be understood. I expect a great change in Germany, and I expect a change throughout every country in the world. Gentlemen, in another 10 or 15 years we will see a great change in the world everywhere. Five or six years from now the gentleman will find himself voting for socialist measures.

He votes for some of them now, although at present he generally votes only for appropriations and not for measures of taxation, but he will have to change that.

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman from New York would not vote for the proposition to issue bonds to raise the necessary money to prosecute this war.

Mr. LONDON. That is all right. Now, let me answer the gentleman's question without bitterness. There is going to be a change in Germany. What has taken place in Germany is this: Under an oppressive political form the German people have managed to develop a high degree of education, so that there are no illiterates among them, and they have managed to obtain a large measure of economic improvement, while in some countries, which theoretically have democratic forms of government, the people have permitted an industrial oligarchy to sap the vital forces of democracy. Besides that, while I have not given any special thought to this theory, the theory is taking shape in my mind that a thoroughly educated people do not organize violent revolutions, because the more educated a people are the more will they rely upon the evolutionary process of obtaining their ends. That is why I am a social democrat, believing in education. I have not even given up the hope of educating the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman will have to live as long as Methuselah did to educate me along his lines of government—socialism.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, while the change is coming you must not forget that in every country of the world the socialists were confronted when war broke out with this situation: They were told everywhere that they were not patriotic. When they talked about internationalism or universal peace or demanded that the people have a voice in determining international relations, they were told everywhere that that was not the business of the people; they were told that somebody on top would tell them when wars should begin and when wars should end.

Is not that true? That condition confronted them everywhere, and they were nowhere numerically strong enough to resist. Assume that the socialists in this country should come out to-day and say—

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. HARDY. And is it not a fact also that the press and all the powers of publicity were used to persuade them that they were being attacked?

Mr. LONDON. There is not the slightest doubt about that. When the question came up in the German Reichstag they were confronted with an existing state of war. They were told that the Cossacks had invaded German territory.

Mr. HARDY. And that the French had?

Mr. LONDON. And that the French had—that French aviators had crossed the border. Everywhere the people on top were strong enough to suppress the socialist protest against the war. Suppose in this country to-day that the six or seven hundred thousand socialists were, right or wrong, to take a stand with their 40 or 50 little weekly papers against the war, how long would it be before their leaders would be in jail? They are already arresting some of them because some little petty official believes they are careless in the use of language. That has been the fate of the socialist movement everywhere.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does not the gentleman approve of the arrests made recently in New York of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berckmann?

Mr. LONDON. I do not know what the gentleman is referring to, but I have advised and I do advise obedience to the law, for this reason: I have to be consistent; and, to my mind, if international war is a misfortune, civil war in a republic is a calamity. A republic can not last unless its laws are obeyed, and the people have to obey the law. [Applause.] If the law is oppressive, they have the privilege of changing it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Then what arrests was the gentleman condemning?

Mr. LONDON. Oh, I am speaking of arrests of a number of people throughout the country by petty officials who believe that the men arrested are too freely criticizing the Government or are using careless language and all that. It is a horrible thing to have some official become suddenly the regulator of the liberties of the people and the censor of speech and of the press.

Mr. AUSTIN. Can the gentleman name a single instance?

Mr. LONDON. I will get together some of these cases. I hoped there would not be any, but there are these cases. Of course, each case will have to be defended on its own merits. I speak of the possibility of this oppression, and I am very much alarmed at the danger of it.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Is not Liebknecht in prison now in Germany?

Mr. LONDON. Yes; and Rosa Luxemburg has been imprisoned also—one of the leading socialists.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I wanted to ask the gentleman, for information, this question: Do modern German socialists adhere to the fundamental principles of Karl Marx now? I ask that in all fairness.

Mr. LONDON. I know the gentleman asks in good faith. I do not believe I should undertake to answer the question in the limited time at my disposal. One of the rules of elucidation is to compare things that people do not know with things that they do know something about, and I take it for granted that most of the Members of this House are altogether unfamiliar with the teachings of Karl Marx. I want to say this about the German social democracy: At the outbreak of the war they had a caucus rule which compelled all of the members of the social democracy to vote as a unit. There were 36 members in the Reichstag who were inclined from the very beginning to vote against the war budget. The socialist method of protesting against war budgets is to either vote "no" or walk out of the chamber while the vote is being taken; that is, where there are many of them, or to abstain from voting. There were 36 of them who wanted that the party should vote "no" on the war budget. About a year ago they all began to vote against further appropriations for the war.

They all protested against the deportation of the Belgian workers. Coming to the socialists of other countries, in the Austrian Reichsrath the socialists have recently insisted on universal peace. In the Italian Parliament the socialists have from the beginning of the war up to the present moment been against this war, because they have looked upon the Italian war as a war of conquest and for the acquisition of territory. They are ready in every country to stand for a war of defense. In Russia the socialists refused to participate in the debate and in the vote. So throughout the world they have been consistent, as consistent as life permitted them to be. Dreamer as he is, idealist as he is, when he is confronted with a fact he is compelled to recognize the fact. We can not, however, abandon our faith, we can not abandon our desire to fight for the highest measure of democracy in times of peace as well as in times of war. We demand freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and we demand that in time of war especially should we be permitted to discuss international relations. You can not have a war of a free people unless the people are for war. They have to be convinced; they have to be reasoned with; they have to be argued with, and there is no danger in permitting people openly to express their dissent. There is a great danger in driving people into the dark cellar of conspiracy, to have men whisper the things that the people have a right to hear openly.

Mr. HAMLIN. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. LONDON. I will.

Mr. HAMLIN. Under what circumstances would the gentleman be willing to fight?

Mr. LONDON. Would I be willing to fight?

Mr. HAMLIN. The gentleman's party.

Mr. LONDON. Is that question addressed to me individually or does the gentleman mean the party?

Mr. HAMLIN. To the party; yes; of course.

Mr. LONDON. The Socialist Party recognizes the right of a nation and the duty of a nation to defend itself against attack. That is not the question before us to-day. The question before us to-day is not whether you are willing to fight or not. The socialist, as every other citizen of this country, is confronted with an existing state of war. It is his obligation to teach the people obedience to the law first; second, to teach that every law that would lead to the defeat of the liberties of the people should be abrogated; third, it is his obligation to demand universal peace; that the principles upon which it may be established should be made clear to the world, so that all the liberty-loving elements of the world will understand that if they do fight that they are fighting freely, and that they are not being led to the shambles. [Applause.] That is what the socialists ask.

Mr. HAMLIN. Then, if that is the gentleman's idea, which is a very beautiful one, his party ought to go into this war with a great deal of enthusiasm, because we are certainly—

Mr. LONDON. In order to develop enthusiasm, you must first of all give people a chance to disagree with you. Freedom of speech does not mean the freedom of a fellow to speak things with which you agree. That is the way some people understand it. Now, they would not have us criticize or discuss international relations. Some great man, some leader, is supposed to do that for us. That is the monarchical idea. I deny that God has selected out of the human stock a few individuals and put into them so much wisdom that they can be trusted to guide the destinies of 100,000,000 people without asking for the cooperation of the people. [Applause.]

Mr. LOBECK. Will the gentleman state what is the real cause of the war?

Mr. LONDON. Is it my obligation to agree with the gentleman or may I express my mind freely? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOBECK. I would like to know.

Mr. LONDON. The historical causes of this war are, first, the conflict of economic interests between the various powers of Europe; second, the presence of large armaments and militaristic groups; third, munition makers, who are interested in keeping alive national hatreds; fourth, national hatreds and race prejudices; fifth, the inherited crimes of the past, the oppression of small nationalities, who, in striving for breathing space, came in conflict with the bigger nations.

These are probably the five principal causes. No nation is entirely free from blame, and while, chronologically speaking, the act of Austria-Hungary in attacking Serbia may be taken as the immediate cause, historically speaking, if you go back a few decades, you will trace it to the causes I have pointed out.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LONDON. I will.

Mr. HARDY. Does not the gentleman think also that the militaristic theories of the German autocracy had a great deal to do with it?

Mr. LONDON. A great deal. And it is extremely interesting in connection with the point the gentleman has brought out that the great Russian and German historians were developing the same idea in apologizing for their respective nations. The Russian historians argued that western Europe was under a profound obligation to Russia because by maintaining a large army and by sacrificing the rights of her own people she protected western civilization against the invasion of the Tartars. Now the German historians, in apologizing for the maintenance of a powerful military establishment, explained that the rest of western Europe was under obligations to Germany because the German military establishment was calculated to protect Germany and western Europe against the aggressions of the Russian barbarians. Revolutionary France, when reproached for her unholy and unnatural alliance with the Czar, pleaded that she could not help herself because she had a dangerous military neighbor to the south. In this way every nation had an excuse for maintaining armaments.

Mr. HARDY. That was a crimination and a recrimination?

Mr. LONDON. Yes; but there is a great deal of historical truth in that, though.

Mr. HARDY. There is, but does not the gentleman think that one of the great essential elements was the writings of Bernhardt and the idea that might makes right?

Mr. LONDON. The theory that might makes right is not only a monarchical theory. When Rockefeller used his beneficent policy toward the strikers he followed the doctrine that might makes right.

Mr. HARDY. But he did not avow it?

Mr. LONDON. He did not avow it.

Mr. HARDY. Was there ever anywhere under the sun a country that evolved the construction that might makes right? Does the gentleman understand that any Member of this Congress advocates the doctrine of might makes right?

Mr. LONDON. The idea that one nation is the cause of all the troubles of the world is absurd. Of course, Prussian militarism is a danger, and I do not see how it will be able to sustain itself now because of the liberalization of Russia. Russia has held up a torch of light for the rest of the world.

Mr. HARDY. Does not the gentleman think that somebody was to blame for bringing this war?

Mr. LONDON. I said that, chronologically, the first step that brought about this war was made by Austria-Hungary. As a matter of fact, it was not only that. It was a violation by Austria-Hungary of her agreement not to take away Bosnia and Herzegovina. That led to the war. You can trust—

Mr. HARDY. On the very eve of the war somebody did wrong?

Mr. LONDON. No doubt of it. And if we had a big army on the Canadian frontier, if we had a million soldiers on our side and a million on the Canadian side, with fortresses and fortifications, we would have no difficulty to find an excuse for an armed conflict with that country.

Mr. LOBECK. The fires had been smoldering in Europe for a long time?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman does not hold the Kaiser responsible?

Mr. LONDON. Primarily responsible. When we talk in such terms of reproach of the Kaiser, the trouble is that the Kaiser does not care. Of course, Austria-Hungary would never

have dared to take that step without the promise of the support of the German Emperor. The problem, however, to-day, so far as we are concerned, is not with the historical causes of the war. We are dealing with the present situation. We are not interested in blaming Germany or England.

Mr. HARDY. I would be very much more interested if the gentleman would give us his view of what Russia is going to do now.

Mr. LONDON. Russia has rejected the idea of a separate peace, and for a number of reasons. She realizes that the presence of a colossal military power on a frontier of a thousand miles to the west of her is a serious menace. Revolutionary Russia can not afford to see republican France crushed, nor can she tolerate the wiping out of Belgium or the destruction of Serbia or any injustice to any of the little nationalities that now form a barrier to the ambition of Germany to penetrate to the east by land. And perhaps the most important reason of all is that the Socialists, who are such a powerful factor in the shaping of Russia's destiny, feel and think in terms of the universal and of internationalism. The Socialist always rises above the narrow limits of national thought. That is why Russia's reply to proposals of a separate peace was, "If you are compelled to make peace with us, we want you to make peace with the rest of the world." I was animated by the same thought when I sent my cable to the president of the soldiers' and workmen's council and expressed the hope that Russia would be a compelling factor for a universal and lasting peace. But what Russia does say to the world is this: "We are in distress; we have been in distress for centuries. We have suffered untold misery. We have gone through three years of war. You want us to continue. We want to continue, but we ask that every nation abandon imperialistic designs. We ask that the nations of the world seek and find a common basis upon which universal peace can be secured."

That is their plea. Is there any reason why their request should not be met by a spontaneous and sympathetic response on the part of all liberty-loving peoples?

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. HARDY. I do not know whether the gentleman answered the question I have in mind or not. It is this: Could the Russians get together and unite in an effective resistance to the Germans?

Mr. LONDON. The skill with which the provisional government has met the extraordinary difficulties born of the revolution should be reassuring to all. They seem to have learned to combine enthusiasm with order, liberty with self-restraint. One would be justified in expecting that with the sudden release from oppressive restrictions the accumulated bitterness would have given rise to all sorts of excesses. The contrary is true. There is an almost complete absence of cruelty, an absence of the atrocities, that characterized the French Revolution. There are no women knitting stockings while heads are falling from the guillotine. They have abolished capital punishment. The Czar finds himself safe in the city of Petrograd, with hundreds of thousands of soldiers and workmen, with red flags flying, around him. He was permitted to vote in the last municipal election.

All that shows the presence of a constructive statesmanship, which is so essential when a nation is being reborn. It shows a realization of the large responsibility that has fallen upon the shoulders of that long-suffering people. I have an abiding faith that the revolution in Russia has brought a stream of new life and liberty, not only for the people of Russia, but for all mankind. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) extending the time within which the "Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue temporary permits for additional diversions of water from the Niagara River," shall remain in effect, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. SMITH of Arizona, Mr. SHIELDS, and Mr. BRANDEGEE as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to fix the status and rights of officers of the Public Health Service when serving with the Coast Guard, the Army, or the Navy.

DIVERSION OF THE WATERS OF NIAGARA RIVER.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in reference to joint resolution 13, which has just come over from the Senate, I move that the House insist on its amendment and agree to the conference,

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I will.

Mr. KEATING. The report just received from the Senate does not come as a surprise to the House. A few minutes ago the House very solemnly and seriously began consideration of a bill to use the waters of Niagara River. There had been inserted in the bill certain safeguards to protect the public interests. Those safeguards had been considered in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and had been agreed to. They were brought out on the floor of this House, and with impressive solemnity, presented to the Members. When that action was taken it was understood by well-informed Members that the men who were in charge of the legislation had agreed on the following program: That the bill in the form it was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be passed by this House; that it would be taken over to the Senate; that the Senate would disagree to the House amendments; that the bill would be brought back here; that a conference would be asked; that the House would be requested to remain in session until the conferees of the House and the Senate might get together and solemnly confer on this proposition; and that then a report would be brought into the House declaring that the Members representing the House had been unable to secure the safeguards thrown around the grant by the House—or at least the most important of them—and the membership of the House would be expected to agree to that finding.

The result of this farce, staged in this solemn way in the American House of Representatives, would be that certain monopolies in the vicinity of Niagara Falls would be permitted to continue to control the water power at Niagara Falls, worth many millions of dollars.

A year from now, when this temporary permit expires, these same gentlemen will again come into this House, and if the war is still in progress in Europe, we will be told that the permit must be extended as a war measure. If the war is not in progress in Europe, we will be told that the measure must be passed, because the business interests in the vicinity of Niagara Falls will be destroyed if we do not pass it.

The last time the measure was before the House, or possibly not the last time, but, at any rate, last December, before the holidays, I raised the point of no quorum and temporarily postponed action on the measure. At that time we were solemnly assured that if I insisted upon the point of no quorum thousands of men would be thrown out of employment and great industries would be closed down. It was then urged as a commercial proposition, and these men who control this monopoly then went so far as to communicate with the miners in my congressional district. I have the privilege of representing in part the greatest gold mining camp in the world. The miners of that camp were told that if their Representative insisted upon his point of order they would be thrown out of employment and the mines would close down, because the mills could not get the cyanide needed to treat the ore. Of course, my constituents are far too intelligent to be caught by such chaff.

Supporters of this measure are always talking about their desire to secure permanent legislation. The fact is, my friends, that the men who are now in control of this water power do not intend, if they can prevent it, that the Congress of the United States shall ever enact permanent legislation—unless it is the kind of permanent legislation they want. They seem to have power enough to prevent the passage of legislation which will enable the people of the United States to take control of this water power and administer it in the interest of all the people.

A point of no quorum at this stage of the proceedings will simply prevent a conference upon this proposition, perhaps not even that, for I do not know whether you have a quorum in town or not. I do not intend to make the point at this time. I will permit the resolution to go to conference, reserving the right to make the point of no quorum when the conference report is brought back on the floor of this House.

I do not mean to question the motives of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I think he has endeavored to the limit of his ability to secure permanent legislation. Nevertheless, I take the liberty of urging the chairman and the other conferees to insist upon the House provisions. To my mind it is perfectly absurd to say that if this legislation is not passed war preparations will be seriously interfered with. I have no doubt that in an emergency the Secretary of War or the President of the United States would have the power to commandeer this power plant and use this water power which belongs to the Federal Government. So, as far as interfering with war preparations is concerned, I do not think any Member of this House has any reason to hesitate to oppose this legislation on that score. The membership of this House should call the bluff of these gentlemen who control the water power at

Niagara Falls and who have the temerity to set up the claim that they have a right to control it without regard to this permit. I believe that without this permit they would be acting in violation of law; that they would have no color of title; but that question I recognize must eventually be determined by the courts of the land. I think Congress should take steps, however, to see to it that the question is settled once and for all; and that without unnecessary delay.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. I do not know about the merits of this measure. There is a great water power, as I understand it, at Niagara Falls. I judge from the gentleman's remarks, not being present when the matter was considered to-day, that the House is one way and the Senate is the other, and so far up to this time there has been no adjustment. If there is not any adjustment, and the water does not turn any wheels, I suppose the water will continue to run over the dam, and what will then happen?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the answer to that, if the gentleman will permit, is that the water will not continue to run over the dam. These gentlemen will continue to do what they have done for years. For years they used this water without a permit and in violation of law, according to the Secretary of War.

Mr. CANNON. If there is not anything in extremis, I have nothing further to say.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is mistaken about the water not running over the dam if this legislation is not passed. The Federal Government assumed control of the water of Niagara River in 1906, and passed a law authorizing the issuing of permits for the diversion of water up to 15,600 cubic feet per second. That law was to remain in force for three years. It expired by limitation and was renewed on two occasions. It has run out, and the power companies have been using the water that was granted under those permits by the acquiescence of the Secretary of War without permits. Last January Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant additional permits for 4,400 cubic feet per second of water, making 20,000 cubic feet altogether, which is the full quantity this country was authorized to grant permits for the diversion of under the treaty with Great Britain. Those permits, under the resolution, expire to-morrow. If these companies take any portion of the 4,400 cubic feet per second of water after the permit expires, the resolution which we passed in January imposes very heavy penalties upon them, so heavy that they could not afford to take the water, as it not only involves fines, but imprisonment of the officers of the company as well, so that part of the water will not be diverted unless this resolution is passed. There is a difference between the House and the Senate. I believe the views of the House were embodied in the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That resolution certainly embodies my views and the views of that committee, and I believe the views of the House. The Senate is violently opposed to some of the principles laid down in this resolution, and I very frankly stated to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING] that in the emergency which faces this country now, that if I could not get all that I wanted in this resolution, that I would not defeat its passage by insisting upon having all that I wanted. And if it came to the question of failing to get this legislation through or surrendering my views in reference to the matter to which I referred, I would surrender my views, as I believed it to be for the good of this country in its war emergency. [Applause.] I am as much in favor of the principles of this resolution as the gentleman from Colorado, but if I can not get all I want I will yield some matters in order to get an agreement.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I will.

Mr. CRAMTON. Are we to understand then that the program we are following is equivalent to a motion to concur in the action of the Senate?

Mr. FLOOD. I do not know that the Senate conferees will insist upon the Senate bill, but if they do insist and we can not get them to yield and I am one of the conferees I do not expect to defeat this legislation by insisting upon all of my views.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the House conferees so publicly announce their readiness to recede, we might as well concur without a conference.

Mr. FLOOD. There are other amendments that the House placed on this proposition besides the amendment referred to by the gentleman from Colorado that should go to conference, and the gentleman is mistaken in suggesting that there was anything farcical in the proceedings this morning.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I will.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is it not a fact the Secretary of War and Gen. Black both recommended this temporary permit we passed at the last session of Congress be extended for another year?

Mr. FLOOD. Not as the Senate passed it.

Mr. AUSTIN. The renewal or the extension of the temporary permit we passed at the last session of Congress?

Mr. FLOOD. The Senate resolution provided for an extension for one year of the resolution we passed last January. The Secretary of War suggested a very important amendment, giving larger and broader powers to the War Department to control the use of the power generated from the use of this water.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I should like to ask if this resolution in itself does not embody the recommendations made by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers?

Mr. FLOOD. It does and goes further.

Mr. AUSTIN. Because you embrace all the water power of Niagara Falls, not the 4,400 cubic feet given in the temporary permit given at the last session of Congress.

Mr. FLOOD. That is correct, except the permit was to July 1, 1917, a little more than five months.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman allow further?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. When does this gentlemen's agreement that I understood was made to-day to adjourn three days at a time begin?

Mr. FLOOD. It begins as soon as this legislation gets through, whether to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. CANNON. If it does not get through to-day or to-morrow this gentlemen's agreement is of no account?

Mr. FLOOD. The agreement has not been made yet.

Mr. CANNON. I thought the agreement was made.

Mr. FLOOD. The understanding is when this legislation gets through.

Mr. CANNON. I thought the agreement had been made.

Mr. FLOOD. It has been made in that way.

Mr. CANNON. Then that gentleman's agreement will not go into effect until this bill is disposed of? I had a different impression; I was not present when it was made.

Mr. FLOOD. I concur in much that the gentleman from Colorado has said about the power situation at Niagara Falls, but this resolution is being pressed not for the benefit of the power companies. It is because we need for the use of our Army and Navy the articles made by the electrical power which the use of this water generates.

Now is not the time to bring the power companies at Niagara Falls or the users of their power to account. I hope the time may come soon when we can do so. I will welcome it. But it is not now.

The Secretary of War and everyone familiar with the products made from electrical power generated at Niagara Falls tell us that everything made there is used in manufacturing war material.

Niagara Falls is the center of the electrochemical industry of this country, and the products made there are vitally essential to the various other industries upon which our national defense directly rests.

A partial list of the Niagara Falls manufacturing companies, their products and uses, which have been furnished me is as follows:

Union Carbide Co., Electro-Metallurgical Co., Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., the Carborundum Co., the Norton Co., the General Abrasive Co. (Inc.), Isco Chemical Co. (Inc.), Niagara Alkali Co., Electro Bleaching Gas Co., Star Electric Co., National Carbon Co., Acheson Graphite Co., Aluminum Co. of America, National Electrolytic Co., United States Light & Heat Corp., Castner Electrolytic Co., Titanium Alloys Mfg. Co., Niagara Electro-Chemical Co.

The products of many of these plants are either not made elsewhere in the United States or if so made elsewhere are produced in negligible quantities.

The products of these Niagara plants embrace the following articles which are used as indicated below in other industries, viz:

Ferrosilicon, ferromolybdenum, ferrotungsten, ferrochromium form the chief constituents of the group comprising high-speed tool manufacture and utilization. High-speed steel has tripled the capacity of the machine shops and the efficiency of every metal worker in the Nation. They are of supreme importance to the building of every modern battleship, submarine, and their guns and armor. Without these metals or their alloys, a large proportion of our steel and metal industries would find themselves in the condition of practically 20 years ago.

Ferrotitanium: Bessemer and open-hearth steel processes and in steel castings.

Cuprotitanium: Used in copper and bronze castings.

Carborundum and alundum: Abrasives or grinding materials necessary in all metal-working industries, and for grinding shells, gun barrels, bayonets, knives, and aeroplane and automobile cylinders. These abrasives are the only means of fashioning armor plate and are essential in the making of hard steel tools and similar articles.

Silicon metal: Essential in silicon steel for electric machinery in all new electrically-propelled battleships. Used also with caustic soda for generating hydrogen for aeronautical purposes.

Chlorine products, chlorine compounds, including chlor benzol, chlor toluol, chloroform, caustic soda: These products in their various forms and ramifications of usefulness are the bases of picric and benzoic acid and trinitrotoluol, used in the manufacture of high explosives; also necessary in Army and Navy sanitation, surgery, and medicine.

Carbon, graphitized carbons, and graphite: Essential in making cartridges and primers, electric steel, vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, silicon metal, stellite, batteries, and for lubrication; much needed by cartridge manufacturers and United States arsenals.

Aluminum: Essential for the manufacture of mess kits and canteens used by the Army and Navy; for castings for engines for aeroplanes; for structural shapes required for Zeppelin airships now under construction and for aeroplanes; for voice tubing in battleships; used for time fuses on shrapnel and high-explosive shells; the making of "ammonal," a high explosive used extensively abroad; in automobile and motor-truck construction; in illuminating bombs; as a deoxidizing agent in steel making.

Calcium carbide (acetylene and oxyacetylene): Necessary for lighting of beacons, buoys on sea coasts, harbors, and inland waters, and other methods of illumination impossible otherwise without reconstruction. For welding in navy yards and metal works. For signal lights, search lights, flare lights. Over 70 per cent of miners' lights are from calcium carbide, and the whole mining industry depends upon supply thereof.

It follows that all these industries depend upon the hydro-electric power developed at Niagara Falls, which is in turn dependent upon the authorized diversion of water. It is obvious that the importation of any of the products so made by them essential or useful for the national defense is impossible now, and to leave the sole available sources of supply in America without adequate electrical energy for the operation of their plants would be suicidal.

The Secretary of War wrote me the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1917.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Supplementing my letter of April 25, referring to Senate joint resolution 15, permit me to say that it was my intention to recommend the passage of the suggested amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to issue temporary permits for additional diversion of water from the Niagara River as an emergency measure growing out of the existing state of war.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

In his testimony before the committee he said:

I have a feeling that practically everything made by the use of this power at Niagara Falls is war material. All of the abrasive material, chlorides, and the various alloys, all of them are war material.

He phoned me that the passage of this resolution was of the greatest importance, and asked me to recede upon the amendment which he had suggested to the Senate resolution.

In these circumstances I will not insist upon all of my views, if by so doing I will defeat this resolution. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the House insisting upon its amendments to the Senate joint resolution.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas, and Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on June 21, 1917, approved and signed bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

H. R. 3073. An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of August 4, 1914, August 15, 1914, March 3, 1915, and September 7, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution to correct an error in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2434. An act authorizing the counties of Cass and Itasca, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River between said counties; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2482. An act to reinstate Armor S. Hefley as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DESIGN OF THE CURRENT QUARTER DOLLAR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House a Senate resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2099) providing for the modification of the design of the current quarter dollar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

DIVERSION OF WATER, NIAGARA RIVER.

Mr. KITCHIN. We have been waiting for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOOD] to come back with his conference report on the bill relating to the diversion of water from the Niagara River. I wonder if some gentleman would not like to take some time?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I would like to have 10 minutes on this Niagara resolution.

Mr. KITCHIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman may have 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEMPSEY] may proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING], in speaking on the resolution that was passed here this afternoon, said that his objection to the passage of the resolution was this, that so long as we have these temporary permits we would not obtain any permanent legislation.

Now, that assumes that we have before us an ordinary question of whether or not those who are using the power at Niagara Falls shall be permitted to continue that use. That is not the condition of affairs at all. That is not the question which the House has to consider. The question which is before the House is quite an unusual one.

Let us see what the situation at Niagara was when this resolution was first considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and how it happened to come before the committee. There was an international joint commission, and they decided that we might use 20,000 cubic feet of water on this side, and that the Canadians might use 36,000 cubic feet. Over in Canada they are using their entire 36,000 cubic feet, but on this side, up to a year ago we never had used over 15,600 cubic feet. A year ago permission was given by the two Houses of Congress to use the remaining 4,400 cubic feet, growing out of this situation: Great industries had developed in Niagara Falls. It had become the electrochemical center of the world. More than that, these industries had become important to the whole Nation in this way: There are raw materials made there which enter into the manufacture of all of our great basic products. Take, for instance, the automobile industry. The automobile had been cheapened and reduced in price immeasurably through the improved abrasive products, produced through electricity at Niagara Falls. Take steel and rapid steel. Seventy per cent of all the steel in the United States had to have ferroalloys, and they are produced only at Niagara. Rapid steel had reduced the necessity of employing labor to the extent that the efficiency of practically every steel manufactory in the country had been increased to double its former capacity. So the industries of the country had grown to depend on Niagara to the extent that the use of this additional power was necessary, not for Niagara alone but for the country at large.

Now, that temporary permit is about to expire. Who asked that it be continued? Not the manufacturers; not the people at large in the country. Their interests were great enough, but the person who asked that that permit be extended was the Secretary of War of the United States. Why? Because he said every one of the manufactured products produced at Niagara went into the manufacture of munitions, and every one of them was necessary to the making of munitions. In other words, they were necessary to the production of the munitions which we must have in carrying on this war and in order to produce them that power is absolutely necessary.

I just want to read enough from the hearing to show the House that I am not magnifying or overstating what the Secretary said to the committee on that subject. I want to show

that I am stating it as he stated it, that I am not stating it any more strongly, but that I am stating the situation as it actually exists and has been found to be by the Secretary of War, who has this matter in charge, and whose duty it is to find the facts. I read from his testimony before the committee.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER], a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, asked the Secretary of War:

In your judgment, it is necessary for the public interest that this additional power be allowed to be developed?

Secretary BAKER. I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. You look upon this as an emergency measure growing out of the existing state of war?

Secretary BAKER. Yes.

No action had been taken by the committee, and after the Senate had passed the resolution unanimously, within 10 days after the Secretary called it to the attention of the Senate, the matter had been allowed to lapse on this side and remain without action for six weeks or more, and the Secretary of War sent a letter, of which this is the concluding sentence:

* * * It was my intention to recommend the passage of the suggested amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a temporary permit for additional diversion of water from the Niagara River as an emergency measure growing out of the existing state of war.

Mr. CRAMTON. Do I understand that letter asked for an additional diversion of water?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. As provided in the House proposition?

Mr. DEMPSEY. No; not as provided in the House proposition, and I will come right to that question in a moment. I should like to finish what the Secretary of War and Gen. Black said upon the necessity, and then I will call attention to the difference between the resolution which passed the Senate and that passed by the House:

Secretary BAKER. I have a feeling—and it is a generalization which may be subject to some exceptions—but I have a feeling that practically everything made by the use of this power at Niagara Falls is war material. All that I know are war materials. All of the abrasive materials, chlorides, and the various alloys—all of them are war materials.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER] suggested the amendment at the end of the House resolution, which provides for an investigation which shall be conducted to enable the Congress to pass permanent legislation. The Secretary was asked whether he thought that should be added to the resolution, and he said this:

The language—

Of the paragraph proposing this investigation—

is entirely apt, and the only hesitancy I have in expressing an opinion is whether it would delay the passage of the joint resolution. If it should have that effect, it would be unfortunate.

Then Gen. Black said:

I am in entire accord with what the Secretary said on that, but whether this is the time or not is another question. The most essential thing for the need of the country is this joint resolution, and nothing should go in there which would prevent giving the Secretary power, if possible, with the additional conditions he asks, to allow this continued diversion authorized in your joint resolution of last January. That is the most essential thing that must go through. These other things we would like to see go through, provided it does not imperil that.

Then Gen. Black said further:

If you will permit me, I would like to make a couple of suggestions. One thing is this: What is the use of having this fight year after year?

The Secretary suggested that instead of this resolution extending the time for a single year it should run for two years, to July, 1919, instead of July, 1918. The resolution as passed here and in the Senate provides for only one year; but Gen. Black said:

Why not let this resolution now go along so as to enable Congress to form permanent legislation whenever it can? We do know that just at present we have this emergency war measure; these industries are also depending on this power. Those industries are very important to the whole Nation all the time, and therefore it seems to me that it would be very injudicious to cut down the use of power there at Niagara Falls at this time, and that we should, then, before you begin to legislate further on the subject, have full information before Congress, so that the permanent legislation may be based upon full information. The other suggestion I was going to submit is this: If there be any danger that this addition to the resolution would imperil it, then why would it not be perfectly proper to have a separate resolution and have it considered on its own merits?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I ask for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now, I am coming to the difference in the two resolutions, and I am coming not alone to describe that, but the attitude of the Secretary and of Gen. Black toward the two resolutions—the one in the Senate and the one here. The resolution in the Senate simply extends the time one year for the

use of 4,400 cubic feet. The resolution of the House deals with the whole 20,000 cubic feet, and provides that if these companies at Niagara use that 20,000 cubic feet after the end of one year they commit a criminal act, and that those who use it are punishable not alone by fine but by imprisonment.

Let us see for a moment. Here we are practically at the end of the session. The only thing that stands in the way of granting what the Secretary asks—the use of these 4,400 cubic feet to enable these war materials to be made—is the fact that we are at the end of the session, and that some gentleman may, despite the fact that it is asked as a war measure, despite the fact that we need these materials to carry on this war, may make the point of no quorum. Suppose this war continues another year, and suppose the Committee on Foreign Affairs should delay just as they have this year up practically to the end of the session, and suppose that you stood to the resolution passed in this House embracing the whole 20,000 cubic feet—and I am not discussing for a moment the rights of the parties; I am not discussing the property rights, but I am discussing simply the war question—suppose you came a year from now to the end of the session as you are now, and suppose the war is still going on, and that the wheels at Niagara are stopped, you are going to need steel, you are going to need these various alloys to make practically every war material you use, and you will not be able to make any of them if some one Member of this House says, "I make the point of order that there is no quorum present."

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

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

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield first to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. If this legislation should fail, has not the President the power, under the national-defense act, to take over these plants up there and proceed with the manufacture of such materials as are needed for the prosecution of the war?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am not familiar enough with those acts to answer the gentleman directly, but I should say this in answer to his question: Where there are two acts on the statute books, and they both can stand, it is the primary rule of construction that they both shall stand. Here is a law which makes it a crime to use these 4,400 additional feet. Whether a public officer would have the right to use those additional 4,400 cubic feet in face of that prohibition I should deem very doubtful indeed. I doubt whether any of us are above the law. I doubt whether the fact that the President is President gives him the right, because he has a right to commandeer plants, to use water power which this Congress has said can not be used without the commission of a crime. I think that the President and the Secretary of War are subject to law the same as the rest of us, and I know of no exception in the statute which says that because a man is a public officer he can violate the law which, when he assumes office, he solemnly swears he will defend and enforce.

Mr. WALSH. Just one other question: Can the gentleman imagine any United States attorney prosecuting the President or any of his officials for carrying out his orders issued as Commander in Chief of the armed forces in manufacturing war materials and using this water under the national-defense act, if he has that power?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I answer the gentleman in this way: If it is right to use this power, if this power should be used—and the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers and Gen. Crozier, the head of the Ordnance Department, all say it is absolutely necessary—I do not believe that Congress should be afraid to pass the legislation giving them the power to use it, and I do not believe that we should leave it a matter of construction whether or not a crime is being committed in the use of it.

Mr. WALSH. I say to the gentleman that I am not afraid; I am willing to support the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I ask this for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts asked the question which I had in mind when I rose and asked the gentleman to yield, which was as to the power of the President to take over these plants if necessary and operate them in the public interest. If the gentleman will bear with me for a moment, I will call his attention to the fact that we have just passed a joint resolution which will permit the use of this water by these power companies, and if it were not for some willful gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol that

measure would now be on its way to the President of the United States. So that I think the gentleman should address some of his indignation to that small group of willful men at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now, I would like to say this—first I will yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. AUSTIN. I wanted a little time myself when the gentleman finishes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to ask one question of the gentleman for information.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, if it is a good thing to do this, why not bring in a permanent law here, and what is the sense of having this thing up here every session of Congress? We had it up last winter and came very near losing out on it, and now they come in and want another extension. Why not have a permanent law and be through with it if it is a good thing?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am very much delighted the Speaker put that question, because I want to say a word upon just that phase of the subject. The House of Representatives did bring in a permanent measure at the last annual session. I am from that district. Now, I might be accused of personal or selfish interest, but I appeal to the membership of this House—and some of the members of the committee are here—to bear witness to this fact, that when that permanent legislation came before this House, although I offered some small minor amendments, I offered no amendment which was not accepted by the committee in full; and after I had, with the consent of the committee, offered one amendment, and it carried, first by viva voce and then a standing vote, and when tellers were demanded, and Members were going through between the tellers, the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of this committee [Mr. FLOOD], came to me and said he would have to withdraw his consent at that stage; and, although I angered men who were my supporters—one of them, the gentleman from Washington, would not speak to me for days and said I had no right to withdraw the amendment I had offered—yet my desire was so great to show that the community in which I was interested and where I lived, which was vitally interested in this legislation, was so desirous of showing their wish to have permanent legislation acceptable to the whole country that at that stage I withdrew the amendment, and we passed permanent legislation in this body, but we passed it so late that it was not acted upon by the Senate. Now, there is no one in the world so anxious to have permanent legislation as those who live in the vicinity of the great cataract. We are living there day by day, from hand to mouth, in daily terror of just such a situation as is created here. For one month last winter, because of the point of no quorum, when wages were high but when the cost of living was equally high, when coal reached the highest price it had reached for years, when men needed wages as they never needed them before, the point of no quorum was made on this floor, and for one month laboring men to the number of 3,000 walked the streets of Niagara Falls and the frontier cities without a dollar. Are not we anxious, then, for permanent legislation? Forty-two thousand dollars in wages was lost because the point of no quorum was made; labor suffered as it never suffered before. Why, the manufacturers could stand it. We did not get sufficient light at Niagara Falls because of the point of no quorum; we had insufficient light at other places.

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

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

Mr. KITCHIN. Before that, I desire to ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. I do this because we expected to adjourn to-day until Monday or Tuesday, but on this very proposition the conferees have not agreed, and I understand Mr. FLOOD said that they probably will not be able to report the bill to the House until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, so I ask unanimous consent that when we adjourn to-day we adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman intend to make any further request?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; one other.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then I do not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection?

Mr. KITCHIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that when the House adjourns to-morrow that it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday following.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-morrow it shall adjourn until 12 o'clock Tuesday next. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman, so that it may be clear to all, does he intend that any business shall be transacted on Tuesday?

Mr. KITCHIN. Just as I stated this morning, I understand the gentleman's agreement will go into effect and nothing will be done, as soon as we finish this bill that is under consideration now.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And on Tuesday there will be a request—

Mr. KITCHIN. To go over until Friday.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And on neither day will any business be taken up?

Mr. KITCHIN. No business will be taken up.

Mr. SIMS. Are we now committing ourselves to an agreement for adjournment next Tuesday for three days?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is that when the House adjourns to-morrow it adjourn until Tuesday next.

Mr. SIMS. All right. I understood the gentleman from North Carolina to answer the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] that the intention was to follow it with other unanimous-consent requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina if on Tuesday next any business will be permitted?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I do not think there ought to be.

Mr. WALSH. Not even by unanimous consent?

Mr. KITCHIN. No.

Mr. DALLINGER. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question and to call his attention to this; It was stated that the gentleman's agreement early in the day was based on the assumption that this Niagara Falls matter could be gotten out of the way. Now, suppose that to-morrow the point of no quorum is raised and a quorum is not obtained, may I ask the gentleman from North Carolina what is to be done then? Will an attempt be made to obtain a quorum and pass the bill?

Mr. KITCHIN. If we can not get a quorum here to-morrow, Saturday, this would go over until Tuesday; but it would have to go over until Monday, anyway, and we could not get a quorum here Monday. I understand that on July 1 this license expires.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. To-morrow is the last day on which they are authorized to use the water.

Mr. KITCHIN. If we can not get it through to-morrow the time will expire, and we could wait for the following Monday and take it up again.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. There is a penal provision. If they use any water after to-morrow they will go to jail.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. When is it expected that general legislation will be taken up again?

Mr. KITCHIN. Monday week, July 9. I explained that very fully this morning.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. How long will that continue?

Mr. KITCHIN. We will come back July 9 and take up this trading-with-the-enemy bill.

Mr. SIMS. Suppose the conference reports on the food bills, or either one of them, get back here. Is it the purpose to delay action on them?

Mr. KITCHIN. Until July 9.

Mr. SIMS. Then I will oppose any agreement that undertakes to block action on these conference reports.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman was here this morning when that whole matter was thoroughly explained.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. LEVER, as I understood, said distinctly that he expected to get an early agreement on the bill that was sent to conference to-day.

Mr. KITCHIN. And he hoped to bring them in on Monday week. I saw Mr. LEVER only half an hour ago.

Mr. SIMS. Is it possible that all this food legislation is to be deliberately delayed by unanimous consent of the House?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; it is not the intention to delay action on this food legislation, and the gentleman does not think it will be back here next week. I do not think we can have a possible quorum here until next Friday, at least.

Mr. SIMS. Then only those who are absent will be responsible for the failure to carry this legislation through.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman want all the Members to remain here on the Fourth of July? That is the real question.

Mr. KITCHIN. Of course, the gentleman from Tennessee is in a good position to say, "Stay here," because he will stay here anyway. Does the gentleman think the House should stay here on the possibility of the Senate taking action? I talked with two or three of the Senators, and one said it would certainly take 10 days. Another said three weeks, and still another said it will probably get over here Tuesday or Wednesday. Does the gentleman think we ought to stay here on a possibility of the Senate doing things that are not likely?

Mr. SIMS. Will we not know more about that next Tuesday than we know now?

Mr. KITCHIN. I am asking unanimous consent to adjourn over until Tuesday, with the understanding that there will be no business transacted on Tuesday. That was the understanding, and many gentlemen have left.

Mr. LENROOT. If by any chance that could be agreed upon by Tuesday, could it be understood that Members would be notified to be here Friday?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Was it not a part of the understanding this morning that it would be proper, if that report came in, to ask for unanimous consent to have it sent to conference, and in the absence of objection that it might then go?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; in the absence of objection. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn until 12 o'clock Tuesday. Is there objection?

Mr. DICKINSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, after you meet on Tuesday is it your purpose to ask to adjourn for three days?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; to adjourn over until Friday. If the food bill—

Mr. SIMS. Either of them—

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; either of them comes over, then unanimous consent will be asked to send them to conference. If unanimous consent is not given—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then if the point of no quorum is raised you are no better off.

Mr. SIMS. To-morrow there may be more opportunity to know about the prospect to have legislation next week than there is now. The gentleman refers to me personally. My family is not here. I am as lonely here as the gentleman from North Carolina is. I want to get this food bill through at the very earliest possible moment.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman is probably no more anxious now to get this bill through than he was this morning, when there was no objection made to it. I was trying to get that through and to fix the time when you could get up the trading-with-the-enemy bill and to facilitate action on the bill then pending. The gentleman then made no objection.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER] was present then, and these are bills that he has charge of.

Mr. KITCHIN. He consented to that arrangement, provided they would let him go to conference on the food-survey bill that was then at the Speaker's desk.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, this request can be submitted to-morrow just as well as now, and I will have an opportunity to look into it.

Mr. HUBBERT. A number of Members have already gone—

Mr. KITCHIN. A lot of Members have gone away now; and, to be candid with the gentleman, the reason I made the request this afternoon is that everybody in the House thought it was the understanding this morning, just as I stated. It was fairly and squarely put before the House; several Members have gone; and now about making this request to-morrow, you know there might be some little feeling, and some one might get up here to-morrow and make the point of no quorum, and then I could not make this request. This Niagara Falls bill is coming back, and if it does not go exactly like some gentlemen want it they may make the point of no quorum, and then I can not make the request.

Mr. SIMS. I will be frank with the gentleman. Perhaps he has talked with the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. KITCHIN. I have seen him.

Mr. SIMS. And did he then say he was perfectly willing?

Mr. KITCHIN. It was perfectly satisfactory to him.

Mr. SIMS. For the House to adjourn until Tuesday?

Mr. KITCHIN. He was perfectly willing to have the understanding that we had this morning, to take up nothing until Monday week, and that these bills be returnable then. In the meantime, suppose they returned the food-supply bill here on Tuesday, he would know who were going to be the conferees on the part of the House, and the Senate will know who are going to be the conferees on the part of the Senate, and they would get together and go over the matters, and they would not lose a bit of time.

Mr. SIMS. It is now nearly 6 o'clock, and of course with the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. LEVER] has agreed to this adjournment over until Tuesday—

Mr. KITCHIN. No; to the arrangement we made this morning, which was that we would adjourn every three days, beginning with the adjournment this week, and not take up anything until Monday week.

Mr. SIMS. There was no agreement to that. He means that proposition in the House—

Mr. KITCHIN. That proposition, not to take up anything until Monday week.

Mr. SIMS. On that understanding with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER], which of course I do not question, that he agreed to a three-day adjournment until Tuesday, I shall not object to that, but I certainly shall object to any agreement being entered into here which may be used to prevent the consideration of either of these food bills when they do come back, when the Senate passes them.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield to me? The gentleman certainly does not reflect on the speed with which the House has considered these bills?

Mr. KITCHIN. Let us get this agreement first.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman is going to agree. I do not think he means to reflect upon the House, which has certainly been expeditious in its work up to this time. The fault is not with this body. I think the gentleman will agree to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent—

Mr. RANDALL. I should like to ask the gentleman if he has any information in regard to the plan in holding this other food bill back.

Mr. KITCHIN. I do not understand the gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL. It has been here on the Speaker's table.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think we have kept it on the Speaker's table to see what the Senate would do with the second bill. It may be they will incorporate the whole thing in that, and then this would not be necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-morrow it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock Tuesday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, let me make a statement to the House and to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS]. There was a bill pending from the gentleman's committee this morning, and he and his committee were very anxious to get that bill through. It was generally supposed there was no quorum in the city then, certainly not in the House. Some gentlemen who are not very favorably impressed with that bill and the trading-with-the-enemy bill, and probably do not want to go on with it, might make some objection or raise the point of no quorum. I discussed the matter with the chairman of the gentleman's committee, in the presence of the gentleman from Tennessee, and we thought it would be better, in order to facilitate the passage of the bills, that the gentleman's committee had, to fix a time certain for the trading-with-the-enemy bill, and make the arrangement contained in the proposition that I made to the House. The gentleman from Tennessee then made no objection either one way or the other when I was talking with the chairman of his committee nor when I made the proposition to the House. That proposition did help the gentleman to facilitate the passage of his bill and to fix a day for the trading-with-the-enemy bill. I do not think it is the proper thing for the gentleman, after getting his bill through and fixing the time for another bill, when that proposition was made and understood by the House, now to take advantage of it.

Mr. SIMS. I am not undertaking to take any advantage. The bill before the House this morning was the bill providing for preferential shipments. I had no interest in it. That was a public bill, and I would not have jeopardized the early consideration of the food bill for a moment. The gentleman insinuated that I wanted to trade. I had no thought of that, and I repudiate any such insinuation. I think the food bills are

necessary to this country, and I thought the bill authorizing preferential shipments was absolutely necessary, and I think so yet; but the trading-with-the-enemy bill is not so necessary for immediate action.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman jumps to the conclusion that I was trying to involve him in a trade.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman said it was my bill. It was not my bill; it was the whole country's bill.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman ought to have made the point this morning.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All this proceeding is by unanimous consent.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House to-morrow, after the reading of the Journal, for 10 minutes on the Niagara water-power bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to address the House to-morrow, immediately after reading of the Journal. Is there objection?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the other request been granted?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The request that when we adjourn to-morrow we adjourn until Tuesday has been granted.

Mr. AUSTIN. I make my request not to interfere with conference reports.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Would it not be feasible for the gentleman to take 10 minutes on the conference report?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee withdraws his request.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for changes, remodeling, repairs, new vaults, etc., New York custom-house (H. Doc. No. 224), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. QUIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 646) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy E. Mullins, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 89), 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. CHARLES B. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5287) to provide for an additional force in the Patent Office; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 5288) providing for the construction of a recreation building at the Boston Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 5289) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEINTZ: A bill (H. R. 5290) to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution and price of ores, metals, and other necessities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 5291) providing for the construction of a recreation building at the New York Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 5292) to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in protecting bridges on main railroad lines and under direction of the commanding general, Eastern Department, United States Army, and the commandant, navy yard, Charlestown, Mass.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: Resolution (H. Res. 113) directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to

make certain examinations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 5293) granting an increase of pension to James R. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 5294) for the relief of James K. P. Lafferty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5295) for the relief of William Schenck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5296) for the relief of Hays B. Falkenburg; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) granting an increase of pension to Peter T. Nile, alias Patrick Nilan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5298) granting an increase of pension to William McCloud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Orville F. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAYPOOL: A bill (H. R. 5301) granting an increase of pension to Martha H. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 5302) granting a pension to John Ashton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 5303) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Piatt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5304) granting a pension to Martha Ellen Sellers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 5305) granting a pension to Charles Peters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) granting a pension to Eliza Gilman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 5307) for the relief of Rufus L. Cole; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 5308) for the relief of James A. Henderson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 5309) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan R. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting a pension to Leonard E. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 5311) for the relief of Morris S. Baker; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, favoring Lever food-control bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), memorial of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 22, of New York, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of National Women's Trade Union League of America, favoring suffrage for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of John Hosack and other citizens of Jackson County, Kans., for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUSTIN: Petition of citizens of White Pine, Tenn., asking for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACHARACH: Petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland County, N. J., in re prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, favoring passage of the daylight-saving bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Memorial of National Association of Fisheries Commissioners, asking for regulation of discharge of waste in inland and tidal waters; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Cushman A. Sears, M. D., and 59 other physicians, of Middlesex County, Conn., favoring national prohibition during the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: Petition of George E. Shultz, of Everett, Mass., and 869 others in various cities and towns of Massachusetts, for legislation prohibiting all manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, and other liquors for beverage purposes during the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of men's class, First Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., for prohibition of the liquor business as a war measure, and opposing war tax on same; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of boys and girls of Massachusetts for legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Insurance Federation of Illinois for House bill 3369, to permit the Red Cross Society to frank its mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of sundry citizens and business men of Salem, Oreg., favoring bill to give the osteopaths the same standing and rank as the medical men in the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Edmund M. Renehan and Michael J. Renehan, of Providence, R. I., favoring daylight-saving plan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of the United Hebrew Charities, Baltimore, Md., favoring the Hollis amendment to House bill 4280; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of several citizens of Easton, Md., including the mayor, State attorney, president of the school board, editors, clerk of the court, county treasurer, bankers, and attorneys at law, urging the earliest enactment possible of a law to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission relating to anthracite and bituminous coal; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Kraus & Co., Baltimore, Md., in re the privilege of packing cigars in containers of 20 cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Dr. Robert R. Keiningham, Baltimore, Md., favoring House bill 5118; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. J. F. MacClure, Baltimore, Md., favoring prohibition as a food-conservation measure; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the New Haven (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, in favor of an appropriation sufficient to build a large air fleet; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LUNN: Petition of S. F. Powell and sundry citizens of Amsterdam, N. Y., asking the passage of the Lever food bill before July 1, 1917; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Memorial of Washington Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of Providence, R. I., favoring prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Newport (R. I.) Metal Trades Council, asking investigation of troubles between the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., and organized labor; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of the State of Rhode Island, favoring the enactment of food-control legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of the Roger Williams Free Baptist Church of Rhode Island, Citizens' League of East Providence, and the Roger Williams Association of Baptist Churches in the State of Rhode Island, favoring prohibition as a food-conservation and war measure; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of William E. Leffingwell, George A. Walters, Lewis H. Watkins, Mott B. Hughey, Frank L. Moran, C. M. Durland, L. H. Durland, Harvey Couch, James Buch, W. T. Drake, E. C. Cooper, W. P. Rooney and brother, J. D. Considine, W. M. Kift, H. C. Stouffer, W. M. Pellet, James Walsh, John B. MacReery, and T. W. McAnarney, of Watkins, N. Y., opposing any amendment to the food-control bill which would prohibit the manufacture of beer and light wines; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of sundry residents of Slaterville Springs, N. Y., for the immediate enactment of prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as a measure of food conservation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petitions of Rev. Phil J. Reinhart and 50 others of Bluffs and J. R. Stickle and 24 others of Greenfield, Ill., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROWE: Petition of the Lincoln Republican Club, favoring the daylight-saving bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of members of Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring conservation of food resources and national war-time prohibition; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of E. C. Schlecht, of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against any kind of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of James A. Corcoran and Edw. Farrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against increased postal rates on second-class matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of the Schoolmasters' Club of Rochester, N. Y., unanimously favoring Nation-wide prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOUSE: Petition of Fairview Auxiliary Woman's Home Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church of Pratt, and citizens of New Ulysses, Kans., asking legislation to prohibit use of foodstuffs in manufacture of alcoholic liquor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of 11,000 workmen, through the Trades Assembly, of Utica, N. Y., against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi: Memorial of Hernando (Miss.) Methodist Church, favoring prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRONG: Petition of citizens of Foxburg and vicinity, Cherry Tree and vicinity, and Emlenton and vicinity, all in the State of Pennsylvania, favoring prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAGUE: Petition of Federal Employees' Union No. 15385, Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of the food-control bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of H. T. Drew, chairman legislative board, Order of Railway Conductors, State of Massachusetts, favoring the enactment of the food bills; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WELTY: Petition of Fairview Christian Endeavor Society of Rockford, Ohio, favoring national prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOODYARD: Petition of Addie M. Thornbury, of Huntington, W. Va., favoring the prohibition of the liquor business as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1917.

(Legislative day of Thursday, June 28, 1917.)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock m., on the expiration of the recess.

PRINTING OF ADDRESSES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, on March 29, 180 young men received diplomas from the United States Naval Academy, and on June 28, 199 more were graduated. The Secretary of the Navy and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy made addresses to the classes on each occasion, and I ask for the printing as a public document of these addresses.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The addresses will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bankhead	Harding	McNary	Smith, Mich.
Beckham	Hardwick	Martin	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Hollis	Nelson	Sterling
Brady	James	New	Sutherland
Brandegee	Johnson, Cal.	Norris	Swanson
Broussard	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Thomas
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Thompson
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Penrose	Tillman
Colt	Kellogg	Phelan	Townsend
Cummins	Kendrick	Pittman	Trammell
Curtis	Kenyon	Poindexter	Underwood
Dillingham	King	Ransdell	Vardaman
Fernald	Knox	Reed	Wadsworth
Fletcher	La Follette	Robinson	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lewis	Shafroth	Williams
Gallinger	Lodge	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gerry	McCumber	Sherman	
Gronna	McKellar	Shields	
Hale	McLean	Smith, Ga.	

Mr. WOLCOTT. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY],